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Korean Affairs Report

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31 March 1986

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

THIRD ANNUAL SHOOTING MEET--Tokyo, March 8 (YONHAP)--The Japanese Defense Agency has turned down a proposal by the Japanese Shooting Association to allow Japanese national shooters who belong to the Self-Defense Forces to compete in the Third International Shooting Meet, to be held next October in Pyongyang, an agency official said Saturday. According to the official, the agency has decided not to send members of the Self-Defense Forces to the North Korean shooting competition because Japanese shooters are scheduled to take part in the 10th ASIAD, which will be held in Seoul September 20 to October 5. The Japanese Shooting Association earlier suggested that the agency send Japanese national shooters who belong to the Self-Defense Forces to the Pyongyang competition at the request of the North Korean side. The official said that the agency made the decision on the grounds that a visit by Japanese officials to North Korea might touch off a diplomatic issue between Seoul and Tokyo because Tokyo has no diplomatic ties with Pyongyang. Another reason behind the ministry's decision was the fact that the meet is not internationally sanctioned, according to the official. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 8 Mar 86 SK] /12858

PEREZ DE CUELLAR REMARKS--Tokyo, March 11 (YONHAP)--Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, referring to the simultaneous entry into the UN of both South and North Korea, said Tuesday (Korean time) that it is necessary for South Korea to make diplomatic efforts actively to rouse international opinion, Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday. He made the remark while meeting with Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of Japan's Komeito Party at the UN headquarters. The remark suggested Cuellar's support of South Korean policy, which pushes ahead with the simultaneous entry of both Koreas into the world body, according to the Japanese newspaper. Noting that North Korea is against the simultaneous entry in the UN, the newspaper said that Cuellar's comment will create a little stir on the developments on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 11 Mar 86 SK] /12858

KOREAN WAR REMAINS REQUESTED--Tokyo, March 9 (YONHAP)--The United States recently asked North Korea to recover and return the remains of U.S. servicemen killed during the Korean War (1950-53) and to account for those missing in action. A Japanese vernacular daily, THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN, reported Sunday that the U.S. request was conveyed to North Korea at the end of last year during a military armistice commission meeting in the truce village of Panmunjom. Quoting diplomatic sources, the paper said that the U.S. request was initiated by a group of Korean War veterans who had asked U.S. Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger to open negotiations over the issue. North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam expressed his willingness to comply with the U.S. request last October, when he visited New York to attend a UN General Assembly session. While in New York, Kim met with a group of U.S. veterans. Washington and Pyongyang do not have diplomatic relations. THE YOMIURI said that the United States raised the issue of returning the remains of killed servicemen at the Korean military armistice session after holding consultations with South Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 10 Mar 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/102

SEOUL PAPERS FRONTPAGE KALB, WOLFOWITZ REMARKS ON SOUTH KOREA

SK071250 [Editorial Report] Seoul's six vernacular papers on 6 and 7 March frontpage reports from their Washington correspondents on the statements made on 5 March by State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb and by Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. The reports focus on the remarks by Kalb and Wolfowitz on developments in South Korea, moves toward democratization, and their comments that there is no similarity between the situations in the Philippines and in South Korea.

TONG-A ILBO on 6 March frontpages a report by its Washington correspondent, Chong Chong-mun, headlined: "The United States Continues To Encourage ROK Democratization: State Department Spokesman: 'The Country Obviously is Different From the Philippines.'" The report cites the remarks made by Kalb at the 5 March regular noon state department press briefing as follows: "The Philippines and Korea obviously are two different countries. In Korea, President Chon Tu-hwan has promised to step down at the end of his term less than 2 years from now. The economy is booming. The military is properly fulfilling its mission of countering an external threat."

The report states that Kalb, in responding to a request to comment on the Korean situation following talks between President Chon and opposition party leaders, stated that there was no change in previous comments that "the talks were welcomed."

The same report also cites remarks made by Wolfowitz at the Washington Foreign Press Center on 5 March. It quotes him as stating that "the political situation in Korea is the most important area, and the most difficult one." "I think that the long-term security of Korea, in which the United States has such a huge stake, will be advanced enormously if long-term political stability can be assured." "We've seen some hiccups in the last month, but I think the meeting between President Chon and opposition party leader Yi Min-u just a few days ago suggests that even those problems, the solutions of which are not easy, can be surmounted in a spirit of moderation and compromise."

It continues that Wolfowitz said that compromises have to be worked out by the Koreans, but such moderation and compromises "are very important to the United States." The report concludes with his observation that "there are many problems to be solved, and the solutions to such problems are not always easy."

CHUNGANG ILBO on 6 March frontpages its Washington correspondent's report under the headline "Korea Is Different From the Philippines: Our Military Fulfills its Mission of Countering an External Invasion." It reports the remarks by Kalb similar to TONG-A ILBO, but in reporting Wolfowitz' remarks, it cites him as stating that Korean political issues are very important to the United States, but "the issue cannot be and should not be guided [chudo] by the United States." He is also quoted: "long-term security for Korea can be improved when long-term political stability is assured."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 6 March frontpages the report by its Washington correspondent under large headlines: "U.S. State Department Officially States That South Korean Situation Is Entirely Different From That in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of State Wolfowitz: 'Political Development and Hopeful Progress.' A Spirit of Reconciliation and Compromise Is Expected."

CHOSON ILBO on 7 March frontpages a report by its Washington correspondent Pyon Yong-sik, and on page 11 also carries a 1,500-word article by Pyon. The article comments on the U.S. Government stand on the South Korean situation and press reaction to the South Korean political situation in connection with Philippines events. It concludes: "In other words, the U.S. Government has expressed its stand to the effect that the South Korean situation is basically different from the Philippines situation, but that in order to continuously develop its security system and the economy, however, South Korea should continuously push ahead with democratization."

HANGUK ILBO on 7 March on page 1 reports the Kalb and Wolfowitz remarks, and an 800-word article by Washington correspondent Kim Pyong-mu covering the gist of Wolfowitz's remarks on ROK affairs.

SEOUL SINMUN on 7 March frontpages a 150-word article by Washington correspondent Yi Chong-yon on the two officials' remarks. On page 4 the paper also carries a 1,500-word article by correspondent Yi on the background to the Kalb and Wolfowitz remarks under the headline: "A Warning Against a Selfish Interpretation: Background to High-Ranking U.S. Officials' Remarks That 'South Korea Is Different From the Philippines.'" The article asserts that the remarks were intended to "drive a wedge" in distorted reporting concerning South Korea's situation by "so-called progressive journalists in the United States." It also states that the officials' remarks can be taken as a "warning" against the wrong conceptions by "some personages" in Korea.

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CSO: 4107/103

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY NOTES MEETING BETWEEN YI CHAE-HYONG, O'NEILL

SK100035 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by correspondent Chong Chong-mun from Washington, from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] On 6 March, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong, who underwent an operation for a blood vessel on his right thigh at Walter Reed Hospital, paid a call on Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Robert Dole, majority leader of the Senate, and exchanged views on the domestic affairs of Korea.

Pong Tu-wan, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, who accompanied the speaker, said that Speaker Yi told Speaker O'Neill: "Even though there are some leading U.S. congressmen who identify the situation of Korea with that of the Philippines and discuss the problem of human rights in Korea, we will accomplish political development through a peaceful transfer of power."

In reply to this, Speaker O'Neill said: "There are many, among U.S. congressmen, who are interested in the political development of Korea, and a good development of parliamentarian democracy is also desirable." Floor leader Dole explained to the speaker that "when there was a debate over Korean-U.S. trade relations, I played the role of a bridge in helping fellow congressmen understand the specific situation of Korea."

On 5 March, Speaker Yi had a lunch with Senator Laxalt who is close to President Reagan, and met Robert Michel, floor leader of the Republican party of the U.S. House of Representatives. The speaker is scheduled to return to the country on 13 March.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CHAIRMAN ON STATUS OF PRESIDENT ELECTED IN 1988

SK280440 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Feb 86p 1

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u, commenting on the period from the change of power in 1988, through which the constitution is to be revised in 1989, to the time a new president is elected in accordance with the revised constitution, today stated that concerning the president who will be elected in the peaceful change of power in 1988, the term transitional government is not applicable, because the president will be elected in accordance with the existing constitutional procedures. He explained that the president to be elected in 1988 will be president in name and reality, who will open a new epoch and chapter in the history of consitutional government, and thus he cannot be a transitional one.

Chairman No made these remarks today in explaining the content of the Chongwadae luncheon for the representatives of the three major political parties to DJP officials, chairmen of the provincial and municipal party committees, and the chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committees. He said: In the history of our constitutional government, the Ho Chong cabinet established in the wake of the 19 April incident was the only one which was officially called as a transitional government. This was because the Ho Chong cabinet made it clear at that time that it would not participate in the next election.

Meanwhile, DJP Floor Leader Yi Se-ki, on the question of holding an extraordinary National Assembly session, said that it is DJP policy to hold a extraordinary session for 2 weeks from mid-March. He said that specific matters will be discussed with the opposition party, and the question of a special constitutional committee will be handled during the March extraordinary session.

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EDITORIAL LAUDS DJP'S COMMITMENT ON POWER TRANSFER

SK090718 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: DJP's Pledge"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party at its Central Committee meeting yesterday reconfirmed its commitment, both through resolution and institutional backup, to realize a peaceful power transfer in 1988. It also reaffirmed its readiness to change the Constitution in 1989, as previously expressed by President Chon Tu-hwan at talks with political leaders last February 24.

The ruling party, for its part, has done all it can in committing itself to the upcoming peaceful transfer of power, the lack of which is to blame for the nation's political tragedies of the past. Such a transfer, when realized, will surely mark a turning point in the nation's constitutional history. Given the tremendous adverse effects that resulted from the failure to undertake a peaceful power transfer in the past, no reasons--however plausible they might sound--can justify any schemes to foil the scheduled transfer.

It is logical to seek a constitutional amendment, corresponding to popular aspirations, only after realizing the peaceful transfer, the importance of which is second to none among the nation's political requirements. The DJP's offer to seek to change the basic law in 1989 is, therefore, quite reasonable.

To make the overture more practical, the ruling party, at yesterday's event, geared its machine to translating the pledge into reality. It made a clear vow to have its presidential candidate for 1988 commit himself to the proposed constitutional revision. To this end, the party adopted concrete regulations for selecting that nominee through a truly competitive process.

The DJP's action came following the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's moves to push for the signature campaign to amend the Constitution despite the Chongwadae talks last February. The campaign promoters adamantly insist that constitutional change must be made late this year for a presidential election next year. They base their assertion on their alleged suspicion of the true intentions behind the ruling camp's promises.

The nation is to test the validity of the existing Constitution in less than two years, after all, by the peaceful transfer of the reins of power as stipulated in the basic law. The ruling camp, as it did yesterday, has availed itself of all possible means to reconfirm its commitment to honor that constitutional clause. What more can be done? The nation cannot now afford to waste its energies on polemics, the validity of which is extremely doubtful in view of the formidable challenges facing the nation.

The silent majority of the people are anxious to see their country assured of continued viability, which, they fear, might be hampered by any social instability caused by unnecessary polemics. Much is expected of the DJP in fulfilling its political role to ensure the promotion of the nation's well-being. Now more than ever, the DJP is required to adopt a resolute yet mature attitude on the basis of due historic insight.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY LEADERS TO DELIVER KEYNOTE SPEECHES 24 MARCH

SK140135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will hear keynote addresses of the leaders of the three major political parties on March 24, according to a schedule agreed upon yesterday.

A heated debate is expected on the question of constitutional amendment, as parties have set different timetables for the crucial political issue.

The Assembly will also handle President Chon's motion for the appointment of the new chief justice during the forthcoming special session scheduled for March 21 through April 9. Incumbent Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung is to retire April 16, when his five-year tenure expires. The Constitution provides that the President shall name the chief justice, with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly will also elect three of the total nine members of the Central Election Management Committee, who are elected by the Assembly, according to the Constitution, during the extra full sitting.

The date for the House action on the President's motion and the election of the three CEMC members is yet to be decided.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party suggested March 22 as the date for the handling of the motion and the election, while the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party proposed April 9.

Senior deputy floor leaders of the three major parties huddled yesterday to finalize the operational schedule for the year's first full House session.

According to a timetable agreed upon between them, Prime Minister No Sin-yong will deliver a speech on this year's government policy programs on March 22, following the opening ceremony on March 21.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES URGED TO IMPLEMENT LOCAL AUTONOMY

SK080114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Steps for Local Autonomy"]

[Text] It was toward the end of 1984 that the government and opposition political camps reached an agreement on the gradual enforcement of the long-sought local autonomy system, beginning in 1987.

If the accord reached during the 11th National Assembly is to be implemented on the manifested political schedule as such, politicians, regardless of their partisan affiliations, should have shown something tangible in their preparatory steps toward the realization of the self-governing system for local communities by this time.

Regrettably, however, few signs of progress in the political undertakings are discernible in the eyes of the people, with only less than ten months left till the target year of 1987.

True, a research committee on local autonomy was set up in the government, under the direct jurisdiction of the prime minister, about a year ago, as part of the bipartisan accord. But, there have been only scant reports about its activity.

If the local autonomy is to be put into practice as scheduled, the National Assembly is required to deal with the legislative measures concerning the legal and budgetary arrangements to this effect in the forthcoming regular session that opens in September.

Under the shadow of the ongoing bipartisan confrontation over the constitutional amendment and its schedule, however, both ruling and opposition politicians have given the impression that they have all but shelved the local autonomy issue.

Probably in step with the timetable for the local autonomy, the Korean Federation of Education Association earlier this week called for a gradual realization of an education autonomy system from next year.

What was proposed by the federation concerns the popular election of most members to boards of education in cities and counties, along with the election of chiefs of the education boards by board members.

If the ruling and opposition partisan camps are ever to display their postures toward political development, aside from their argument over the constitutional revision, they are reminded of the fact that an effective implementation of local autonomy constitutes an integral part in national politics, cementing a solid basis for democratic political advancement in the days ahead.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP OPPOSES SPECIAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

SK020200 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Feb 86 p 2

[From the "The News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Although some within the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] revealed a cautious but affirmative reaction to the idea of establishing a special committee in the National Assembly to deal with the issue of constitutional revision following the Chongwadae meeting, such an attitude seems to be shifting to the conclusion with the passage of time that a special committee is worthless.

When reporters asked for his comment on the possibility of forming a special committee in the National Assembly, NKDP President Yi Min-u reminded them of the existence of two separate special committees in the government and the National Assembly in early 198[indistinct], which were established to deal with constitutional revision, and then said: Is there not a secret scheme behind the idea of establishing an institution under the direct supervision of the president in addition to one to be established in the National Assembly? He thus appeared to oppose the idea.

Commenting on the proposal on discussing the issue of the constitutional revision in 1989, president Yi said: Did you also hear that even some DJP members showed a negative attitude to the supplementary explanation that the government is in fact a a provisional one? That is right. Who would be happy to play the role of a dummy? The ruling party's proposal in itself certainly is a change, but it is not reasonable.

After a few consultations with Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, who has been inclined to agree with the idea of forming the special committees, said: Under no circumstances should a future president be elected under the current constitution. It is equally inappropriate for the incumbent president to talk about constitution revision in 1989. By stating that "it is preposterous to call for the establishment of a special committee in the National Assembly on the basis of such logic," he reversed his former attitude.

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CSO: 4107/100

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LEADERS ON DISCORD OVER TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT

SK030343 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Feb 86 p 2

[Article from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] Referring to the disclosure of different views to some degree within the ruling block after talks at Chongwadae over the issue of a transitional government in 1988, the leading faction of the New Korea Democratic Party unanimously, scathingly said on 28 February: The underhanded scheme of the proposal for constitutional revision in 1989 was automatically disclosed because the government and the ruling party have failed to keep pace with each other in this regard.

Party President Yi Min-u said: With the advancing of the proposal for constitutional revision in 1989 as the momentum, the government and the ruling party have begun to reveal their hidden intention of continuing in power after 1988. If the National Assembly opens, they will have many ways of investigating this issue at their disposal, including the excessive loyalty of the prosecutor's office and the police, as well as of the Seoul Metropolitan Education Committee recently shown in connection with seeking out these students involved in the student movements who have been given protection.

Party Vice Presidents Yang Sun-chik and Yi Ki-taek said: The DJP has always been excluded from playing a leading role in politics. It has disgraced itself because it has erroneously guessed the government's underhanded scheme as a result of its constant taking the back seat.

Party floor leader Kim Tong-yong said: The question of whether or not the government in 1988 will be a transitional one is worthless to discuss and basically has nothing to do with out party because this question runs counter to our party's stand for establishing a government through a direct election. The political situation has not been normalized because the government and the ruling party have developed such a preposterous idea without trying to grasp public sentiment from the incident in which parents of students and guests, as well as graduates walked out of the graduation ceremony at Seoul University when the minister of education and the university president made congratulatory speeches.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP REPLACES LOCAL CHAPTER HEADS WITH INCUMBENT LAWMAKERS

SK110106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday appointed 21 incumbent assemblymen as local chapter chairmen, replacing NDP heads who were defeated by them in the February 12 elections last year.

Rallies to change the heads will be held by April, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said. The new chairmen are those who defected from the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party to the NDP which became the main opposition party in the election.

The NDP plans to replace six more chairmen of "contested" chapters soon, it was decided at a meeting of the Executive Council, the supreme decision-making body, yesterday. Of the replaced chapter heads, 12 have filed objections to the Seoul District Civil Court against the party move.

In the council conference, the NDP also decided to send a congratulatory message to Corazon Aquino via the Philippine Embassy in Seoul. Spokesman Hong said that the message will be sent in the name of party president Yi Min-u.

The meeting of the Executive Council which is usually held on every Tuesday was convened yesterday because the NDP will have a rally to form the Seoul branch of the Center of the Promotion of Democracy at 10 am this morning.

The Pusan branch will be organized on March 23, the Kwangju branch on March 30 and the Taegu office on April 6, the meeting decided.

The rallies to form the local offices of the center through which signatures for constitutional amendment will be gathered are to be held on Sundays in consideration of lawmakers' activities in an extra House session to be held between March 21 and April 9.

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CSO: 4100/103

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NKDP DEMONSTRATIONS

'Walking Demonstration'

SK120047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party members and a number of onlooking citizens walked to the NDP office, after a party rally at Hungsadan Hall, making a human tide which paralyzed traffic.

As the crowd was growing out of their control, Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam stopped to appeal to them to come onto sidewalks and "keep order, not to be found fault with by government authorities." They also gestured to the following crowd, numbering about 5,000 not to shout anti-government slogans. But the crowd chanted continuously, "Down with dictatorship!"

However, the police did not intervene in the "walking demonstration" to the NDP headquarters. After about a 30-minute walking, Yi Min-u urged the crowd to voluntarily disperse in front of the NDP building. By 12:30, they were all gone.

From an hour before the rally to inaugurate the Seoul Office of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision, at 10 am yesterday, the Hungsadan building bustled with NDP members and "fighters for democracy."

The police, except for some plainclothesmen, were not seen near the rally site. They were positioned "out of sight," about 600 to 700 meters away.

The hall for the rally was too small for about 2,000 NDP members. Many of them had to stay outside the building, turning their ears to two loudspeakers. Applause and cheers interrupted NDP president Yi Min-u's speech and others. Kim Yong-sam also took the floor to deliver an address.

Street Demonstration

SK120054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party accused the New Korea Democratic Party yesterday of conducting "unlawful curb politics" such as street demonstrations by establishing offices for the signature campaign.

Vice spokesman Choe Sang-chin of the ruling DJP asserted that the opposition NKDP is trying to revive the "evil old practice" of seeking sympathy or cooperation from citizens through their illicit acts.

Choe was commenting on the opposition party's signboard-hanging ceremony for the Seoul office of the sign-in drive.

Instead of engaging in productive politics, the opposition is threatening the livelihood of the citizens by triggering social unrest under the pretext of the signboard-hanging ceremonies, the vice spokesman said.

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CSO: 4100/103

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Police Seeking Two SNU Students

SK080149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Police are searching for two Seoul National University seniors running as candidates for the student council president with regard to their radical election campaign posters. They are Kim Chi-yong, 22, who majors in international economics and Choe Chin-ho, 24, an oriental history major. Police said that two students tried to destroy legal order by making demands squarely violating law.

Besides the two, police also started to search two more SNU students on suspicion of controlling the stumping rally behind the scene. They are Kim Myong-kwan, 22, a senior majoring in social welfare programs, and Miss Chong Un-a, 21, another senior who heads the SNU women's student council.

The students tried to hold an "illegal" election speech rally at the campus yesterday afternoon, but their attempt was foiled by riot police. It was said the projected rally was not authorized by the school.

Kim claimed in the poster that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party "is ignoring the interest of the suppressed masses because the opposition party is greedy only for the government power."

Controversial demands Choe made included "an active conduct of signature-collection campaign for a constitutional revision."

Police officers said the students' demands are quite similar with those of North Korea. The campaign slogans also included discussion with U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Police moved into the SNU campus around noon to frustrate the illegal rally which the students originally scheduled at the Acropolis Plaza at 1 pm. The riot police, numbering more than 1,000, were posted at strategic places in advance, including the building housing student clubs, to ban students from moving toward the plaza. Students threw stones against the police who responded with tear gas shells.

Police led away about 20 students who chanted anti-government slogans and demanded the abolition of the Constitution.

A police spokesman said school authorities were informed of the police action in advance. Police withdrew from the campus around 3:30 pm.

Meanwhile, rallies were also held at Songgyungwan University and Ewha Womans University. The rallies were attended by about 200 students at each school.

Police Enter SNU Campus

SK090722 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Police will enter college campuses to disband unauthorized rallies designed to elect student council chairmen. The decision came on the heels of a police step taken Friday to thwart Seoul National University students from holding a stumping rally to elect the student council leader.

A police source said yesterday that rallies without the approval of school authorities are illegal, and they are feared to be a source of campus disturbance. He said police forces will move into campuses whenever there are such illegal gatherings.

On Friday, about 1,000 police troops entered the SNU campus to prevent the students from holding the rally. Subsequently, there were sporadic clashes between the police and radical students in which stones and tear gas shells were exchanged.

The police officer said the candidates running for the student council chairmanship made radical campaign pledges in an apparent attempt to egg on rally participants. If such rallies are left unchecked, he said, similar disturbances are expected at other schools. The police said it will also take similar preventive measures for the second round of the stumping session which the students have scheduled for Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education instructed colleges and universities across the country to prevent student activists from forming student councils based on their own regulations. The ministry also called for stern disciplinary steps against candidates for the student council president in case they issue radical political remarks which are unacceptable under the nation's security situation.

Expressing a worry that students are trying to form their own student councils at some universities, regardless of the "five guiding principles" presented by the ministry, the ministry instructed the schools to discipline students involved by strictly applying school regulations against them.

The five principles govern the qualification of candidates for student council chairmen and the operation of student councils.

Universities and colleges should attempt to prevent politically oriented activities at the election campaigns through sufficient dialogues between professors and student candidates, the ministry said.

Police Crack Down on Student Rumors

SK110038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul police have decided to crack down on college students involved in spreading false rumors, offering bribes and committing other irregularities over the election of student council leaders.

Yi Yong-chang, chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, instructed the police to check out students committing such activities against the law.

He indicated some candidates have circulated false rumors, made radical demands through posters or leaflets or stumping rallies in a bid to gain popularity from students. Some candidates, the police chief said, are indiscreetly quoting North Korean propaganda only to get elected to the top student council posts.

Saying that such reckless and irresponsible remarks by some candidates may damage campus stability and also cause social unrest, Yi said police will take stern punitive measures against any students violating law, he said.

Yi pointed out that overheated and corrupt phenomena are noticeable, especially at some schools where students are trying to form their own student councils in disregard of the "five guiding principles" worked out by the Ministry of Education.

Police will regulate such illegal activities in cooperation with the Education Ministry, he said. He said police are thoroughly examining the contents of various printed materials, posters and election speeches.

Four Universities Stage Rallies

SK120038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Students of four Seoul universities yesterday staged violent on-campus rallies, hurling stones at riot policemen who entered their campuses to thwart "unauthorized" student demonstrations.

More than 1,000 students of Seoul National University held rallies for about 20 minutes from around 12:40 pm after the police foiled a stumping rally scheduled for 11:50 am. The rally was designed to here speeches by candidates running for the post of president of the SNU's College of Humanities.

The students threw stones and Molotov cocktails against the police who fired tear gas shells. Police led away nine students.

Similar rallies were also staged at Yonsei University, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and Dongguk University. About 300 to 400 students participated in each of the rallies.

Police To Stay on Campuses

SK120117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday instructed police stations in Seoul to put police units on campuses if necessary to forestall disturbances and gather information on student activism.

At a meeting of local police chiefs Monday afternoon, the police bureau also stated that the presence of police investigators on campus is needed to apprehend wanted student leaders.

Police have been refraining from entering university campuses since early 1984, when the police withdrew from them in accordance with a governmental policy emphasizing campus autonomy.

In rare cases, the police have stormed onto campuses to disperse demonstrations. During vacations, police investigators searched student halls to apprehend student activists on a wanted list and seize articles used in protests.

This year, with classes reopened, however, the police pulled back from the stance of confronting student protesters at the main gates of campuses and advanced onto the campus of Seoul National University to block stumping rallies.

Some 1,000 students of Seoul National University staged demonstrations on campus in protest against police entry to quench students stumping for election of student council representatives yesterday afternoon.

Student Council Formed

SK130009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The student council of Korea University was inaugurated yesterday without much "political" ado that school authorities and police feared.

The students cancelled the planned reading of "manifesto on current situation of the nation" in compliance with the urging of the faculty members.

Prior to the start of the inauguration ceremony at about 2 pm yesterday, university authorities conveyed over the phone to police authorities their position that it was better for the police not to interfere with the progress of the inauguration ceremony.

University authorities were learned to have made a promise that they will do all they can to prevent the ceremony going political with all kinds of anti-government slogans being heard. At the same time, they were learned to have said to police authorities that they would keep close watch lest any radical student activists from other universities and the students on the wanted list should make their way to the ceremony.

Police authorities were learned to have showed an affirmative response, it was learned.

Although police units were not seen on the campus during the ceremony, heavily armed riot policemen were on guard near the school gate against any possible contingencies.

Yonsei University also asked the police to stay away from the campus while the first joint stumping session for the election of the chairman of the student council was being held, Tuesday.

The police did not enter while the stumping session was proceeding. But some 300 policemen rushed on campus to disperse students as they "went political" demanding constitutional revision after the stumping session.

Over 2,000 Students Demonstrate

SK130008 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A total of over 2,000 students of four universities in Seoul staged demonstrations on campuses Tuesday, demanding the revision of the Constitution and nonintervention in the formation of student councils.

Police led away two students of Seoul National University, 10 of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies and five of Dongguk University and are questioning them.

Over 1,000 SNU students held a massive demonstration on an open field on campus Tuesday. Shouting anti-government slogans, they hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at police who entered onto the campus. They were, however, dispersed in about 40 minutes by more than 1,500 riot policemen.

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CSO: 4100/103

SEVEN-YEAR PRISON TERM DEMANDED FOR DJP INSTITUTE RAIDERS

SK130001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A seven-year imprisonment term was demanded by the proseuction yesterday for each of five major student defendants indicted for their involvement in the seizure of the ruling party's political institute in Seoul on November 18 last year.

The jail term is the longest so far sought for students involved in the occupation of and sit-in at the DJP facility. Only three- to five-year terms have been asked for until now by the prosecution.

The five, four student activists from Songgyungwan University and one from Korea University, are charged with attempted arson, illegal intrusion and assault.

They are among the 81 students arrested and indicted for their active roles in the attack. A total of 191 collegians from 14 universities participated in the protest.

In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Kwak Yong-chol also sought prison terms ranging from three to five years for another eight student defendants.

"The defendants, who schemed a social confusion through the protest, deserve stern punishments. What's more deplorable is that they have displayed no sign of repentence over their acts," prosecutor Kwak said.

Defense attorney Cho Song-hyong contended in an advocation that the motive for the group action of the students stemmed from their aspiration for the democratization of the nation.

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CSO: 4100/103

BRIEFS

JAIL TERM DEMANDED FOR COUP FRAUD--A 10-year jail term, the harshest provided by law for swindling, was demanded by the prosecution Thursday for a retired army captain indicted for having swindled former lawmakers and leading businessmen out of more than 90 million won in a farcical coup fraud. In a hearing held at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Prosecutor Kim Song-ho also sought five-year terms for two conspirators, a retired army captain and a self-claimed political broker. Pak Chae-uk, 56, the key suspect, disguising himself as a former army general, falsely promised the victims benefits and high positions for funding a coup which he would lead with support from the U.S. He told them that he had already signed a memorandum with the U.S. for the establishment of a new regime through a coup, according to prosecution charges. Pak was accused of having lied to them that he had frequented the U.S. aboard U.S. military planes through the air base in Osan for consultations with then high-level U.S. officials, including Zbigniew Brzezinski. Prosecutor Kim Song-ho said, "The defendants tried to take advantage of some disaffectionate forces during the precarious period after the fall of the Yusin regime in 1979." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION BRANCHES SET UP--The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will establish local branches of the Center for Promotion of Constitutional Revision this week to boost the "petition drive" of collecting signatures for the amendment of the basic law. It decided yesterday to set up the Seoul branch on Tuesday as a curtain raiser. The establishment ceremony will be held at a hall of Hungsadan, Chongno 5-ga, at 10 am, followed by a "signboard hanging rite" at the NDP headquarters. Party spokesman Hong Sa-duk revealed that about 2,000 members across the nation will attend the ceremony. On Thursday, branches in Taegu and Inchon will be set up where signatures in support for the reintroduction of a direct presidential election system will be gathered. The decision was made at a party leaders' meeting yesterday. They also decided to go ahead with rallies to replace local chapter chairmen in spite of objections by 12 heads who will be replaced. After the meeting, party sources said that further schedules to establish other local branches will be bared soon. The NDP set a goal of garnering 600,000 signatures by May and 5 million by August 15 through the local organizations. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

STUDENT SENTENCED FOR SPYING--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced a seven-year jail term for a Japanese student attending Yonsei University for his participation in espionage activities for North Korea in breach of the National Security Law. Yutaka Inaba, 25, was also given a seven-year suspension of civil rights. Inaba, of Saitama Prefecture, Japan, is charged with having instigated campus protests in Seoul, distributing various publications hewing to Pyongyang lines. He is also accused of having attempted to form a underground network on the Yonsei campus to recruit students, luring them with the bait of scholarships for study in Japan. Handing down the imprisonment term, Judge Yi Chae-hun, heading a three-member panel, ruled that there were extenuated circumstances that Inaba, having been raised and educated in Japan, had not realized the security tensions facing Korea. "The defendant has displayed repentence over what he did in the course of court trials," Judge Yi said. The prosecution had demanded a 15-year jail term for Inaba in an earlier hearing. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

SNU ACTIVISTS GIVEN PRISON TERMS--Prison terms ranging from five to seven years were demanded of seven Seoul National University students who were key members of the radical student group called Sammintu and led various campus disturbances. Prosecutor Kim Chong-nam of the Seoul District Criminal Court asked for a seven-year term for Kim Yon-hyong, 22, and Chong Tae-ho, 22, both seniors of the university. Five-year imprisonment was asked for five remaining defendants, including Kim Min-sok, 21, former SNU student council chairman, and Ham Un-kyong, 21, former SNU Sammintu chairman. Both Kim and Ham were expelled from the school after they were convicted in connection with the seizure of the USIS library in Seoul last May. The two have already been given four- and five-year terms, respectively by a separate court. Prosecutor Kim said the defendants deserve severe punishment because their "Sammin ideology" was sympathetic to Communist North Korea, denying the free democratic system. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

USE OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE CONDEMNED--The minor opposition Korea National Party fiercely criticized yesterday that the ruling DJP and major opposition NDP were both making use of foreign influence in their political contest. KNP president Yi Man-sop said in a meeting of party officers, "It is deplorable that the ruling party has been bent upon publicizing remarks by an assistant secretary of the United States and some opposition leaders treated a visiting U.S. congressman like "a messiah." He was referring to the recent remarks by Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, that situations in Korea are different from those in the Philippines, which the ruling camp interpreted as supporting the current regime. A group of U.S. human rights activists, led by Democrat Congressman Thomas Foglietta, has been warmly welcomed by opposition leaders. "Those who try to take advantage of foreign powers for their own political interests should be condemned" Yi said, urging leaders of the ruling and oppostion camps to restore "national conscience." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /12858

REVISION OF LABOR-RELATED LAWS URGED--Both the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party pledged yesterday to attempt to promote the workers' welfare. In a statement marking the Workers' Day, the ruling DJP said, "We will continue to do our best to promote the welfare and living standards of all the workers." The majority party also said it highly praises the efforts made by the laborers amid various difficulties to contribute to the national development. The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, asserted the labor movement can only be activated through a political democratization. Vowing to work toward an improvement of the workers' welfare, the opposition party urged the government and the ruling party to revise labor-related laws. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

SIGNATURE RALLY HELD INDOORS--Police have decided that it will not take any action on a signature-collection rally scheduled by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) today "as long as it is held indoors." A police officer said yesterday the police, however, will ban all other outdoor activities, including street demonstrations and installation of public address devices for outside audience. The opposition party plans to hold the rally at 10 am at an auditorium in Tongsung-dong to organize the Seoul chapter for the promotion of the controversial signature-collection campaign designed to press for a constitutional amendment. The police officer said Im U-sang, chief of the Tongdaemun Police Station, visited NKDP president Yi Min-u to request the rally be only held inside the auditorium without violating law. It was learned the hall is capable of accommodating only 500 persons, far short of 2,000 persons who are expected to attend the rally. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

KIM CHONG-PIL HOLDS MEETING--Kim Chong-pil, who had avoided meeting with people since his return from the United States February 25, attracted political attention Monday and Tuesday by holding a series of contacts with personages of the former ruling camp. Kim, who once headed the now disbanded Democratic Republican Party, had lunch with former KCIA director Yi Hu-rak and 49 other officials of the former DRP government in a Seoul restaurant. Kim and Yi held a lengthy conversation during their first meeting in six years, refraining from discussing political affairs. Meanwhile, the former DRP president paid a call to the office of the National Revival Society in downtown Seoul Monday. The society is a group of DRP and former government officials. During two hours of chat, Kim praised the society members' efforts to eulogize the late President Pak Chong-hui's commitment to national prosperity. "Although opinions are divided as to the character of the society, it is purely designed to recall the late president's achievements," he said. "I have been thinking about what I can do for the society and will continue to do so," he said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /12858

ASSEMBLY ACT AMENDMENT CHANGES--The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday said it will not take as "basis for negotiation" the Democratic Justice Party's proposal for amending the National Assembly Act. Commenting on the various changes in the Assembly Act proposed by the ruling party, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said they are designed to promote "unlimited rampancy of the majority party." The Assembly Act should be revised in such a way as to prevent such "deceptive" proceedings as the railroading of a bill, he added. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

NKDP LAWMAKERS TO VISIT WASHINGTON--At the NKDP rally yesterday, party adviser Kim Yong-sam disclosed his receiving of an invitation from the U.S. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) asking some NKDP lawmakers to visit Washington April 7. Party sources said 15 lawmakers will fly to the United States shortly after the forthcoming special assembly session scheduled for March 21 to April 9 "to exchange views on ways to promote democracy in Korea." NDI, affiliated with the Democratic Party, is headed by Senator Walter Mondale. Kim alleged through a speech that if the opposition was allowed to have an outdoor rally, "more than two million would have participated." After the one-and-a-half-hour rally, about 2,000 participants marched to the nearby party head office, shouting anti-government slogans. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /12858

COURT ORDERS CPD TO VACATE OFFICES--The Seoul District Civil Court yesterday ordered the Council for the Promotion of Democracy to vacate its offices on the 10th floor of the Chinhung Building in Sosomun-dong, downtown Seoul, ruling in favor of its owner. The owner of the building, Chinhung Co., had filed a lawsuit in May last year seeking the dislodgement of the dissident body, claiming that the CPD disguised itself as a company for the rent contract. "The CPD has caused much financial damage to us due to its political activities, breaching the contract," charged the suitor. The plaintiff contended that the CPD had made up a fictitious ploy to disguise itself as a travel agency and exporter of fishing equipment. The CPD had been renting the offices since April last year, paying some 3.5 million won monthly with 25.6 million won deposited as key money. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /12858

COMMITTEES FOR SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN--The NKDP, after tentatively rejecting the proposal of the government and the ruling party to revise the constitution in 1989, has decided to hold rallies to establish provincial and municipal chapters for the constitutional revision, and rallies to reorganize its local chapters from early March in an effort to expand the signature campaign for the constitutional revision throughout the nation. In connection with the course of the signature campaign, today, NKDP President Yi Min-u said: In regard to the 21 local chapters, among those which have problems where national assemblymen are serving as the chairmen of the organizing committees, rallies will begin from early March and will end before early April. During this course, ceremonies will also be held to put of signboards of the provincial and municipal chapters for the constitutional revision. However, President Yi Min-u added that the NKDP plans to avoid holding rallies and ceremonies, if the National Assembly holds an extraordinary session during this period, because NKDP national assemblymen will have to concentrate on the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the NKDP has decided to hold a rally to establish a Seoul chapter for the constitutional revision, and a ceremony to put up its signboard on 11 March. [Text] [Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Feb 86 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/103

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. ARMY IDENTIFIES VICTIMS--U.S. Army authorities yesterday identified victims of last week's accident in the waters off Kangnung that claimed the lives of an American warrant officer and five Korean employees. The U.S. soldier who died was Chief Warrant Officer Harold C. Clinger, 34, of Gloucester, Va. He was assigned as Marine engineer officer with the Pusan Storage Facility (PSF) of the 19th Support Command. The Korean victims included one civilian employee of the PSF and four members of the 6th Service Co, Korean Service Corps, at Pusan. The PSF yesterday morning conducted a memorial service at the Hialeah Memorial Chapel for the six victims. As the investigation continues, U.S. Army authorities have decided to go ahead with the petroleum logistics over-the-shore training exercise to support Team Spirit 96. The accident, which occurred sometime between sundown on February 27 and sunrise of February 28, is still being investigated. Authorities have not determined an exact cause. However, heavy seas brought on by unexpectedly high winds may have been a factor, they said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 86 p 8 SK] /8918

GENERAL WICKHAM CALLS ON KI-BAEK--Seoul, March 14 (YONHAP)--General John Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, paid a courtesy call on South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-baek here Friday and discussed military matters of mutual concern. In the meeting, Yi asked Gen Wickham to support and cooperate further in strengthening the joint Korean-U.S. defense strategy, saying, "there is a strong possibility that North Korea may launch reckless provocations against South Korea this year in a bid to impede the success of the 1986 ASIAD and the 1988 Olympiad." Also attending the meeting was Gen William Livsey, commander-in-chief of the Korean-U.S. combined forces command. Gen Wickham arrived here Friday for a five-day visit that will include an observation of Team Spirit '86, an annual joint military exercise between Korea and the United States. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0920 GMT 14 Mar 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/103

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW SYSTEM REPORTS 1984 GNP INCREASE TO U.S. $2,041

SK050347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (YONHAP)--South Korea's per capita gross national product (GNP) reached U.S. $2,041 in 1984, according to the results of the new national account (SNA) procedure adopted this year, the Bank of Korea announced Wednesday.

Under the former accounting system, Korea's per capita GNP was tallied at $1,999.

The new system, which has been recommended by the United Nations, provides a more accurate understanding of the Korea's total production, consumption, capital formation and inducement, incomes and expenditures, and overseas unrequited transfers.

Of the 157 countries that calculate their national incomes, 118 use the new formula.

The new system is designed to classify transaction objects precisely and systematically and to expand the scope of items included in the tabulation process. Thus, land transactions and intangible assets are included in a nation's GNP.

Under the new formula, the added value of current prices can be calculated more exactly than before by subtracting first-made input and intermediate demands from output. The old system did not calculate intermediate demands.

Under the New system, Korea's NGP in 1984 was calculated at $82.4 billion--$1.33 billion more than the figure tallied under the former system.

Because of the new system's expanded coverage of various economic data, the Korean economy in 1984 grew by 8.4 percent, up 0.9 percentage points from the original estimate.

Korea's investment ratio, under the new SNA formula, increased by 2.2 percentage points, to 31.9 percent, in 1984.

The national savings ratio stood at 27.9 percent in 1984, up 0.6 percentage points from the original estimate.

The overseas savings ratio rose by 1.7 percentage points, to 4 percent, because incomes of Koreans working overseas were transferred from the domestic savings accounts to foreign savings account, the bank official explained.

In 1984, the agro-fisheries and forestry sectors accounted for 13.3 percent of Korea's economic structure, in terms of added value, off 0.4 percentage points from the original figure, compared with 30.5 percent in the mining and manufacturing industry, 11.1 percent in the construction electric, the gas and poped water industry.

The share of imports and exports in the Korean economy in 1984 was calculated at 81.5 percent under the new system, down 3.9 percentage points from the previous figure.

18918
CSO: 4100/094

1985 FOREIGN DEBT TOTALS U.S. $46.7 BILLION

SK011126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0958 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP)--South Korea's outstanding foreign debt at the end of 1985 totaled U.S. $46.7 billion.

The figure included $11.2 billion in foreign exchange holdings and exports on a deferred payment basis. This means the nation's net external debt stood at $35.5 billion, a government report said Saturday.

The total excluded nearly $3.6 billion which incurred overseas by Korean construction companies operating in foreign countries.

Of the total, 77 percent ($36 million) are medium- and long-term loans which are due in more than 1 year and 23 percent ($10.7 billion) are short-term loans which are due within 1 year.

The loans carry an annual average interest rate of 7 to 8 percent. If international interest rates come down 1 percent, it will save the nation $300 million in interest payments, according to a white paper on Korea's external debt, released by the Economic Planning Board.

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CSO: 4100/094

MINISTRY URGES VOLUNTARY IMPROVEMENT IN WORKING CONDITIONS

SK270128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Labor will refrain from directly meddling in labor disputes, but that it will try to settle them peacefully through collective bargaining between labor and management, a ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The ministry instructed regional labor offices to do their best to protect rights and interests of employees and to prevent employers from suppressing legal labor union activities.

They were also instructed to run the labor conferences in such a way as to promote interests and welfare of employees. The conferences, designed to preclude labor disputes or seek a rapid solution to a dispute, have been blamed for their operations favoring employers.

The spokesman said these instructions were made during a meeting held yesterday morning at the Ministry of Labor. It was attended by senior officials at the ministry's regional branch offices.

In an effort to forestall expected labor disputes in the forthcoming spring, the ministry urged employers to voluntarily improve welfare and working conditions for their employees.

The spokesman said the labor officials at the meeting were instructed to guide employees to refrain from making "excessive" demands which were beyond the capability of their companies.

According to ministry statistics, 265 labor conflicts occurred nationwide last year, compared to the previous year's 113 cases.

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CSO: 4100/094

CHON EFFECTUATES PLANS TO DEVELOP FARMING, FISHING

Development Plans for Farming and Fishing

SK060028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday effectuated a host of steps to mitigate the ever-worsening financial plight of farmers and fishermen, featuring a cut of 2 percentage points in the interest rates of various funds loaned to them.

With these measures, interest rates of farming and fisheries funds will be lowered from the current 10 percent to 8 percent. Interest rates on loans offered to farmers and fishermen for housing improvements will also be cut down by the same margin.

Such presidential schemes were confirmed in a joint session of relevant Cabinet members and key office-holders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) at Chongwadae.

Attending the Chongwadae meeting were, from the administration, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che, Home Minister Chong Sok-mo, Finance Minister Chong In-yong, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Hwang In-song, and DJP chairman No Tae-u, Secretary General Chong Su-tok, and other senior officials of the government party.

The chief executive also instructed the Cabinet to cut down the interest rates of the fund loaned for the purchase of cattle from the present 10 percent to 8 percent.

The president suggested that the interest on loans used for the purchase of cattle in 1983 and 1984 when the cattle prices reached the highest level be paid over 3 years on an installment basis with a 2-year grace period from next year.

President Chon particularly directed the administration to work out an institutional apparatues to ensure that farmers and fishermen can get loans at any time.

At present, farming and fishery funds are provided arbitrarily on a quota basis, without taking farmers' circumstances into consideration.

The president stressed that the housing improvement projects should not be conducted in a way leaving farmers or fishermen with excessive financial burdens.

Chon suggested the relocation of as many industrial plants to the rural areas as possible with a view to raising the income of farmers, proposing favors in taxes and financial support to businesses moving into farming or fishing regions.

Government Plans Farming, Fishing Areas

SK051222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0930 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 5, (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to spend 1.45 trillion won (U.S. $1.64 billion: $1 is worth about 885 won) on the development of farming and fishing areas over the next 3 years.

In a joint meeting here on Wednesday, leaders of the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party came out with a comprehensive plan to promote the industrialization of rural areas and to improve living conditions in farming and fishing villages.

Under the plan, the government will set up a 500 billion won fund to provide long-term, low-interest loans for the purchase of farmland and the development of farming and fishing villages.

In addition, the government will raise the real incomes of farmers by extending the deadlines for making interest payments on loans extended for the purchase of cows and by limiting rental rates for farmland. The plan also includes free education for the children of poor farmers and fishermen at vocational high schools.

To promote industrialization of the rural areas, the government will exempt the small- and medium-sized industries that move into the rural area from corporate and income taxes for the first 3 years.

The government plans to increase the number of rural industrial areas to 100 by 1991.

After the announcement of the government plan at the meeting he presided over, President Chon ordered a 2-percent across-the-board cut in the interest rates of government loans for farmers and fishermen.

The present interest rates of the government loans are 10 percent per annum.

The interest rate cut will relieve farmers and fishermen of about 40 billion won, according to a government official.

The farming and fishing area development plan has been drafted by experts from the pertinent government agencies, the ruling party, and the private sector since last October under President Chon's instruction.

Spiritual Reform

SK070438 Seoul YONHAP in English 0420 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (OANA-YONHAP)--Korean Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong Friday urged the spokesmen for central and provincial government agencies to initiate a spiritual reform movement in order to bring about the successful implementation of the government's farming and fishing village development plan, which was announced Wednesday.

The development of farming and fishing villages is the 'root of an advanced motherland,' Yi said. Therefore, he added, the reform should be expanded to the level of a nationwide movement.

Attending the meeting were spokesmen for central government agencies and culture and information officers at the 13 provincial governments.

Yi also said that the children of farmers and fishermen should be given national support, helping them to settle down in their home villages and to improve their standard of living.

Yi pointed out that the improvement of living conditions in farming and fishing villages is the final stage of Korea's economic development plan, and he urged the participants to encourage the hopes of farmers and fishermen for a bright future by giving them a vision of development for the next century.

18918
CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

DJP SEEKS MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION--The ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to introduce legislation guaranteeing a minimum wage for workers within the year. Rep Kim Chong-wi, the party policy bureau chief, told reporters yesterday that the projected "bill on the minimum wage" will ensure 100,000 won a month for working eight hours a day. A party survey team led by Rep Na Ung-pae, chief policy-coordinator, also discussed ways to solve the low wage problem during a visit to the Korea Federation of Trade Unions yesterday. During the visit, the DJP team asserted that the chronic low wage structures should be improved, including narrowing the gap in wages between clerical employees and technical workers. The projected bill will also provide that the gap in wages between college graduates and workers with lower educational backgrounds will be reduced to an adequate level. Currently, the ratio with regard to the starting salaries of middle school graduates and college graduates is 100:184. The DJP's bill will also call for reducing the gap in wages between male and female workers. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/103

S.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

FRATERNITY CLUB HOLDS MEETING--Members of the National Revival Society, a fraternity club of the former members of the now defunct Democratic Republican Party, consolidated their unity in a meeting at a Seoul restaurant. The meeting attended by about 100 members was held to commemorate the 23d anniversary of the foundation of the DRP, which was led by the assassinated President Pak Chong-hui. But Kim Chong-pil, former president of the DRP who returned home Tuesday after 19 months stay in the United States, did not attend the gathering. He is now an advisor to the fraternity club. Reminiscing that the DRP was founded 23 years ago today for "modernization of fatherland and the national revival," Chon Ye-yong, chairman of the society, said, "I am very glad to see Mr Kim Chong-pil return home." Chong Chae-kyong, former professor at the training center of the DRP suggested that the Soviets legally recover the assets of the DRP and start memorial projects for President Pak. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 86 p 4 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIME MINISTER NO'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

Removal of Trade Barriers

HK100744 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Sydney, Australia, March 10 (AFP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong on Monday called on other countries to follow his government's lead in removing trade barriers to stimulate the world economy.

Mr No, on the last day of a five-day Australian visit, told Australian businessmen here that protectionism was gaining strength as the world economy showed signs of stagnation. "This rising tide of protectionism not only reduces the volume of international trade, but also widens the economic gap between developed and developing countries," Mr No said. "For Korea, whose economy is burdened with an unavoidably large defense expenditure and a large foreign debt, protectionism is a matter of prime concern."

In spite of protectionist trends and a heavy foreign debt of 45 billion U.S. dollars, aggravated by defense spending amounting to six percent of gross national product, South Korea continues to open its markets, he said.

Mr No said South Korea's import liberalization ratio, which had stood at 69 percent in 1980, had been 88 percent last year and was expected to exceed 95 percent by 1988. "This figure is comparable to that of developed countries and signifies the overall import liberalization that will be achieved by Korea."

Mr No said South Korea was Australia's fourth largest export market and that trade between the two countries last year had totalled $1.5 billion. However, the rapid development of economic ties between the two countries, built largely on iron ore and coal exports from Australia, has not been without its problems, he said. He pointed out that bilateral trade was running three to one in Australia's favor.

Mr No, who had talks with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Canberra last week, is due to visit New Zealand for two days before returning to Seoul.

No, Lange Hold Talks

SK111000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0940 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Wellington, March 11 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Tuesday called for New Zealand's efforts to help correct the bilateral trade imbalance in favor of New Zealand and for the promotion of economic cooperation.

In a meeting with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, No said that Korea's imports from New Zealand last year totaled 120 million U.S. dollars while its exports totaled only $34 million.

No arrived here Monday from Sydney, Australia. He is scheduled to leave Wellington for Fiji Wednesday for a three-day visit.

The South Korean prime minister also requested that Wellington increase the quota for South Korea's catch of cuttle-fish off New Zealand. New Zealand has allotted to South Korea to catch 1,500 tons of cuttle-fish while it has allowed Japan to catch 24,000 tons, according to him. He maintained that 80 percent of the fishing ground New Zealand has allotted to Korea is not good enough now and this should be corrected.

The Korean prime minister also demanded that Wellington guarantee fair competition for the marketing of Korean subcompact cars in the country. New Zealand curbed the inflow of Korean subcompact cars to 300 units last year.

On his part, Lange requested to No to approve a joint venture plan to build a cheese plant in Korea and to open Korean markets to New Zealand's dairy products, including mutton, and fruits. No told Lange that it is difficult for South Korea to import New Zealand mutton at present.

The New Zealand prime minister expressed his support of Seoul's efforts for the inter-Korean dialogue intended to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of the [words indistinct]

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CSO: 4100/103

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE PROPOSED VISIT TO SOUTH KOREA

Japan Promoting Prince's Visit

SK110407 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will jointly promote a plan for a visit to Seoul by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday.

Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong told reporters here that the royal couple will visit Seoul in place of the Japanese emperor.

Their trip to Korea will reciprocate President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September 1984, Yi said. At that time, Chon cordially invited Emperor Hirohito to visit Seoul.

Yi said that the upcoming visit will be "desirable" for the further development of Korean-Japanese relations, which entered a new era with the reciprocal visits of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Under this atmosphere of reciprocity, Seoul and Tokyo agreed to jointly arrange the visit of the Crown Prince and his wife to Seoul, Yi said.

Although the schedule for their visit to Seoul has not yet been announced, they will probably come here in mid-October, following the 10th Asian games, slated for September 20 to October 5 in Seoul, a ministry official said.

Prince Akihito is scheduled to visit the United States in May or June of this year and mainland China next year. If his visit to Korea takes place, it will be his first overseas trip to a country in northeast or southeast Asia, the official said.

Akihito's proposed visit to Seoul, which he will make in place of Emperor Hirohito, who ruled Japan during its 36-year occupation of Korea (1910-45), will have "historic significance" to the future of Korean-Japanese relations, the official said.

YONHAP Analyzes Visit

SK111248 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 11 Mar 86

[By Song Su-kim]

[Text] Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)--This year marks the 21st anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan.

The two countries have agreed to jointly promote a plan for a visit to Seoul by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife later this year. The proposed trip would pave the way for consolidating friendly relations between Seoul and Tokyo and would reciprocate Korean President Chun Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in September 1984.

If Prince Akihito's trip to Seoul takes place, it will be of historic significance to the Korean people because it will be the first visit by a member of the Japanese royal family to Korea in the 41 years since Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule (1910-45).

Although the Korean people still harbor some ill feelings toward the Japanese as a result of Japan's 35-year occupation of Korea, the prince's visit to Seoul will provide a good opportunity for Seoul and Tokyo to enhance mutual understanding and to foster friendly relations.

Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday that the proposed visit would be 'desirable' for the further development of Korean-Japanese relations, which entered a new era with the reciprocal visits of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

In January 1983, Nakasone visited Seoul, becoming the first Japanese prime minister to make an official trip to Korea. Following Nakasone's trip to Seoul, Chon made a state visit to Japan in September of last year, the first to that country by a Korean head of state.

During Chon's three-day visit to Japan, he received a diplomatic apology from Emperor Hirohito, who said: 'It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century. I believe that it should not be repeated.'

Some political observers here, however, pointed out that the emperor's remarks were not strong enough to heal old wounds between the two countries. It cannot be denied that some Koreans claimed it would be much better for the continuing development of healthy relations between Seoul and Tokyo if the emperor came to Korea and apologized to the Korean people for Japan's colonial rule.

The 85-year-old emperor has not made any overseas trips since 1976 for health reasons, however. Prince Akihito has made trips to Europe and Africa in place of his father.

The Korean foreign minister told reporters Tuesday that the prince will visit Seoul in place of the Japanese emperor.

Although the schedule for the proposed visit has not yet been announced, the prince will probably come here in mid-October, following the 10th ASIAD, scheduled for September 20 to October 5 in Seoul, a Korean foreign ministry official said. This will be Akihito's first overseas trip to a country in northeast or southeast Asia.

If Akihito's proposed visit to Seoul takes place, he will probably make an 'expression of reflection' on the unfortunate past history between the two nations, as the emperor did during Chon's trip to Tokyo, diplomatic observers here said. In any case, Akihito's trip to Seoul will certainly contribute greatly to improving relations between Korea and Japan.

KOREA TIMES Assesses Relationship

SK120112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Japan Relationship"]

[Text] Upon learning about the plan by both the Korean and Japanese governments to materialize a formal visit to Seoul by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito, possibly this fall, one cannot help looking back on and appraising the relationship between the two countries.

As for developments in recent years, it should be noted that bilateral relations in many respects have become closer since President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan in September 1984, the first official visit ever made by a Korean head of state. The visit has indeed ushered in a "new era" of cooperation in the annals of the binational relationship, which has witnessed numerous ups and downs.

One highlight of the presidential visit was Japanese Emperor Hirohito's expression of "regret," at a formal function, over an "unfortunate past," referring to Japan's colonial rule of Korea for 35 years till the end of World War II.

But then, there is no denying that the Korean people at large still harbor sour sentiments about the bitter experience, despite the apology presented by the monarch and the fact that more than two decades have lapsed since the two countries normalized diplomatic ties in 1965.

According to an opinion survey conducted in the wake of the presidential tour, about 40 percent of the Koreans polled outrightly replied they "dislike" the Japanese and only 22 percent said they have a favorable image, while 34 percent were ambivalent. Another survey indicated that, for a majority of Koreans, Japan was suggestive of "aggressor."

Notwithstanding the potential fallacy inherent to any such opinion sampling, the polls bring to our attention the overriding need for further promoting a better mutual understanding of the two nations at the people's level, which can possibly be attained only through sustained efforts for bona fide cooperation and amity, especially on the part of the Japanese.

The projected visit here by Prince Akihito, if realized, will be a welcome development, though being a substitute for the one by his father Emperor Hirohito, who is said to be unable to make an overseas tour because of his advanced age and poor health.

What is crucial is the need that the Japanese, together with the symbolic gesture of a royal visit, should make earnest and substantive efforts to resolve various pending binational issues, including the chronic trade imbalance, in most harmonious ways for lasting mutual interests.

Yi Min-u Considers Visit 'Desirable'

SK140143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said yesterday that his party regards the planned visit to Korea by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito as "desirable."

Requested by a Japanese Embassy official to confirm a Japanese newspaper report that the NDP welcomes the royal visit, Yi noted, "Our party considers it desirable for beefing up goodwill between the two nations."

Saying that he understands that Prince Akihito will make the visit on behalf of the aged Emperor Hirohito, Yi added, "I believe that his visit will be an occasion to confirm Japan's recognition of its responsibility in the unhappy days of the past."

Prince Akihito will visit Seoul in the latter half of this year in response to President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Tokyo in 1984.

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CSO: 4100/103

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NO SIN-YONG PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Meets With Rajiv Ghandi

SK031028 Seoul YONHAP in English 1014 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong, now on a 3-day visit to New Delhi, Monday met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to discuss ways of expanding bilateral friendship and cooperation.

No explained to Gandhi his government's efforts to peacefully unify the Korean peninsula, calling for Indian support of Seoul's position in the eighth non-aligned summit conference, slated for Zimbabwe in August.

In their meeting that lasted one and a half hours, the Korean prime minister stressed the need for the two countries to expand their present trade-dominant relations into such fields as scientific and technological cooperation, exchange of manpower and joint venture.

No also demanded that the Indian Government endorse the purchase of 29 Indian-ordered ships, worth U.S. $415, from Korea.

In return, Gandhi called for the correction of trade imbalance favoring Korea and demanded that Korea increase its imports of iron ore from India. Korea has imported 2.5 million tons of iron ore from India annually over the past 5 years.

India also asked Korea to use some Indian-registered carriers in transporting iron ore.

Earlier in the day, meanwhile, No paid a courtesy call on Indian President Zail Singh at the presidential residence and delivered Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's message hoping that the visit by the Indian president and prime minister of Seoul be realized as soon as possible.

No, accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and all 11-member economic mission, arrived here today on the first leg of a 2-week trip that will also take him to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Hope Expressed for North-South Meeting

SK031238 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 3 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Monday said that another hostilities on the Korean peninsula would be escalated to a war involving superpowers surrounding the peninsula because their interests in the region are confronted with one another.

Addressing a luncheon hosted by the chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and industry in honor of No here Monday, the prime minister stressed that South Korea will continue to make efforts to establish peace on the peninsula through direct talks with North Korea.

No is now on a 3-day visit to India on the first leg of his 2-week tour of India, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

He voiced a hope that a meeting of the 'highest authorities' between the South and North will be realized at an earlier date.

In his New Year address in 1981, South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan proposed the exchange of visits by top leaders of the two Koreas and invited North Korean leader Kim Il-song to visit Seoul without any precondition.

Renewing Chon's proposal, no stressed that the Korean issue should be settled peacefully by South and North Korea themselves.

No also called for closer economic cooperation between South Korea and India.

During his stay here, No is scheduled to meet with Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The two premiers are expected to discuss ways to boost relations between Seoul and New Delhi as well as recent developments in international affairs.

Bilateral Trade Discussed

SK050219 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] New Delhi, March 4 (YONHAP)--South Korean and Indian officials Tuesday decided to conclude as soon as possible an agreement for the transfer of Korean shipbuilding, electronics and machinery technologies to India.

The decision was made at working-level talks on Tuesday, following discussions Monday between Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The officials agreed to conclude the protocol on scientific and technological cooperation in March.

They also decided to resolve three bilateral economic issues--ways to boost Korea's importation of iron ore from India, the Indian Government's approval of the purchase of 29 ships from Korea, which have already been ordered, and the participation of Korean firms in a project to enlarge India's Ara Dip harbor for the exportation of iron ore.

On Wednesday, after ending a 3-day visit here, Korean Prime Minister No leaves here for Australia. He is scheduled to arrive in Sydney on Thursday via Hong Kong.

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CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ROK 2-4 May

SK040427 Seoul YONHAP in English 0400 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay an official visit to South Korea at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan in early May, a spokesman for the president announced Tuesday.

During the visit, scheduled for May 2-4, Chon and Thatcher will hold a summit meeting and will exchange views on matters of mutual interest between their two countries, the spokesman, Chong Ku-ho, said.

Chong said that Thatcher's visit will provide a valuable opportunity to consolidate the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Seoul and London.

The visit, which will follow Chon's scheduled trip to the United Kingdom in April, will be the first to Korea by a British prime minister since Seoul and London established diplomatic relations in 1883, Chong said.

Thatcher's plans to visit Seoul reflect Britain's interest in Korea, due to Korea's enhanced standing in the international community, and is expected to contribute to the development of Korean-British relations, he added.

Her visit will also provide an opportunity for the leaders of the Western world to gain a realistic view of the situation on the Korean peninsula: it will be made just prior to the summit conference in Tokyo involving the seven leading Western industrial powers, according to the spokesman.

At the last such meeting, held in Bonn in 1985, the seven leaders referred to the Korean problem in a political statement.

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CSO: 4100/094

BRIEFS

MISSION CHIEFS OPEN MEETING IN SEOUL--Korean diplomatic mission chiefs will open a 10-day meeting in Seoul March 20 to debate ways of increasing assistance for the successful staging of the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Olympics. Fifty ambassadors and consul generals assigned to Asian, Middle East and African countries will attend the annual conference, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday. The envoys will be briefed on the nation's major policy goals and foreign policy guidelines for this year. They will then discuss means to expand diplomatic, economic and other relations between Korea and their host countries, said the ministry. The mission chiefs are also to study measures to promote ties with the nonaligned Third World countries and the nations with which Korea has no formal diplomatic relations. While here, they are also scheduled to inspect major industrial facilities and tour front-line areas. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 86 p 1 SK] /12858

PURCHASING MISSION TO GO TO U.S.--Seoul, March 12 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to send a large-scale purchasing mission to the United States in an effort to ease U.S.-Korean trade frictions, Korean Government sources said Wednesday. Government officials and representatives from several economic associations held a working-level conference Wednesday to make plans for the mission, which will comprise executives from business circles. It will be headed by Kim Man-che, deputy prime minister and economic planning board minister, or by Kum Chin-ho, trade and industry minister, the government sources said. The delegates are scheduled to leave for the United States between the end of April and May. The Korean Government will make a list of items to be purchased before the end of this week, the sources said. The Korean Government sent a purchasing mission to major U.S. cities in February of last year. The U.S. government is demanding that Korea expand imports from the United States, pointing out that Korea's surplus in its trade with the United States last year totaled 4.8 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of $800 million from the previous year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0335 GMT 12 Mar 86 SK] /12858

ITALY HOPES FOR BETTER ECONOMIC TIES--Seoul, March 13 (YONHAP)--Bruno Corti, Italian undersecretary of state for economic affairs, said Wednesday that the Italian government hopes to improve its economic relations with South Korea through the establishment of joint ventures. He also said that Italy is ready to cooperate with the Korean government in its effort to expand its business operations in Europe. In a press conference at the Shilla Hotel, Corti said that the most promising fields for setting up joint ventures are the steel, iron and financial businesses. The Italian official, accompanied by 16 Italian business leaders, arrived here Sunday for a three-day visit to promote economic ties between Korea and Italy. Corti noted that it would be desirable to export products made in the joint venture to a country in the Middle East. He also said that both countries should take full advantage of the recent improvements in international economic conditions, including the depreciation of the U.S. dollar and the sharp drop in international crude oil prices. In addition, Corti said that Italy could play a major role in Korea's ongoing effort to diversify its trading partners, which have centered on the United States and Japan, expanding into European markets. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 13 Mar 86 SK] /12858

CHON VISIT TO BELGIUM--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said Tuesday that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Belgium, scheduled for April, will be a good opportunity for Seoul and Brussels to reconsider their traditional friendship and to strengthen bilateral tie in the field of trade and technology. In an interview with Korean journalists, Martens said that Belgium has consistently supported free trade and opposed protectionism. He said that the inter-Korean dialogue should proceed only on the basis of establishing strong ties with friendly countries. Noting that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries could persuade the Soviet Union to participate in arms limitation talks because they showed firm solidarity on the issue of medium-range missile in Europe, Martens stressed that Korea should maintain strong ties with the United States. The Belgian premier also said that the United States should try to pressure countries that are hostile toward South Korea to reach an acceptable agreement or compromise with Seoul. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 5 Mar 86 SK] /8918

ROK COMMENTS ON OLYMPICS, TRADE--Canberra, March 7 (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Shin-yong Friday said he hopes that Australia, which hosted the 1956 Summer Olympics, will actively support Korea in its efforts to successfully host the 1988 Seoul Olympics. No, who is now on a 5-day visit here, made the remarks in a luncheon address. William Keys, president of the Australian-Korean Friendship Society, hosted the luncheon for No and his entourage. The Korean prime minister also said that Canberra and Seoul should make every effort to deepen their relations through expanded cooperation, not only in trade but also in the fields of science and technology. If a Korea-Australia foundation is set up, No said, it will play a positive role in improving mutual understanding between the Korean and Austrian people, He said. The idea of establishing such a committee is now under study. No arrived here Thursday on the second leg of a four-nation trip that will also take him to New Zealand and Fiji. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 GMT 7 Mar 86 SK] /8918

TAE-CHUNG SENDS CABLE TO MRS PALME --Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung sent a condolence cable to Mrs Palme, widow of the assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, grieving the loss of "the greatest leader of Sweden and an apostle of peace and justice of the 20th century." In the English message dated March 4, Kim said he was "very frightened at the surprise news about His Excellency Prime Minister Olof Palme." Kim recalled that he had been given deep consideration and aid by Palme for 13 years since he was kidnapped back to Korea from Tokyo in 1973. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 4 SK] /8918

CULTURAL MEETING IN ENGLAND--Seoul, March 7 (YONHAP)--South Korean and British officials will participate in the second Korean-British Mixed Commission Meeting in Oxford, England, March 13-14, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Delegates from the foreign ministries and cultural organization officials from both countries are expected to discuss ways to cooperate in the fields of education, scholarship, culture and sports. Yun Chu-won, director general for European studies at the foreign affairs will lead six Korean delegates to the meeting. The British delegation will be headed by J. Lawrence, controller for the British Council's American, Pacific and South Asian division. Diplomatic sources said that the meeting, which will precede Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to Britain in April, will focus on bilateral economic cooperation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0427 GMT 7 Mar 86 SK] /8918

NO PROGRESS IMPLEMENTING AVIATION MEMORANDUM--Washington, March 1 (YONHAP)--South Korea and the United States made no progress in resolving differences over the implementation of a 1980 bilateral aviation memorandum in 2-day talks held in Washington, D.C., aviation sources here said Saturday. The memorandum gives Korean Airlines (KAL) the right to fly to Chicago, Oakland and Anchorage and to fly beyond those U.S. cities en route to Europe. The Korean delegation to the talks was led by Nam Hong-u, minister at the Korean Embassy in Washington, and the U.S. team was headed by Charles Ansevine, director of the U.S. State Department's Aviation and Special Transportation Committee. The two sides agreed to resume their talks in Seoul in May or June, a Korean negotiator said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0840 GMT 1 Mar 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO STEP UP ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH EC NATIONS

SK040433 Seoul YONHAP in English 0353 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP)--South Korea will step up its cooperation with the European Community (EC) nations in the fields of trade and technology, as part of its effort to diversify its overseas markets, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday.

In the past, Korea has been dependent on the United States and Japan for most of its external trade.

At the first trade promotion meeting this year at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Yi said that President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Europe in April will provide a significant turning point toward strengthening trade and technological cooperation between Korea and the 12 EC nations.

The EC has a population of more than 320 million and accounts for one-third of the world trade. Nonetheless, Korea's market share in the EC is only 0.4 percent, the lowest among the EC's major trading rivals in Asia, including Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The Korean Government plans to send trade delegations on three occasions this year to meet with ranking executive members of the EC and with the trade ministers of Britain, West Germany, France, Italy and Belgium.

The government will also hold a series of scientific and technological meetings in an effort to expedite the transfer of technology from the countries, which have developed technology- and information-intensive industries.

In addition, the government will make multilateral diplomatic efforts to gain EC support for Korea's position on the forthcoming negotiations for the new round of the general agreement on tariffs and trade and the multi-fiber agreement.

Korea's investment prospects in Europe have been brightened by the rising value of European currencies against the U.S. dollar and the decline of international interest rates, Yi added.

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ROK APPROVES DRAFT REVISION OF COPYRIGHT LAW

SK070434 Seoul YONHAP in English 0340 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 7 (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has approved a draft revision of the current copyright law, eliminating the retroactive protection of foreign publications that are not protected under the current law.

According to the draft revision, which was formulated and released Thursday by the Culture and Information Ministry, foreign publications will be protected in compliance with treaties that Korea joined or concluded, and the protection period will be extended from 30 years now to 50 years after the death of copyright holders.

South Korea has been under heavy pressure from the United States to upgrade its protection of foreign copyrights to the international level. The matter of copyright protection has been high on the agenda of trade talks between Washington and Seoul since the United States invoked Section 301 of its Trade Act last October.

The draft revision, if approved by the National Assembly in its regular session this fall, will replace the current copyright law on July 1, 1987, thus paving the way for Korea to join the universal copyright convention by 1988, a ministry official said.

In the initial stage of bilateral trade negotiations here last December, the United States demanded that Korea enact legislation protecting foreign copyrights this year and that it join the Bern Convention next year. But Washington recently indicated that it would be acceptable if Korea does not enact the protective legislation until April 1987.

The Korean Government had originally planned to join the Bern Convention by 1988.

Under the draft revision, the period of protection for copyrights on foreign photographs and motion pictures will be raised from 10 to 30 years now to 50 years.

In the spirit of reciprocity, publications of foreign countries that provide poor protection for Korean publications will receive corresponsingly poor protection in Korea, according to the revised law.

Works of foreign authors who reside in Korea and foreign publications that are printed in Korea for the first time will be given the same protection as Korean publications.

The draft revision classified foreign publications eligible for Korean protection into eight categories--literature, music, drama, artwork, architecture, photography, motion pictures and graphics.

The revised law also expands the functions of the copyright deliberations committee, paving the way for the prompt settlement of copyright disputes with other countries, the establishment of a copyright consignment management system and the strengthening of punitive measures for violators of the law.

Under the revised law, the prison terms for violators will be increased from 1 year now to up to 3 years, and fines will be raised from 50,000 won now to as much as three million won (U.S. $33,700: $1 is worth about 890 won).

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CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK MINISTER BRIEFS CHON TO-HWAN ON EXPORT DRIVE

SK040207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said Tuesday that his ministry will make an all-out effort to surpass the nation's export goal of $30.3 billion, thereby recording a trade surplus of more than $900 million.

In a monthly export promotion meeting held at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, Kum reported to President Chon Tu-hwan that Korea's overseas commodity shipments totaled nearly $4.7 billion in the first 2 months of this year, up 35.1 percent from the corresponding period of 1985.

Receipts of export letters of credit in the January-February period of 1986 rose by 16.3 percent from the same period last year, a hopeful sign that exports will continue to pick up in the months to come, Kum said.

In the cited period, imports increased by 18.7 percent, to $5.3 billion, and import licenses rose by 5.1 percent, showing lower growth rate than that of exports.

The export upsurge of the past 2 months was led by automobiles, electronic products for industrial use, footwear and synthetic products.

Exports of textiles, household electronic appliances, steel and electric apparatuses were also brisk, but those of tires, containers and metal tableware were sluggish, due to changes in overseas markets, including growing protectionism, Kum said.

The appreciation of the Japanese yen, declining oil prices and falling international interest rates have had a positive effect on Korean exports. But those developments have also increased the prices of some electronic and machine parts and materials, adding an additional financial burden to the Korean industry as a whole, Kum said.

The ministry will make an all-out effort to localize the production of the cited parts and materials. This year alone, 548 parts and materials will be produced domestically, thereby creating an import substitute effect of $1.2 billion.

Under the ministry's year-by-year plan, the production of 1,322 parts and materials will be localized over the next several years, Kum said.
The ministry plans to select about 10 strategic export items that will symbolize Korea on foreign markets and to concentrate on making them the best in the world.

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CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO ENHANCE QUALITY OF OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

SK030223 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to reduce the number of Korean construction firms working abroad from the present 53 to 30 in order to 'enhance the quality of overseas construction firms' and to earn more foreign exchange, government sources said Monday.

The government plans to require the 23 "insolvent firms" to return to Korea, but will promote the remaining 30 companies by providing them with tax breaks and financial support, according to the sources.

The government also plans to restrict the activities of the 30 construction companies that apply to receive orders from abroad in order to prevent them from engaging in extensive competition among themselves.

The sources said that the government's plans will be finalized at an economic ministers' meeting later this month.

Of the 23 companies the government plans to bring back to Korea, 19 have reportedly expressed their intention to withdraw, and the remaining three to four companies, which have received only a few orders, are expected to return to Korea soon, the sources said.

In addition, the government has decided to vigorously seek new construction markets in southeast Asia and in some advanced countries, taking advantage of the reduced competitiveness of Japanese construction firms, due in part to the appreciation of the Japanese yen.

South Korean construction firms have so far received orders mainly from Middle East oil producing countries.

CSO: 4100/094

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO STUDY LEGISLATION OF USSR, OTHER COMMUNIST NATIONS

SK060046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 86 p 1, 2

[Text] The government will closely study trade laws and regulations of the nation's major trading partners in an effort to cope more effectively with the rising protectionism. Yi Yang-u, director of the Office of Legislation, said yesterday his office plans to collect complete sets of laws and regulations of 36 additional countries over the next 5 years. The office has so far gathered statutes of 18 nations, he said.

Of the collected laws and regulations, trade-related ones will be translated into Korean for reference by trading companies and other related institutes. In order to support the nation's open door foreign policy, the office also plans to collect information on legislation of the Soviet Union and other major communist countries, Yi said.

He added that the office will exchange information with foreign countries on legislative trends.

Yi revealed these and other plans while briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his office's major policy goals for this year. The director said he will strengthen efforts to help the public understand the intent of major bills initiated by the government. Publicity campaigns will be launched through mass media and, if necessary, public hearings may be held, he added.

The office will set up a task force that will handle civil petitions and grievances concerning the execution of laws and regulations.

/8918
CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

U.S. FILES ANTIDUMPING SUITS--Seoul, March 11 (YONHAP)--The United States filed 38 anti-dumping suits against South Korean commodities from 1981 through 1985, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) reported Tuesday. More than half (63.2 percent, or 24 cases) of those cases were cleared through investigations, however. Two anti-dumping suits were filed in 1981, five in 1982, 10 in 1983 and 15 in 1984. Accordingly, the number of anti-dumping suits that were cleared through investigations increased from one in 1981 to four in 1982, and to seven in 1983 and 1984, an FKI official said. Last year, U.S. manufacturers filed six anti-dumping suits against Korean goods, but five of the products were cleared after investigation. At present, seven Korean goods are affected by various import restrictions, including anti-dumping suits, the bilateral quota system, counterveiling duties and other high tariff rates, the official said. The seven items include color TV sets, photo albums, bicycle tubes and oil rigs. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 11 Mar 86 SK] /12858

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Seoul, March 3 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to simplify procedures for foreign investments in Korea in an effort to attract more foreign capital, a Finance Ministry official said Monday. According to the official, the government will eliminate red tape involved in the process of authorizing Korean businesses to accept foreign investments. The government also plans to approve applications for the establishment of businesses in which international finance corporations will be able to invest without filing for letters of reference with various government ministries. Between July 1, 1985, and January 31, 1986, foreigners made 80 investments worth a combined total of U.S. $409,816,000 in Korean businesses, according to the officials. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 3 Mar 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/094

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPER VIEWS U.S. DCM'S ARRIVAL, STATE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

SK090823 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 86 p 2

[From the "Central Tower" Column]

[Text] In recent personnel reshuffles at the American Embassy in Seoul, David Lambertson, former minister at the American Embassy in Australia, has assumed his new post as deputy chief of mission. He replaces Cleveland, the former deputy chief of mission, who has been promoted to the post of ambassador in the American Embassy in New Zealand.

Reid, new head of the U.S. Cultural Center, who is the replacement for Lavin, who will retire at the end of this month, has also arrived in Seoul, ahead of schedule, to assume his new post.

Lambertson, the new deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Seoul, is known as an expert in Asian affairs. He started with the U.S. Department of State in 1962. He served in the U.S. Department of State as deputy chief of the Japan desk and later as chief of the Korea desk there. He also served in the American Embassy in Tokyo as a counselor.

According to people at the Foreign Ministry, unlike his predecessor, who was somewhat of a plain-spoken person, Lambertson has a calm and composed character. He seldom reveals his opinion.

On 5 March Lambertson visited the Foreign Ministry and met Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other officials concerned. The same day he also visited the New Korea Democratic Party headquarters, where he met party President Yi Min-u.

Synchronized with the personnel reshuffles at the American Embassy in Seoul, Sigur, the new assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, who is replacing Paul Wolfowitz, started work at his office on 6 March. Thus, the staff lineup at the U.S. Department of State concerning Korean affairs has been established with the channel linking Isom, chief of the Korea desk; Sherman, deputy assistant secretaty of state; Sigur, assistant secretary of state; Armacost, deputy secretary of state; and Shultz, secretary of state.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Walker has served in his present post for 4 years and 7 months as of March this year, breaking the records set by his predecessors, Porter and Gleysteen, who served in Seoul for 4 years respectively. How long his record will be is of interest to us.

/12858
CSO: 4107/103

PARTY SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY POLICY STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Han Sang-pyo, vice-chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technology: "Important Question Arising in Implementation of Party's Policy On Science and Technology"]

[Text] Developing science and technology is the cardinal question in expediting over-all socialist construction.

Member of the Standing Committee of the party political bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Chong-il, pointed out as follows:

"Our era is the era of science and technology. We must quickly develop science and technology to be able to promote socialist construction and develop the national economy to a new high stage. Both the question of raising up the standard of living and the question of strengthening the country's might can also be successfully solved." ("Let Us Go Forth Waving High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," single volume, p 15)

The weighty chore of developing science and technology under the correct leadership of the party is being successfully attained in our country. The fact that our country's science and technology has developed so far today over a short period of 40 years, having started from zero, clearly proves the sagacity of the leadership of our party which presented and embodied the definitive policy of science and technology.

Our party's correct leadership of work in the science and technology domain provides steadfast assurance for rapid development in science and technology today. Our party resolved to set up the country's science and technology at a world level in the shortest period based on success already attained and is wisely directing the work to develop science and technology. To this end, the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's recent all-encompassing elucidation of our party's policy on more rapidly developing science and technology in accordance with the requirements of reality takes on important significance. It is becoming a yardstick for rapidly developing present-day science and technology.

An important question arising in implementing the party's present-day science and technology policy is developing science and technology in accordance with the country's condition and the requirements of our revolution as the party wishes.

What is important in maintaining the direction of our kind of scientific and technological development is properly setting impending and long-range goals and correctly combining them.

First, a long-range prospective plan for setting up our country's science and technology at a world level in the shortest time frame must be well formulated. This is necessary to start with the impending problems in concert with the present-day circumstances of our economy based on this and thereby be able to advance toward the goal through world class science and technology which is created and developed.

It is therefor direly important to innovate the developmental and utility technology for raw materials, fuel and power and thus to make an effort to rapidly develop the machine industry and the electronics and automation industries and place the technological process and methods of production and management activities upon a new scientific foundation. This is a stalwart assurance for achieving an advance in the process of establishing the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific footing and thereby place our science and technology on a state-of-the-art level.

In maintaining the course for our style of scientific and technological development, it is important to properly combine scientific research on our own with incorporation of the scientific technology of other countries. Experience demonstrates that science and technology develops within the process of mutual exchange of advanced science and technology with other countries. Looking at world developments now, we find that the rate of exchange of advanced scientific and technical data among countries is steadily increasing. Some countries are achieving over 50 percent of their scientific research projects through joint research with other countries. We must recognize world developments in scientific research and conduct scientific research while actively incorporating advanced science and technology of other countries if we are to ascend the peak of world science and technology in the shortest timeframe. We should be expediting scientific research through our own efforts and ingenuity under the principle of self-reliance, while at the same time turning our undivided attention to intensifying dissemination of science and technology and carrying on widespread exchange of foreign science and technology. In particular, if we perform broad-scale joint operations with other countries in the technological sphere based on the joint venture law and deepen scientific and technological exchanges such as joint research with socialist countries, greater success will be achieved in widely incorporating the advanced scientific technology of other countries in harmony with our situation.

A large complement of 1.25 million intellectuals is forming a vanguard in the struggle to implement the party's policy on science and technology. Maintaining a competent large band of intellectuals strongly armed with the chuche ideology and endowed with modern science and technology opens up brighter prospects for our country's scientific and technological development.

The scientific and technological level of the scientists and technicians is precisely the level of the scientific and technological development of the country. The scientists and technicians must be conscious of their mission to man the outposts of the technological revolution and raise up their skills in order to achieve a breakthrough in the struggle to develop science and technology. Scientists and technicians must be well versed in the science and technology of their field and keep up-to-date in developmental trends of modern science and technology. To this effect, it is important to study foreign languages well. Scientists and technicians must establish revolutionary study habits and enthusiastically perform translations of scientific and technical journals of other countries. Along with this, we must make an effort to perform indoctrination work well with the scientists and technicians and make an effort to increase the ratio of 20 year olds and 30 year olds with masters and doctorates within the ranks of scientists and technicians.

The main portion of the large group of intellectuals is working at the production sites. Accordingly, it is important to make an effort to work with the technicians at the production sites and enable and guide them to fulfill their responsibilities as scientific and technical functionaries in their own sector and unit. If the scientists and technicians shock brigade movement is intensified and the scientists and technicians are dispatched en masse to the chief fronts of the national economy such as the Anju, Komdok and Musan districts and if their role is enhanced, an advance will be achieved in accomplishing the technological revolution.

It is also important to wage the mass technical innovation campaign.

Science and technology cannot be sufficiently developed through the efforts of scientists and technicians alone. An atmosphere which values science and technology must be established throughout society and the masses must turn out for technical innovation and invention work so as to brilliantly implement the party's policy of science and technology.

Amidst the flames of mass technical innovation during last year alone, over 53,700 technical innovation proposals were realized and the number of state patents increased by 136.1 percent over 1983. This shows that an atmosphere of scientific invention and technical innovation is more firmly being established throughout society. All sectors and all units must further intensify the "4.15 technical innovation shock brigade" campaign, have much more of the masses participate in technical innovation work and more properly perform evaluation and critiques of technical innovation achievements. To this end, it is important to intensify the mass technical innovation campaign among the youth. A great deal of scientific inventions and creative proposals can be achieved in one's youth replete with vim and vigor, energy and wisdom. The mass technical innovation campaign must be vigorously carried out among the youth to enable numerous young inventors and young creative innovators to come forth. Furthermore, the new generations must be led to hold high expectations regarding science and technology and grow into capable national technical treasures. Along with this, attention must be devoted to organizing widespread scientific and technical manuscript competitions, science fairs, technical innovation competitions, etc., among the masses to positively enlighten the wisdom of the masses through diverse ways and means.

We must consciously perform the work of developing the field of ultra-modern science and technology in tandem with settling impending scientific and technological questions so as to be able to conquer the fortress of world-class science and technology.

Guidance functionaries in the domain of science and technology must earnestly work to develop cellular engineering, genetic engineering, ultra-high pressure physics, cryogenic physics, laser and plasmic technology, atomic and solar energy. In particular, it is important to make an effort to settle the scientific and technical questions concerning utilization of atomic energy, to complete microcomputer production systems and develop industrial robots. Together with this, scientists and technicians should be enabled to regularly keep up-to-date in the ultramodern scientific and technological achievements and technical patent information in their particular field and perform scientific research at a high level in conformance with this.

All guidance functionaries, scientists, technicians and workers must possess the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward party policy and more vigorously engage in the struggle to implement the party's policy on science and technology.

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Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET US FURTHER ACCELERATE THE ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION MARCH SPEED IN GREETING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHERLAND LIBERATION AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 3-7

[Text] Our revolution, which has walked the one road of vitory and glory under the revolutionary banner of chuche, is dynamically moving forward in the new higher stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. On the majestic historic march route of remaking nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology our people are about to greet meaningfully before long the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party.

As we are about to greet the significant holidays, happy events worthy of special mention in the history of our people's struggle for the chuche revolutionary cause, our party has energetically appealed for adding further luster to this year, a year of glory, by bringing about ceaseless leap forward and innovation in all areas of socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We should grandly commemorate the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great celebration of victors by bringing about a new upsurge in revolution and construction in the coming year." (Book "New Year's Address," 1985, p 11)

Loftily upholding the militant appeal of the party for glorifying the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as the great festivals of a victor, our people have been energetically stepping up production and construction in all branches, all units of the people's economy.

By the positive labor struggle of all of the working people such as the heroic working class great advances have come to be registered in the fulfillment of the people's economic plan for the first half of this year and in economic construction as a whole, and the nation's economic foundations have come to be strengthened further. Our people, who have been making the prideful course of socialist construction emblazoned with struggle and creation, innovation and exploit, are at present giving all their strength and wisdom to the sacred struggle to greet the happy holidays as the great festivals of a victor. The brilliant achievements being scored in socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader give us great faith and courage, and energetically encourage and inspire us to fresh struggle and innovation.

Not complacent with the victory won, not contented with the achievement scored, to move forward ceaselessly toward a higher target is our people's revolutionary life credo and traditional struggle ethos. When brilliantly adorning this year with admirable achievements, keeping up continuing innovation, continuing forward movement, it will be possible to go forward to victoriously occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and further hasten the complete victory of Socialism.

In the socialist society exist all kinds of conditions and possibilities that make it possible to develop the economy ceaselessly at a high rate of speed, and when these are effectively mobilized and utilized, it will become possible to step up production and construction extraordinarily fast. In the socialist society it is possible to insure the planned, balanced development of the economy because the state mobilizes and utilizes all of the nation's resources of men and materiel on a planned basis, grasps and guides production and distribution, accumulation and consumption in a unified way. Especially in the socialist society, because the working people as masters of the country work for the sake of society and collective, for the sake of their own happiness, they come to display intense revolutionary fervor and creativity, initiative in production. All these conditions and possbilities grow even more as socialist economic construciton advances, and the economic developmental speed comes to be accelerated even faster as the economic organizer function of the state is strengthened and the ideological consciousness of working people is enhanced.

In the past period, maximally, effectively utilizing all these possiblities provided the socialist system, our people have always been able to create an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production growth throughout the course of socialist economic construciton and brilliantly carry out the economic construction task in many stages. Not to mention the period of postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, the period of laying the foundations for socialist construction, and the period of realizing socialist industrialization, but even in the 1970s when severe economic unevenness and crisis were sweeping the world, we energetically demonstrated the dignity and honor of chuche Korea, chollima Korea, achieving an extraordinarily high rate of speed of economic development. Our people, who have been making industrial production grow at the high annual average rate of 12.2 percent in the period of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan, too, are at present filled to overflowing with ever more heightened revolutionary enthusiasm and vigor to stop at nothing until brilliantly carrying out any economic construction task, however enormous. That our country, which had inherited centuries-old backwardness and poverty from the exploiting society, achieved a great leap forward to progress and civilization in a short period and has come to demonstrate to the hilt its majestic appearance as a socialist power possessing developed industries and modern rural economy is the fruits of the uninterrupted high development speed our people have created in economic construction.

Today, when the struggle is energetically under way to attain the glorious chuche revolutionary cause, in order to strengthen the might of the socialist system and quicken the pace of forward movement toward Communism, it is imperative to ceaselessly accelerate the economic construciton march speed, overcoming all kinds of barriers and bottlenecks encountered. The prideful struggle course of the past 40 years in which has been achieved an awesome socioeconomic transformation unprecented in our people's history dating back several millennia shows that none but a people who, firmly united around the party and the leader, courageously break through multilayer barriers and trials, advance, advance, struggle and again advance, can perform miracles and exploits beyond imagination in economic construction and go forward to energetically hasten the socialist, communist cause.

The revolutionary task we are faced with today pressingly calls for further accelerating the economic construction march speed.

To lay sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society and improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people in an epoch-making manner is the basic task of socialist economic construction in the 1980s set forth by our historic Sixth Party Congress. We must realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy in all its areas and occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic constuction in the 1980s.

On the road of the rewarding struggle to realize the economic construction task set forth by the party we have already scored great achievements.

For realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and occupying the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist eocnomic construction, there still is a lot of work we must do. By mobilizing all kinds of conditions and possibilities and further strengthening the production foundations of chuche industries and their might, we must decisively increase the production of coal and other minerals, iron and steel, and machinery, and stepping up the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, must make agricultural production grow.

Today our party, setting forth a militant task to improve the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner in the next few years, is energetically leading a light industry revolution and a service revolution. Positively making the light industry revolution and the service revolution, we must fill the needs of working people for mass consumption goods more satisfactorily and insure convenience in their life even better, and turn the people's life more civilized and affluent.

Great though the achievements already scored in socialist economic construction are, we must continue to dynamically move forward, displaying an intense revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness for a brighter future.

It is an important ideomental feature of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries to struggle to bring the future closer. We must not only carry out the task in the present stage for socialist construction, but positivley struggle to bring the bright communist future closer. It is the revolutionary duty and a glorious task we shoulder to go forward to thoroughly lay the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism in order to hasten the bright tomorrow of our fatherland, the construction of the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized.

In order to lay the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, all of the people must go forward to further accelerate the economic construction march speed with the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima. In the past period, by racing forward with gale force even amid multilayer barriers and trials, holding the revolutionary faith and will given them by the party, our people have been able to achieve an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development and extraordinarily strengthen the socialist self-reliant national economic foundations, and embroider the annals of socialist construction with the prideful exploits of creation and innovation.

Only by moving forward faster and more dynamically than in the past is it possible to realize the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. All of the party members and working people going forward to further accelerate the economic construction march speed with the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the revolutionary spirit of the chollima, the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle is precisely where an important guarantee for bringing about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction, strengthnening the nation's might one notch higher, and hastening the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause lies.

All functionaries and working people, by more vigorously launching the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s," holding infinite loyalty to the party and the leader and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, must ceaselessly accelerate the economic construction march speed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All levels of party organizations and all party members and workers must vigorously launch the struggle to implement the decisions of the Party Central Committee plenum, and thereby bring about a new transformation in socialist economic construction in the coming year." (Ibid., p 13)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the tenth plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee set forth a concrete task together with the method of its fulfillment in the domain of socialist economic construction in the coming year, a meaningful year, and our glorious party brightly illuminated the road ahead for further accelerating the economic construciton march speed.

Energetically launching the struggle to implement the economic construction task clearly set forth by the party and the leader, with a tight grip on it, we must bring about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction.

In order to further accelerate the socialist economic construction march speed, it is imperative above all to put major efforts into the development of the extractive industry, railway transport, and metal industry.

To give a definite priority to the extractive industry and railway transport and develop the metal industry is the invariable principle our party maintains in socialist economic construciton, and is the basic link on which to focus strength in order to bring about a new turnaround in socialist economic construciton in the present period. Success in the struggle to bring about an upsurge in production on all fronts of socialist economic construction and improve the standard of living for the people in an epoch-making manner, in the final analysis, is influenced largely by the extent of development of the extractive industry, railway transport, and metal industry.

In order to increase the production of coal and other minerals, we must go forward to boldly, daringly launch the task to make stripping, tunneling, and pit construction take precedence at coal and other mineral mines. Coal and other mineral mines must thoroughly execute the party policy-oriented tasks to replace the extractive facilities with large, modern, and high speed ones and carry out quantity extraction, quantity hauling, and quantity treatment, positively launching the technological innovation movement and stepping up the comprehensive mechanization of pit work.

In light of the ceaselessly growing needs of the people's economy for coal and other minerals, it is important to perseveringly push ahead with the task to improve and expand existing coal and other mineral mines and tap new ones even as putting efforts into current production. Giving priority to geological survey work and improving the mechanized standard of construction work, correctly setting the sequential order and focusing strength on the central link, it is imperative to step up the projects to improve and expand existing coal and other mineral mines and tap new ones. Putting efforts into projects to improve and expand existing coal and other mineral mines and tap new ones particularly in the Anju, Komdok, Musan, and Yanggang Province districts, it is imperative to go forward to energetically score a breakthrough in socialist economic construction.

The railway transport branch must energetically push ahead with the struggle to readjust and reinforce the railway tracks, further increase station yard lines in electrified sections, and complete railway electrification nationwide. It is imperative to mechanize loading and unloading operations and increase the production of locomotives and freight cars so as to transport still more freights even as working handily.

It is imperative to further perfect the nation's railway network, positively stepping up the railway construction project in the north and energetically pushing the projects to lay double tracks, bypass lines, and connecting lines in sections where passage capacity is strained. At the same time, planning and coordinating transport organization, it is imperative to give more weight to concentrated transportation, container transportation, and establish a strong discipline and order to move all means of transporation under a unified command system.

Today when socialist economic construction is under way in a new higher stage, we can produce and construct whatever we want, if iron and steel are available plentifully.

In order to increase the production of iron and steel, uplifting the metal industry, it is imperative to put efforts into fixing up chuche-oriented iron production bases and quickly complete the construction targets such as the metallurgical furnaces now under construction. In particular, the units in charge of the projects to expand the Kim Ch'aek Iron Complex and Kangson Steel Complex must push their work more aggressively.

Meticulously conducting facilities management, technical management, on a stand befitting the master, it is imperative to positively launch the struggle to maximally utilize currently existing iron-making, steel-making facilities and rolling facilities. Timely conducting the inspection and maintenance of metallurgical furces such as blast furnaces and electric furnaces and accessory facilities such as the system of hauling raw materials and secondary raw materials and the product treatment process, and operating them to suit the principles of science and technology, it is imperative to insure the full-load, full-capacity operation of every facility.

At the same time, more energetically launching the struggle to strengthen the chuche character and self-reliant nature of the metal industry, it is imperative to positively introduce rational iron production methods, and continuing to deepen the work of renewing the technical economic standards, systematically lower the standard of coke consumption per ton of pig iron and the standard of electricity consumption per ton of steel.

In order to further accelerate the socialist economic construction march speed, it is also imperative to develop the electric power industry and satisfactorily fill the growing demands for electric power.

Electric power is the basic motive power for modern production and the basis for technical progress. Without electric power it is impossible to move all branches of the people's economy such as modern industries equipped with the latest technical provisions and the developed rural economy, transportation and capital construction, nor is it possible to go forward to step up socialist economic construciton. Today when the scope of the economy is growing bigger and the demand of the people's economy for electric power is dramatically increasing, to give priority to the production of electricity constitutes one of the basic methods to normalize production and bring about a ceaseless upsurge in overall socialist construction.

A priority question arising in increasing the production of electricity is that of utilizing the capacities of currently existing power plants to the optimum. Today in our country self-reliant, modern, mighty motive power bases are thoroughly fixed up and put in place, and if these tremendous resources and production potentialities are maximally mobilized and utilized, it is possible to vastly increase the production of electricity even with currently existing power generating facilities. The electric power industry branch, by conducting timely inspection and maintenance of the power generating facilities and operating them in accordance with the demands of the technical rules and standard manufactory procedure, must operate all power generating facilities with full load. At the same time, even better readjusting and strengthening power transmission and distribution installatins, they must prevent in advance the loss of electricity in transmission and make timely transmission of generated electricity to various areas of the people's economy.

It is important to energetically launch the struggle to utilize the capacities of currently existing power plants to the optimum, on the one hand, and construct still more new power plants. In particular, to positively step up the construction of the T'aech'on Power Plant, Wiwon Power Plant, and Hyangsan Floodgate Power Plant and maximally advance the scheduled start-up of their operations arises as a very important task in increasing the production of electricity. At the same time, it is imperative to direct deep attention to the task, too, to construct still more medium and small power plants everywhere in the country and normalize their operations.

Conserving electricity has precisely the same economic significance as increasing the production of electricity. All branches, all units of the people's economy such as the chemical industry branch and the metal industry branch must rationally plan and coordinate their production organization and lower the standard of electricity consumption to the utmost, In particular, it is imperative to put great efforts into commendably conducting technological improvement work aimed at reorganizing processes consuming a lot of electricity into processes requiring less electricity, into eliminating the waste of electricity by facilities with excessive capacities for electricity consumption. Precisely herein lies the greatest reserves for electricity. All branches, all units, using sparingly and saving but one kilowatt-hour of electricity, must positively exert themselves to give a still greater plus to the nation's economy.

In order to further accelerate the socialist economic construciton march speed, it is imperative to energetically launch the struggle, while putting efforts into the development of key industrial branches, to continue to spur the light industry revolution and lift agricultural production onto a new higher stage. In this way it is imperative to make all fronts of socialist economic construction strive to create a high march speed and admirably carry out the militant tasks set forth by the party.

In the course of further accelerating the socialist economic construction march speed, there can be barriers and bottlenecks, needless to say. However enormous the economic construction task facing us may be, however many barriers and bottlenecks may stand in the way, our people, victoriously breaking through them filled to overflowing with a strong fighting spirit, vigor, and enthusiasm the same as in the past, will be dynamically climbing a new higher peak of socialist construction.

Nothing but victory and glory is promised for our people dynamically moving forward under the sagacious leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il along the road the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song teaches.

In order to further accelerate the economic construction march speed, it is imperative to enhance the function and role of party organizations.

Party organizations at all levels such as factory and enterprise party committees are the political staff for the relevant unit. Heavy indeed is the responsibility shouldered by party organizations in the rewarding struggle for a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Party organizations, substantially and aggressively conducting organizational political work always with a tight grip on the party policy, must make all party members and working people give all their wisdom and energy to the struggle to accelerate the economic construction march speed and strive to score a brilliant success in implementing the economic policy of the party. In particular, party organizations must direct deep attention to making their functionaries highly display the revolutionary ethos to go down to the base level, go in deep among the masses all the time in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, teach and positively help the base-level functionaries and masses and learn from them.

Economic guidance functionaries are the standard bearers of the ranks who energetically lead the struggle to accelerate the socialist economic construction march speed. How the econmic task set forth by the party is executed and how substantially the labor struggle for an upsurge in production is conducted is influenced importantly by the sense of responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries.

The economic guidance functionaries, with an indomitable fighting spirit and resolute revolutionary launching power always at the forefront of the advancing ranks, must go forward to thoroughly implement the economic tasks set forth by the party, to the end. All economic guidance functionaries, by practicing self-reliance and fortitutde on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality of the party policy and energetically launching the work of mobilizing inner reserves and the technological innovation movement and by correctly utilizing economic leverages and properly implementing the independent economic accounting system in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system, must manage and operate the economy more scientifically, rationally.

By stepping up production and construction on all fronts of socialist economic construction with the spirit of the "speed of the '80s" joined to the chollima and by further accelerating the economic construction march speed, we shall adorn this meaningful year as the most brilliant year in the history of our fatherland.

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A PARTY MEMBER IS A VANGUARD FIGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 8-13

[Article by So Pyong-chu]

[Text] At present the whole country is seething vigorously with an all-out march to adorn this meaningful year commemorating the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a year resplendent with great transformations and brilliant creations.

Amid this rewarding march our party members, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader with all their hearts, are dynamically moving forward, and by their vanguard role the militant might of the party is being strengthened further and fresh leap forward and innovation are being made one after another on all fronts of socialist construction.

Our revolution, which is developing extraordinarily fast, calls upon all party members to more energetically move our people's revolutionary cause, the socialist, communist cause forward by fully performing their role as vanguard fighters of the revolution, deeply aware of their mission.

Quickening the pace of the forward movement, to ceaselessly strengthen the political and economic might of the socialist fatherland and go forward to brilliantly attain the party's glorious cause--this is the loftiest duty of our party members.

To fully perform the vanguard role is the lofty mission and basic revolutionary responsibility of our party members, vanguard fighters of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party members, one and all as glorious soldiers of the Workers Party, must faithfully execute the duty assigned by the party and fight always giving their all for the sake of the interests of the party, the working class, and the people." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 19, p 521)

A party member is a voluntary revolutionary fighter who has joined the party for the attainment of the socialist, communist cause, vowing to share destiny with the party, and a political activist shouldering the heavy responsibility to organize and mobilize the broad masses in the revolutionary struggle. Inasmuch as a party member is a revolutionary fighter and political activist struggling for the attainment of the leader's cause, the socialist, communist cause, he must become the standard bearer of the struggle always leading the masses at the forefront.

For party members to fully perform their vanguard role in the revolutilnary struggle and construction task constitutes above all an important guarantee which makes it possible to strengthen the combat strength and leadership power of the party.

The party is an organization of the working class in highest form, a guiding force for all of the people, and general staff of the revolution.

If the party is to acquit itself fully of its mission as a guiding force for the masses of people and general staff of the revolution, it not only must set forth a precise line and policy, but must possess the militant might and leadership power capable of implementing them. How to push ahead with the task to enhance the combat strength and leadership power of the party is a crucial question bearing on the future of the party, the victory or defeat of the revolution, and the fate of the people. Only by ceaselessly strengthening the combat strength and leadership power of the party is it possible to victoriously advance the fierce class struggle to oppose the class enemies and the difficult and complex struggle to transform nature and society. Now, the combat strength and leadership power of the party are firmly guaranteed by the vnaguard role of each and every one of the party members who struggles upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

A party member is a basic core force and vanguard fighter of the revolution. A party member is the charge person and master who strenghenes the combat strength of the party and realizes the leadership of the party. When millions of party members constituting the party temper themselves as fervent communist revolutionaries and thoroughly prepare themselves as vanguard fighters of the revolution, the authority of the party will become enhanced and its might strengthened incomparably. Only by ceaselessly enhancing the vanguard role of party members is it possible to thoroughly consolidate the organizational and ideological foundations of the party and firmly guarantee the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction.

To enhance the vanguard role of party members is also an important requirement in energetically pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, mobilizing the broad masses.

In order that the party of the working class may lead the revolutionary cause to victory, it not only must set forth a correct line and policy, but must energetically organize and mobilize the broad masses in the implementation. Masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people, and the driving force for the revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people. To correctly organize and mobilize the strength and wisdom of the masses of people is a basic guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

The party of the working class, only when it ably organizes and mobilizes the broad masses, can successfully push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction task and win the victory. All tasks aimed at thoroughly uniting the broad masses into one revolutionary force and inspiring them to attain the revolutionary cause are, in the final analysis, unthinkable apart from the vanguard role of party members, vanguard fighters of the revolution. Only by enhancing the vanguard role of party members is it possible to positively organize and mobilize the broad masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, and inspiring their creative fervor and positiveness, have ceaseless exploits performed in production and construction.

Membership in the Korean Workers Party--this is a most precious appellation which chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries alone can enjoy. Membership in the Korean Workers Party is a symbol of political life dearer than physical life, and contained in it is the great political trust of the party and the leader.

Members of the Korean Workers Party are most proud communist revolutionaries who, having grown up in the bosom of the party and the leader, go forward to attain the glorious chuche revolutionary cause. To fervently love their party and devotedly struggle at the forefront of the masses as standard bearers of the struggle dedicated to the party's cause is a lofty feature of our party members, chuche-oriented communists. To engrave the thought and intent of the party and the leader in their hearts as an unswerving faith and struggle giving their all for the realization is becoming a revolutionary life ethos, an indeflectible will of our party members.

Our party members, loftily upholding the leadership of the party and the leader with loyalty, have been devotedly fighting for the victory of the cause of the Korean revolution laden with trial and tribulation, and have been opening up the road ahead for the struggle at the forefront of the masses.

Those who, in the struggle against the internal and external class enemies and all kinds of opportunists, resolutely protected and defended the party and the revolution, and during the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion, took the lead in cutting a way through the enemy in do-or-die battles, were precisely our loyal party members, and again, the vanguard fighters who, during that difficult postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period and in the awsome battle of socialist constuction aimed at realizing the grand plan of the party, demonstrated heroic exploits were none other than our party members.

Every time the internal and external situations became complex and the revolution was going through trials, and every time an enormous new revolutionary task was facing the party, our loyal party members, becoming a bulwark, protected and defended the party and the leader, and becoming standard bearers at the forefront of the revolutionary march, have been clearing barriers and performing mircles and exploits.

Truly, in the brilliant victorious course in which ours has been strengthened into a revolutionary party possessing an invincible might as it does today and our fatherland has been transformed into a rich and strong socialist power are contained the priceless exploits of our party members who have raced forward along the one road of forward movement as vanguard fighters of the revolution, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader with all their hearts. The annals of our revolution, the history of our party, emblazoned with great transformations and priceful victories, are all unthinkable apart from the vanguard role of our party members who, while living among the broad masses, have devotedly struggled together with them.

As the revolution advances, an ever more difficult and enormous revolutionary task arises, and this calls upon the party of the working class and the communists to go forward to ceaselessly enhance their vanguard role.

At present our revolution is advancing extraordinarily fast in a new higher stage. By achieving ceaseless leap forward and innovation in socialist construction to suit the demands of the great task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, we must register an epoch-making advance in further strengthening the political and economic might of the fatherland and improving the material and cultural standards of living for the people, and must attain the fatherland reunification cause, our long-cherished national desires, at the earliest possible date. This is a sacred task to add luster to the dignity and glory of our party and realize the unending growth and prosperity of the fatherland and the people. This glorious task facing our party and people can be brilliantly realized only by decisively enhancing the vanguard role of party members and energetically pushing ahead with the revolution and construciton. When our millions of party members fully perform their role as vanguard fighters of the revolution, there can be no fortress that we cannot occupy.

To how vigorously and boldly move the revolution and construction forward, breaking through multilayer barriers and trials depends largely on how the mass of party members acquits itself of its mission and basic responsibility as the vanguard fighter of the revolution, upholding the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader.

The vanguard role of party members must manifest itself above all in upholding the thought and leadership of the party with all their hearts.

To loftily uphold the thought and leadership of the party with a true heart is the most important characteristic of a communist revolutionary. Faithfulness to the party and the revolution is expressed intensively in fighting on, loftily upholding the thought and leadership of the party. The revolutionaries, only if they uphold the thought and leadership of the party, whatever the circumstances, can ceaselessly glorify their political life and go forward to live and fight in a worthy manner on the road of revolution.

Our party members are vangaurd fighters who, loftily upholding the thought and leadership of the party, go forward to resolutely protect and defend them.

Going forward to loftily uphold the thought and leadership of the party is where a basic guarantee for defending the chuche bloodline of our party from generation to generation, the purity intact, protecting and defending the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of our party achieved by our respected and beloved leader, and energetically moving our revolution forward along the one road of chuche lies.

The indomitable revolutionary soldiers to whom our party gives prominence as the archetype of a chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, have unanimously and resolutely protected and defended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in difficult periods of the revolution, and set the brilliantly example of upholding the thought and leadership of our respected and beloved leader with loyalty. It is because throughout the course of the Korean revolution laden with trial and tribulation the indomitable revolutionary soldiers, becoming a galaxy of loyalty, have protected the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with their lives and gone forward to loftily uphold the thought and leadership of our respected and beloved leader that the unity and solidarity of the party centered around our leader have been firmly defended and the Korean revolution has been able to energetically move forward. The noble revolutionary spirit held by such indomitable revolutionary soldiers who have glorified their lofty lifetime as a revolutionary is a genuine fighting spirit which holds it as an unswerving life credo, an indeflectible iron rule to resolutely protect and uphold the thought and leadership of the party and the leader.

Our party members and functionaries, by holding the lofty fighting spirit displayed by the indomitable revolutionary soldiers as a mirror and ceaselessly tempering themselves, must attain the character of a fervent revolutionary of the '80s. Party members and functionaries must always fully perform the vanguard role in upholding the thought and leadership of the party, and admirably carry out their duty as indoctrinator, organizer of the masses.

Party members and functionaries, by going in deep among the masses and implanting the greatness of the party and the leader deeply in the hearts of the masses while sharing joys and sorrows with them, must strive to make them loftily uphold the party and the leader always with loyalty and fight on, giving their all for the sake of the cause of the party.

The vanguard role of party members must also manifest itself in the practical struggle to implement the line and policy of the party, in carrying out in an exemplary manner the revolutionary task assigned by the party.

The line and policy, decision and directive of the party are the guiding principles for our revolution and construction, and it is the basic revolutionary responsibility of our party members to unconditionally accept and indeflectibly implement them. Party members not only must embrace the line and policy, decision and directive of the party as absolute truths and devotedly struggle for the implementaiton, but must lead the masses so as to make them admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary duty, holding an attitude befitting the master of the revolution. When a difficult task arises, the masses look up to the party members. Only if the party members set a practical example at the forefront of the masses of putting their shoulders to backbreaking work and scoring a breakthrough, will the masses come to draw courage and faith from it and go forward to more successfully carry out their assigned work. A party member who not by words but by deeds faithfully implements the line and policy, decision and directive of the party at the forefront of the masses is a party member, a communist revolutionary loyal to the party and the leader.

Today our party, setting daring targets to bring about an epoch-making turnaround in economic construction and improvement of the standard of living for the people, is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization. All of our party members infinitely loyal to the cause of the party, deeply engraving the intent of the party and the leader in their hearts, must always become a standard bearer, a model in the struggle to step up socialist construction. The party members of South Hwanghae Province, too, together with all the other party members of the country, are brilliantly carrying out the rewarding revolutionary task assigned the province, at the forefront of the masses with a burning enthusiasm of loyalty to the party and the leader. By the vanguard role of our party members all the factories, enterprises, and cooperative farm fields of the province are filled to overflowing with militant vim and vigor, and labor exploits are being performed everywhere.

In stepping up socialist construction it is very important to run the nation's economy assiduously, meticulously.

To run the nation's economy assiduously, meticulously is an important trait of people making revolution, and a way of life peculiar to the socialist society. This is an intense manifestation of the faithfulness to the party and the leader, the spirit of devoted service to the fatherland and the people, and is a pressing requirement in displaying the superiority of the socialist system and improving the standard of living for the people.

Our party members, holding an attitude befitting the master in running the nation's economy, must highly display the noble character of always holding the properties of the state and society dear as if their own and using them sparingly to the utmost. Run the nation's economy haphazardly, and a lot of precious materiel will be wasted, a negative influence will be exerted on the economic life as a whole, and it will also become impossible to improve the standard of living for the people. No matter how much is produced and constructed, if great waste is caused by failure to run the nation's economy commendably, it will be like pouring water into a jar with a broken bottom, in the end. The party members must always be at the forefront of the masses in running the nation's economy assiduously, meticulously, and by their practical example indoctrinate and lead the masses.

The vanguard role of party members must also be highly displayed in establishing the socialist way of life societywide and observing law and order.

The socialist way of life is the mode of activity of people living in the scialist society. This is the revolutionary way of life which makes people, holding a wholesome ideological consciousness, obey the advanced standards and rules of cultural and moral life and live militantly, culturally.

In establishing the socialist way of life, it is very important to make the economic and moral life pure.

The moral character of people constitutes an important criterion for weighing their personality and value. When one's moral character is shabby, one can neither command the respect of others nor escape criticism.

Only if one's economic and moral life is pure, can one be faithful to the socailsist, communist cause to the end and possess the noble features of a revolutionary. He who lives a shabby economic and moral life cannot be faithful to the revolution nor can he give his all to faithfully serving the cause dedicated to the fatherland and the people. This is so, precisely because moral shabbiness and degradation are inseparably linked to ideological degeneration.

For the party members, there must be no such thing especially as giving precedence to material desires in life, and they must always be open and aboveboard. If they allow themselves to be blinded by material desires and to get used to eating a free lunch, they will eventually become unable to observe the partywide principle and in the end, will fall to the ground as a useless snob.

In order to make the economic and moral life pure, it is imperative that there should be no phenomenon of hoping for special favors and privileges. To hope for special favors and privileges has nothing to do with the features peculiar to the communists. It is not because they hope for special favors and privileges that the communists make revolution. The reward and pride of a communist revolutionary lie in struggling, giving his all, for the sake of the happiness of the people, for the sake of the victory of the socialist, communist cause.

Party members and functionaries must also become a model for the masses in observing law and order.

To voluntarily observe the law and order of the land is an important character our party members must possess.

The socialist law is a weapon of the class struggle and a powerful means of socialist, communist construction. In the socialist society, any and all violations of the law constitute a grave criminal act which gnaws at the interests of the party and the revolution, the interests of the state and the people, and deranges the order of the state and society. Therefore, our party members and functionaries must before anyone else stand at the forefront of the masses in observing law and order, and overlooking no violation of the law, however trivial, must strongly struggle against it. Only by so doing is it possible to thoroughly establish law and order societywide, unite all of the people firmly around the party and the leader, and further consolidate and develop the socialist system.

In order to thoroughly prepare party members as vanguard fighters of the revolution and enhance their vanguard role, it is important to strengthen party organizational life and ceaselessly temper the party spirit of party members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Only if party life is strengthened among party members can they be revolutionarily tempered and made to perform the vanguard role in the struggle to implement the teachings of our leader." [No bibliographic reference given]

To temper the party spirit is an indispensable requirement of party members in preparing themselves as infinitely loyal and fervent communist revolutionaries dedicated to the party and the leader and the revolution.

Party members must hold a humble attitude in tempering their party spirit and compiling their self-training. A revolutionary is never complacent in tempering and training himself. It is in this context that it is said there is no perfect revolutionary. Only if party members, one and all setting a high target, ceaselessly train themselves and temper their party spirit, can they go forward, holding the priceless glory of a revolutionary, to make revolution for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, to the end.

In order to temper the party spirit, it is imperative to strengthen party organizational life. Party organizational life is the blast furnace of tempering the party spirit for bringing up party members as quintessential elements of the revolution. Just as people can sustain their physical life only if they eat, a party member, only if he commendably conducts his organizational life, can glorify his political life and also admirably carry out his mission as a vanguard fighter of the revolution. Therefore, party members, positively participating in party organizaitonal life all the time, must consciously strive to ceaselessly temper their party spirit.

In order that party members may admirably perform their vanguard role, they must steadfastly improve their politicoadministrative qualifications and abilities.

To make themselves well versed in their work and possess high administrative qualifications is an important requirement of party members in fully performing their vanguard role. There is a saying that knowledge is strength. Only by having knowledge can they look ahead and practice to the extent of their knowledge. Only if they possess a high politicoadministrative standard and ability, can they ably organize and mobilize the masses in the revolution and construciton, and satisfactorily carry out their assigned revolutionary duty.

To improve their politicoadministrative qualifications and abilities arises as a more urgent question for the party members charged with heavier responsibilities. Only if functionaries, thoroughly prepared both politically and administratively, possess masterful organizational skills, can they conduct the work of indoctrinating, organizing and mobilizing party members and working people substantially on a high standard, and go forward to satisfactorily resolve a difficult and complex task set forth by the party. If they lack in knowledge and are deficient in ability, they cannot precisely analyze and judge all questions with a high political eye nor can they dispose of any of the tasks at hand substantially in a manner to show its worth. Therefore, functionaries must possess many-sided knolwege as well as the knowledge of modern science and technology together with intense political insights, and must become competent practical activists who ably dispose of whatever difficult tasks.

In enhancing the vanguard role of party members, the duty of the party organization is very heavy.

Party organizations are charged with the heavy responsibility to lead party members so that at their respective posts they may become a model, a mirror for the masses.

Where struggle takes place, life exists, and the masses are, there are party organizations extended like blood vessels, and party members infinitely loyal to the party and the leader are firmly manning the posts of the revolution. Party organizations must substantially lead all party members so that, holding burning loyalty and militant vigor as members of the Workers Party in today's revolutionary march, they may go forward to fuel the fire of innovation at the forefront of the masses.

From such dimension, the experience gained by the Organizational Department of the South Hwanghae Province Party Committee in guiding the base-level units shows well as a lesson how heavy the duty of party organizations is in enhancing the vanguard role of party members and functionaries.

The organizational department of the provincial party committee, by organizing and conducting the guidance of base-level units on a regular basis, has scored certain achievements in enhancing the role of functionaries and party members. The organizational department of the provincial party committee went down to the base level and guided the base-level units firmly on the stand of helping them substantially through and through, not by such a method as picking out their bags of deficiencies, and held discussions with the base-level functionaries and party members and helped them to seek out on their own the deficiencies and pending questions in their work and go forward to formulate the necessary countermeasures to resolve them. And the organizational department, based on having correctly diagnozed the ideological deficiencies of the functionaries, wrote a proper prescription, placing primary emphasis on the solution, and led them in comradely terms so that with a heightened awareness of being masters of the revolution, they could go forward walking on their own two feet.

Thus, at all the units which the provincial party committee guided expending energy, the way of work and attitude of functionaries and party members have changed, and with their vanguard role greatly enhanced, all tasks are going well. This bespeaks the fact that the question of enhancing the vanguard role of party members, in the final analysis, depends largely on how party organizations direct their attention to it and how they exercise their guidance.

The whole history of our party shining with rewarding struggle and glorious victory is embroidered with the record of the heroic struggle and exploits of the Korean communists and people who, entrusting all their destinies altogether to the party and the leader and solidly united around them, have fought loyally.

Our party members, by loftily upholding the leadership of the party and the leader and fully performing their role as vanguard fighters of the revolution, must add luster to the history of exploits of the Korean communist who have walked the one road of loyalty, highly demonstrate the might and dignity of our party, and more energetically move our revolutionary cause forward.

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THE REVOLUTIONIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE OF FUNCTIONARIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 14-18

[Article by Yi Ch'ang-nok]

[Text] This is the 15th anniversary year of publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "On Strengthening the Task to Establish the Party's Unitary Ideology System Among the Cadres and Revolutionize Them."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific analysis of the immediate basic duty facing the party, the historical lessons of our revolution, and the basic demands of the construction of a revolutionary party, comprehensively enunciated in his work all the questions in thoroughly establishing the party's unitary ideology system among the functionaries and hastening their revolutionization. The basic thought running through this work is that of thoroughly realizing the revolutionization of the functionaries through organizational life and turning them into genuined chuche-oriented communist social beings with the party's unitary ideology system firmly estalbished. For having comprehensively enunicated the principled questions arising in correctly establishing the party's unitary ideology system among the functionaries and energetically pushing for their revolutionization, the great leader's work has become a most precise guiding principle, a theoretical and practical weapon for turning the functionaries into genuine communist revolutionaries.

As a result of the task energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to revolutionize the functionaries, our cadre ranks have been thoroughly fixed up as a force of loyalty thinking and acting only in accordance with the ideological will of the party and the leader, and all functionaries have come to grow up into able commanding personnel of the revolution admirably performing the duty as fervent protectors, thorough implementers of the party policy. To revolutionarily work, study, and live at the forefront of the masses, intensely aware of being commanding personnel of the revolution--this is the lofty feature of our functionaries today.

All functionaries, by more thoroughly revolutionizing themselves to suit the new demands of the developing revolution, shall become fervent communist revolutionaries going forward to fight undauntedly on the one road of revolution the party and the leader teach.

Revolutionization of the functionaries is one of the basic questions that arises in order that they may acquit themselves fully of their lofty mission and basic revolutionary responsibility before the party and the revolution.

The functionaries are the core force of the party and commanding personnel of the revolution. The strengthening and development of our party and the victorious advance of our revolution depend in large measure precisely on the role of our functionaries. How the functionaries will perform their lofty duty and role is related to how much they will step up the task for their own revolutionization. Just as a teacher has to become a revolutionary first if he is to commendably teach his students, the functionaries must continue more than anyone else to energetically push for their own revolutionization if they are to correctly perform their duty and role as indoctrinators of the masses, as commanding personnel organizing and mobilizing the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must continue to energetically launch the struggle to revolutionize the cadres. In this way they must strive to turn each and every one of the cadres faithful to the revolutionary task to the end, holding a pure revolutionary thought and unflagging revolutionary fighting spirit and enthusiasm without the slightest de-eneration." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 29, p 376)

To say to revolutionize the functionaries means to uproot the dregs of old ideas still remaining in their heads, thoroughly arm them with the communist ideology, and turn them into genuine communists, fervent chuche-oriented revolutionaries who devotedly work, jumping into fire and water, for the sake of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people. The ideomental characteristics of a chuche-oriented revolutionary lie in holding the great chuche ideology as the unitary world view and faithfulness to the party and the leader as the first and foremost life. Revolutionizing the functionaries is essentially human remolding work aimed at establishing the chuche revolutionary world view among them and making faithfulness to the party and the leader attained as their basic character.

Inasmuch as it is the ideological consciousness that determines people's value and character, what constitutes the basics in human remolding is the remolding of their thought. Ideological remolding is more difficult and complex than the task to change their material living conditions or the task to improve their cultural and technical standards. This difficult and complex task can be successfully realized only through the ceaseless struggle to revolutionize them. Apart from revolutionizing them it is impossible to speak about the task of remolding people into fervent communist social beings. Just because people have set out on the road of revolution, it does not mean that they will spontaneously become revolutionaries faithful to the revolutionary cause to the end. Inasmuch as our functionaries are people who have set out on the road of struggle, prepared to dedicate their lifetime to the revolution, they must go forward to revolutionarily temper and train themselves ceaselessly through revolutionization.

Revolutionization is an important task the functionaries must continue without interruption for a moment. There are no born revolutionaries; and even those functionaries who had fought faithfully and commendably for the sake of the party and the revolution in bygone days, cannot go forward to fight undauntedly to the end for the ultimate victory of the revolution unless they conduct revolutionization ceaselessly. Only if the functionaries temper and train themselves constantly through revolutionization, can they courageously break through whatever tough trials and go forward to walk the road of revolution resolutely without the slightest hesitation and vacillation.

Our realities wherein socialist construction is ceaselessly deepening and developing present it as an even more urgent demqnd to revolutionize the functionaries.

Today a fresh upsurge is happening in all areas of socialist construction, and a great advance is being registered in the fulfillment of the grand economic construction task of the '80s. Arising before the functionaries is the heavy task to more energetically push the struggle of our people moving forward ceaselessly. At present the spirit of our working people is very intense, and the nation's economic circumstances are also very good. The question is: How will the functionaries push ahead with today's majestic struggle?

Only by continuing to energetically step up the struggle for revolutionization among the functionaries and making them more satisfactorily perform their responsibility and role as commanding personnel of the revolution is it possible to ceaselessly move our people's dynamic march movement forward. Should the functionaries neglect revolutionization in the least, the phenomena could surface from among them that they are unwilling to move forward, complacent with the achievements of the past, and relax, slacken, and loathe to struggle. Stagnation and marking time, relaxing and slackening, are all of them an unrevolutionized expression, and they are a major obstacle to the forward movement of our revolution. If our functionaries, who are in the driver's seat of the revolution, do not work revolutionarily, militantly, the nation's overall task cannot go well. It is only if the functionaries ceaselessly temper themselves politicoideologically through revolutionization that they can continue to go forward to conduct all tasks responsibly in a manner befitting the master, with an exuberant spirit and enthusiasm.

Indeed, revolutionization of the functionaries constitutes a serious question whether or not they can make revolution to the end, and a principled question whether or not they can fully perform their basic responsibility as commanding personnel of the revolution enjoying as they do the implicit political trust of the party and the leader.

Revolutionization of the functionaries is realized most successfully through organizational life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to revolutionize the cadres, it is important above all to strengthen organizational life among them." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 25, p 162)

A mighty means of revolutionizing the functionaries is organizational life. Organizational life is the blast furnace of ideological tempering and the school of revolutionary indoctrination. Only through organizational life can anyone and everyone get tempered revolutionarily and grow up into a revolutionary faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Party organizational life, above all by closely combining ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle, energetically steps up the revolutionization of the functionaries.

The process of revolutionizing people is conducted through ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle. Only by strengthening ideological indoctrination and ceaselessly infusing an advanced thought in people's heads is it possible to quickly overcome their old ideas, and only by mounting a resolute ideological struggle and uprooting their old ideas is it possible to thoroughly arm them with a new revolutionary thought.

Ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle are indispensable factors revolutionizing people, and organizational life, by making these two factors closely combined and pushed forward, steps up people's revolutionization. Only if people steadfastly study and systematically receive indoctrination amid organizational life, can they arm themselves with the revolutionary thought and grow up into fervent revolutionaries. Again, people come to do their own ideological tempering through such processes as participating in organizational life and making self-criticism and mutual criticisms, receiving criticisms made of themselves and regretting their own mistakes on hearing criticisms made of others.

Only by voluntarily participating in party organizational life can the functionaries energetically step up their own revolutionization through collective indoctrination and mass struggle. In the course of collective indoctrination and struggle the functionaries will come to admirably attain the personality and qualifications as commanding personnel and be further tempered ideomentally. A functionary who loathes organizational life will ideomentally degenerate without exception and will come to be immersed in a relaxed and slackened life. Should this come to pass, a functionary, unwittingly drifting into thinking that it was his destiny to become a cadre, will come to regard himself as some extraordinary being, and can gradually turn bureaucratic and aristocratic. Only if the functionaries, while living amid the organization and the collective, steadfastly study and systematically receive indoctrination, can they deeply master the thought of the leader and the policy of the party, the principle and methodology of the revolutionary struggle. Again, the functionaries, in the course of the ideological struggle launched by the organization, will come to comprehensively criticize and correct the deficiencies that have surfaced in work and life, and ceaselessly temper and train themselves. Therefore, organizational life constitutes a powerful weapon that revolutionizes the functionaries constantly through revolutionary indoctrination and strong ideological strggle.

Organizational life, also by nurturing a strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character among the functionaries, positively steps up their revolutionization.

One of the important characteristics of a communist lies in his revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character. Only if people possess a strong revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character together with an intense ideological spirit permeated with the communist revolutionary spirit, can they become genuine communist revolutionaries. The revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character of a communist are attained and strengthened through organizational life.

Organizational life is a powerful means that makes all members of the organization move in unison and act in a unified way in accordance with one set of discipline and order. Only if people faithfully participate in organizational life, can they grow up into genuine communists who hold the revolutionary organization dear, voluntarily observe the organizational discipline, and know how to subordinate everything to the interests of the organization. Therefore, apart from organizational life the organizational spirit and disciplinary character of a revolutionary are unthinkable. It is only he who always consciously strives to receive the guidance and congrol of the organization that can become a fervent revolutionary strong in the organizational spirit and disciplinary character.

To enhance the revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character through organizational life arises as an even more urgent demand in the case of the functionaries. The functionaries are charged with the duty to indoctrinate all members of the collective and organization, and are in the position to perform a responsible role in this connection. The functionaries, faithfully participating in organizational life more than anyone else, must go forward to ceaselessly enhance the organizational spirit and disciplinary character. If the functionaries were to act in a non-organizaitonal manner outside the guidance and control of the organization, it would be impossible, needless to say, to establish a strong revolutionary system and order in the collective and organization, and the liberalistic tendency to violate the organizational discipline would come to surface from among them. Life shows that from a functionary who acts in a non-organizational manner and considers the guidance and control of the organization irksome surface such erroneous phenomena as throwing the weight of the party around and playing arbitrariness and hoping for privileges.

Only by regularizing party organizational life and making it second nature can the functionaries maintain contact with the organization on a daily routine basis and receive the concrete guidance and help of the organization. In the process, the functionaries will come to attain the lofty character to approach the organization with solemnity, hold it dear, and voluntarily observe the organizational discipline, and thoroughly overcoming all kinds of the liberalistic, undisciplined phenomena inherited from the old society, will come to grow up into genuine commanding personnel of the revolution possessing the revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character.

Thus, by making admirably solved all the questions arising in remolding the functionaries into communist revolutionaries, organizational life constitutes a powerful means to ceaselessly step up their revolutionization.

Today our party calls for strengthening party organizational life to further temper the functionaries in terms of ideological will and thoroughly realize their revolutionization and for making all functionaries conduct work and life militantly, revolutionarily with exuberant work desires and revolutionary enthusiasm. Contained herein is the lofty will of our party intent on making our functionaries live every moment in a worthy manner for the sake of the party and the revolution and go forward to fight loyally only on the one road of revolution, whatever the circumstances.

All functionaries, by upholding the lofty will of the party and more thoroughly realizing their own revolutionization through revolutionary organizational life, must become chuche-oriented revolutionaries unswervingly and infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

An important question arising in strengthening organizational life and thoroughly realizing the revolutionization of the functionaries is that of further enhancing the role of party organizations at all levels.

To enhance the role of the cell has very important significance in stepping up the revolutionization of the functionaries. The cell organization is the base for the political life, organizational life of party members, and an admirable school of revolutionization. Through cell life the functionaries thoroughly arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, improve their politicoadministrative standards, and get revolutionarily tempered in the blast furance of organizational life.

An important experience gained by the Middle District Party Committee in guiding party life for the revolutionization of the functionaries is that only by planning and coordinating cell organizational life, the base for party life, among the functionaries, is it possible to most substantially launch the revolutionizing task.

In order to plan and coordinate the cell organizational life of the functionaries and party members, it is imperative to further improve the standard of cell secretaries and decisively strengthen their role. The cell secretary is charged with the duty to correctly organize and guide the organizational and ideological life of the functionaries and party members in the cell. Only if the standard and role of cell secretaries are high, can the functionaries and party members always conduct work and life based on the partywide principle. The district party committee, organizing training courses, workshops, and experience discussion meetings for the cell secretaries from time to time as necessary, has led the way in making them go forward to correctly solve all questions arising in guiding the party life of party members. In the process, the cell secretaries have become able to more deeply learn by experience the method which makes it possible to ably organize and guide the party life of party members. In particular, we have directed deep attention to making the party life summation by the cell conducted amid the atmosphere of a strong ideological struggle. The workshops we organized for the summation of cell party life at the South District Housing Construction Station and Central Heating Station became a good opportunity for the cell secretaries to learn how to launch the ideological struggle and how to guide the party life of the functionaries. As a result of the improvement of the overall standard of the cell secretaries, the revolutionary ethos has come to be established even better among the functionaries to voluntarily and faithfully participate in the regularized life such as the party conference, study meeting, and lecture meeting, and ceaselessly temper themselves through a strong ideological struggle.

What is also important in thoroughly realizing the revolutionization of the functionaries through organizational life is that of making all functionaries, always with an intense view of the organization, consciously strive to receive the guidance and control of the party organization.

To make them hold a correct view of the organization is an important task to make the functionaries and party members, under whatever conditions, think and act in accordance with the ideological will of the party and hold an intense preparedness to go forward to fight loyally on the one road of revolution the party leads. Only if party organizations commendably perform this task can they make all functionaries conduct work and life thoroughly abiding by the party, making it a most important demand of party life to report to the party not only the questions in work and life, but their personal problems as well and go forward to solve them under the guidance of the organization.

The district party committee, with a tight grip on it as an important partywide task to establish a correct view of the organization among the functionaries, has exercised gudiance so as to make a voluntary party life ethos thoroughly established. In the process, we have come to feel it more keenly that in order to make the functionaries conduct work and life always abiding by the party organization, the party organization must know how to approach the functionaries with tolerance. It is only if the party functionaries, who are responsible for people's political life, conduct work with people with motherly feelings that party members will come to consider it an inviolable standard of life, a matter of course to always report their problems, large and small, to the party organization and go forward to solve them under the guidance and help of the organization. When all functionaries, holding the guidance and help of the party organization dear, come to report their own trivial deficiencies or personal problems timely to the party and go forward to solve them, they can become genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries sharing destiny with the party.

To give clearly defined assignments to the functionaries and substantially conduct the summation work is an important requirement in stepping up their revolutionization through party organizational life.

The process of precisely executing partywide assignments is the process in which the functionaries are tempered in terms of ideological will amid practical struggle. Every time a new task arises, only if the functionaries receive precise assignments can they always move in the realities and display the ethos of racking their btains and perseveringly exerting themselves for the execution of their assignments.

The district party committee went forward to thoroughly establish the ethos, when a new task arose in the district, to organize committee-wide arrangement work and at the same time, give concrete assignments to the party functionaries and responsible functionaries of all organs and enterprises so that they could go in among the producer masses and together with them seek out the method and reserves to carry out the task at hand without fail, and sum up the progress in the fulfillment on a daily routine basis. Thus in the course of carrying out the partywide assignments all functionaries have come to penetrate the realities all the time and be further tempered in the practical struggle, and go forward to enhance their partywide awareness and sense of responsibility further.

Practical experience shows that only if the role of party organizations is enhanced and organizational political work is planned and coordinated so that the functionaries can always faithfully participate in organizational life, live under the guidance and control of the organization, and be tempered in the struggle to execute their partywide assignments, is it possible to positively step up the revolutionization of the functionaries.

All functionaries, by further stepping up their own revolutionization through party organizational life and admirably performing their responsibility and role as commanding personnel of our revolution, shall go forward to energetically hasten the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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TO STRUGGLE, BELIEVING IN THE FUTURE, IS AN IMPORTANT IDEOMENTAL FEATURE OF THE COMMUNISTS

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[Article by Pak Sung-paek]

[Text] The communist is the revolutionary possessing the noblest ideomental features. What is important in the noble features of the communist is that of struggling, believing in the future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The faith in Communism is one of the noble mental features of the communists. The communists, firmly believing in the victory of Communism, the supreme ideal of mankind, possess the noble character of struggling, giving their all for its sake." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 26, p 570)

To go forward to resolutely right, firmly believing in the future of the revolution, is the noble feature and revolutionary ethos of the communists.

To say to struggle, believing in the future, means to firmly believe in the inevitable victory of Communism, the ideal of mankind, and go forward to fight with total dedication for the realization. To struggle, believing in the future, is the belief in the inevitable victory of Communism, a belief from the recognition of the objective truth of the course of social history unlike a blind belief such as a religious faith, and is an ideomental feature combining the aim, preparedness, and will to realize it.

A blind belief such as a religious faith is essentially a belief wherein reality is reflected in human conscioosness, distorted as an illusion, and as such, it has nothing whatever to do with a belief resting on scientific recognition. A religious faith is a product of ignorance and obscurantism which makes it impossible for people to recognize objective truths and the laws of the development of objects and phenomena and which compels them to live a futile life for what is absurd. But the belief in the communist future, because it is a belief formed by scientifically recognizing the law of the course of social history, energetically inspires people to struggle, dedicating their whole lives, for the sacred cause of the independent stand and attitude.

The communists, from their noble objectives and mission, hold it as a definite principle of life to struggle, firmly believing in the future.

The struggle objectives and mission of the revolutionaries are part of the basic factor characterizing their features and mode of activity. Depending on how people struggle for what objectives come to be determined their character and value.

The communists are the people who, holding it as one of their noble objectives to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, go forward to fight to construct the communist society, the future of mankind. To realize the independent stand and attitude is the unanimous aim and desire of mankind. There is no task more rewarding and noble than to hold it as the objective to realize the independent stand and attitude, an inherent demand of the social being, and struggle for its sake. The independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will come to be realized brilliantly through the process of the sacred struggle to victoriously chart the future of the revolution and go forward to construct Communism.

The struggle and life of the revolutionaries dedicated to realizing the independent stand and attitude, the aim and desire of mankind, are inseparably linked to the future. Revolution is the struggle for the sake of the future. The liftime of the communists begins with the struggle for charting the future, and the struggle runs through it. The communists find the reward of a genuine living in the struggle to hasten the communist future where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been realized, and come to enjoy an eternal life on that road. It is because of this that to struggle, believing in the future, becomes the noble feature, the mode of activity of the communists.

The feature of the communists who struggle, believing in the future, rests on recognizing and believing in the objective truth of the inevitable victory of the new.

The human ideal is realized through the process of smashing everything old and going forward to ceaselessly win the victory of the new. The struggle for the sake of the future is essentially the struggle for the sake of the new. The future is the direction of the developing realities the new ceaselessly aims for, and expressess the struggle targets a progressive social force is intent on attaining. Therefore, there can be no future in what is old; only in what is new, progressive lies the future. The social force representing what is new, what is progressive, always performs an active role in the course of history and in social forward movement, and comes to bring forth an inexhaustible strength in hastening the bright future of mankind.

The communists are the most advanced fighters struggling, believing in the victory of the new, the progressive. As the history of the past communist movement shows, the fervent revolutionaries were the people who, all of them recognizing and firmly believing in the law of the course of social history that the new wins victory and the old inevitably falls,had fought. The communists, from believing in the inevitable victory of the new and the correctness of the communist cause, go forward to fight, dedicating their lifetime, in order to construct the communist society, the bright future of the revolution.

The features of the communists who struggle, believing in the future, are highly displayed in that not for their own comfortable life, but for the sake of the fatherland, the people, and posterity they go forward to fight, giving their all.

The communists from their inherent nature feel the genuine pride of living and find happiness in dedicating themselves for the sake of the unending prosperity of the fatherland and the eternal happiness of posterity.

Whether they devotedly fight for the sake of posterity, for the sake of the independent life of the masses of people or whether they give up the struggle, pursuing their own comfortable life is an important criterion for separating the revolutionaries and selfish dastards. The communists go forward to staunchly fight for the sake of posterity, the future of the revolution, even if they have to die in the course of the revolutionary struggle. Abandon the struggle, going back on the interests of the masses of people and posterity solely for one's own comfort and one's life, and such a person would not be worth a penny as a social being, not to mention that he could not become a communist. The valued living is the living of people who fight, giving their all, for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, and posterity. It is in voluntarily choosing, for the sake of the future of the revolution rather than a comfortable personal life, the road of the struggle, a showdown on which life and death hinges, where the nobleness of the ideomental features of the communist revolutionaries going forward to fight on that road free of degeneration lies.

The ideomental features of the communists who struggle, believing in the future, manifest themselves graphically in going forward to fight indomitably under whatever difficult conditions, optimistic of the ultimate victory of the revolution.

The noble features of the communists who go forward to overcome the formidable trials of the revolution with a stern will, come to manifest themselves in brightly living and struggling with revolutionary optimism. The struggle for Communism, the future of the revolution, is a difficult struggle that has to chart an unfamiliar road never before walked by anyone, and a complex struggle that has to carry out the revolutionary task in many stages. Lying ahead on this road are many barriers and formidable trials, and there could be temporary failures and some sacrifices. To lose faith and fighting spirit, afraid of sacrifices, becoming pessimistic or vacillating from failure to overcome such barriers on the road of the revolution, is not the attitude of a revolutionary. For a revolutionary, there can be no hesitation and vacillation. To be unwilling to move forward, failing to believe in the future, losing faith in the victory of the revolution, and hesitating in the face of even a small barrier, constitutes an act of betraying the revolution. For the revolutionaries who go forward to fight for the bright days ahead for Communism, the bright future of mankind, there could be no pessimism and forlornity, no hesitation and vacillation, and they are always filled to the brim with faith and hope, and revolutionary optimism. The revolutionaries, holding the faith that the master of their destiny is none other than they themselves and that they are quite capable of constructing the communist society with their own strength, go forward to walk resolutely the road ahead for the revolution.

The features of the communists who go forward to struggle, believing in the future, come to manifest themselves more graphically in the period of the formidable trial of a showdown on which life and death hinges.

On the road ahead for the revolution there could be prosperity as well as adversity. On that road there could be a time when one can die without anyone knowing it or a time when one even has to die under the cloud of unjustified ignominy. Even at such times, a genuine communist revolutionary, because he firmly believes in the future when the revolution will triumph, whether anyone knows it or not dedicates himself to the revolution without pessimism or forlornity, and goes forward to live and fight, holding even death as the weapon of his final struggle.

It is because, based on their firm belief in the future, they go forward to fight optimistically, free of vacillation and hesitation in the face of an arduous trial of the revolution that the features of the communist are noble and highly valued.

Thus the communist is the genuine revolutionary who firmly believes in the future and possesses the noble features to go forward to fight, giving everything he holds dear, for the sake of the fatherland, the people, and posterity.

To believe in the future and move forward toward an even greater new victory is the noble traditional feature of our people.

The noble feature of a people is formed historically and comes to be consolidated in the course of an arduous struggle.

The feature of our people who struggle, believing in the future, has been formed and highly displayed in the course of victoriously moving the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle forward, loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an arduous struggle launched against the brigandish Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth. But Korea's genuine communists, because they had firmly believed in the bright future of the revolutionary cause charted and led by our respected and beloved leader, considered it an unsurpassed glory, happiness to offer their lives on the road of the revolution. The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, even then their two eyes had been pucked out by the brutal enemy, shouted they could see the victory of the revolution, and even on the gallows, died a heroic death, observing the revolutionary principle to the end.

During the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War forced upon us by the U.S. imperialists the soldiers of our People's Army and people, braving the raining enemy bullets and shells, defended every inch of the fatherland heroically to the death, and fought, unhesitatingly offering the hot blood and lives of youth for the sake of the fatherland where the happiness of the people and posterity would be flowering. This shows graphically how noble the features of the soldiers of our People's Army and people who had fought, believing in the future, were.

The road of our revolution has always been arduous, but the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruciton period when we had to rise up from the ashes was truly a period of difficult trials. At that time too, under the leadership of the party and the leader rising up like the phoenix and tightening their belts, our people staunchly fought for the sake of the prosperity and happiness of the country, the people, and posterity. That amid the march of the socialist revolution and socialist construction a new history of the chollima was written and the "Pyongyang speed" and "vinalon speed" were created at the same time constitutes a graphic symbol of the features of our people who struggled, believing in the future.

The entire course of our revolution which has been charted and moving forward under the banner of the chuche ideology shines as the prideful course in which have been formed and highly displayed the ideomental features of our people who go forward to struggle, believing in the future.

The traditional features of our people who go forward to fight staunchly with the faith in a definite victory, are being displayed even more highly today amid the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Today our people, as they energetically launch the struggle to create "the speed of the '80s," are going forward to fight staunchly, filled to overflowing with a firm faith, to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s and ultimately, hasten the communist future. Through the heroic struggle of our people to create "the speed of the '80s" the face of the land is being renewed, large numbers of great monumental creations in edifice have been erected like a forest which will be handed down to generations to come, and construction projects such as the construction of the Namp'o Floodgate and T'aech'on Power Plan and nature-remaking projects such as the reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland are being expedited at a very fast pace. All this shows graphically how firm the determination of our people to believe in the future and hasten its arrival is, and what lofty height their struggle ethos is reaching.

The features of our people who go forward to struggle, believing in the future, are also being highly displayed in their going forward to fight without vacillation on a resolute revolutionary stand against imperialism and other enemies of all kinds.

The U.S. imperialists, today wielding nuclear weapons to unleash another war of aggression in Korea, are going wild in war preparations. The imperialists and their lackeys, no matter how much they fan the war fever while turning the situation tense, can never surprise our people who go forward with an invincible faith to fight staunchly for the future. Even amid the tense situation wherein the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and their lackeys are becoming blatant, our people are dynamically moving forward firmly maintaining the revolutionary stand without the slightest vacillation or hesitation.

Truly, never before in our people's long history has there been a time like today when all of the people have struggled toward victory, filled to overflowing with belief in the future of the revolution. On the road ahead for our people going forward to fight with redoubled courage, holding a firm faith in victory, is promised a bright future.

The belief in the future and resolute fighting spirit our people are keeping engraved in their hearts has its basic source in the correct recognition of the greatness of the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The Korean communists have it engraved in their hearts as a revolutionary conviction that when they go forward following the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song the Great, they will inevitably win victory, breaking through whatever barriers. This is what our people have learned deeply with all their hearts by their personal experiences as they have walked the road of struggle filled with trials over more than half a century since they charted for the first time the road ahead for the revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song." (Book "The Korean Workers Party Is a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Party That Has Inherited the Glorious 'T.D.' Tradition," p 33)

The firm faith in the victory of the revolution is the lofty ideological feeling which comes to be had on the road of fighting following the leadership of the party and the leader by having the greatness of the party and the leader deeply engraved in the heart.

Even though the socialist, communist cause is the most correct cause reflecting the law of the course of social history and the communist society is the most idealistic society representing the future, unless led by the party and the leader it can never been attained as a reality.

The revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist, communist cause, is the cause which is charted by the leader, and with the leader's thought held as the guiding principle and under the leadership of the party and the leader, victoriously moves forward. Therefore, apart from the leadership of the party and the leader. it is impossible to think about either the bright future of the revolution or its victorious forward movement and ultimate attainment.

The greatness and sagacious leadership of the party and the leader is the source of strength which makes it possible for the communists and the masses of people to go forward to fight indomitably, always firmly believing in the future.

That today our people are going forward to fight dynamically toward the communist future is because they have learned by experience deeply with all their hearts the greatness of the party and the leader in the course of victoriously moving forward loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the party.

The belief in the greatness of the party and the leader is not something that emerges from a simple emotion or a temporary escitement, but one from having grasped and learned by experience through practice the greatness of the revolutionary thought, the sagacity of the leadership, and the noble character of the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brightly illuminated the future of the communists and our people with the profound principle of chuche, and with an indefatigable, energetic leadership, has led our revolution straightforward only along the one road of victory.

The journey of our people's revolutionary struggle victorious under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a continuation of unfamiliar paths, formidable trials and arduous struggles. But by moving forward following the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people have always scored nothing but victory in all stages and in all forms of struggle such as the arduous revolutionary wars and the construction of a new society. In the process, our people have come to learn by experience as a firm revolutionary faith the greatness of our respected and beloved leader.

Today when the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is being energetically stepped up, our people firmly believe in the revolutionary leadership of the Party Center for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, and are filled to the brim with a fiery determination to go forward to fight to the end, following the party.

Our party is a great guiding force going forward to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from generation to generation to the end.

Our party is brilliantly illuminating the road ahead for our revolution with an uncommon ideotheoretical activity, and is sagaciously leading the entire party and all of the people with a masterful, tested leadership art. By the revolutionary leadership of our glorious Party Center our party ranks have been further strengthened organizationally and ideologically, the unity and solidarity of the party and the revolutionary force based on the chuche ideology have been consolidated like bedrock, and the nation's material and technical foundations have been laid more thoroughly. In this way the continuity of our revolution has been definitely insured and its lifeblood has come to continually flow firmly, and the chuche revolutionary cause is dynamically moving forward. For having compiled immortal achievements, sagaciously leading the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our party enjoys absolute authority and dignity among the people.

Firmly believing in the greatness of the party and the leader through their struggle and life experience, our people are entrusting all their destinies and the future of the revolution altogether to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Party Center.

Trust in the greatness of the party and the leader--this is the source of the invincible strength of our people who go forward to fight, believing in the communist future.

Today our party and people are faced with the heavy task to successfully occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s and hasten the complete victory of Socialism, bring about the independent reunification of the fatherland and complete the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. This calls upon party members and working people to go forward to more dynamically fight, firmly believing in the victory of the revolutionary struggle.

Just as the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters acquitted themselves fully of their loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in bygone days, we must go forward to dynamically fight for the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause, firmly believing that going forward to uphold the leadership of our party is where the bright future Communism is.

All party members and working people, holding the great national pride and honor of going forward to chart the future of the revolution, loftily attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the Party Center, shall more energetically hasten the cause of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE BASICS IN RURAL PARTY WORK ARE WORK WITH PEASANTS

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[Article by Han Yong-kil]

[Text] The party organization is active in every rural area of our country. It is because in every rural village where peasants live and work there is the party organization and party work is being briskly launched that overall socialist rural construction is being energetically pushed. That our country's rural work is being successfully launched and the socialist rural economy is ceaselessly walking the one road of upsurge is the precious fruits of the energetic leadership of our party which has sagaciously led rural party work with a tight grip on it as work with peasants.

To launch party work with primary emphasis on work with peasants is one of the principled questions arising in ceaselessly improving rural party work and stepping up socialist rural construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The county party committee must work with rural party organizations, work with rural cadres, work with rural party members, work with the masses of peasants." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 18, p 237)

The basics in party work are work with people. Put another way, organizational political work with people to thoroughly unite the cadres, party members, and the masses around the party, arming them with one ideological will, and organize and mobilize them in implementing the party policy is precisely party work.

Inasmuch as the basics in party work are work with people, rural party work, too, must necessarily place primary emphasis on work with peasants.

In order that rural party organizations may successfully fulfill their duty, they must turn party work into work for the sake of peasants and go forward to solve all questions arising in rural economic development, through work with peasants. Only then can they thoroughly unite agricultural workers around the party, indoctrinating and remolding them as communist social beings, and go forward to energetically step up oferall socialist rural construction and socialist, communist construction, ceaselessly enhancing the awareness and attitude of peasants as befits the master.

The reason it is imperative to go forward tightly grasping work with peasants as the basics in rural party work is related above all to the fact that it makes it possible to go forward to ceaselessly strengthen the socialist rural position.

To thoroughly fix up the rural position is one of the basic questions arising in socialist rural construction.

Socialist rural construction is successfully pushed through the process of strengthening the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and at the same time consolidating political strength in the rural area. To thoroughly fix up political strength in the rural area constitutes precisely the work of strengthening the rural position. This is work with the broad masses of peasants, one of the main units of our revolution, and lofty work to make them defend gains of the revolution already won in the rural area and go forward to make revolution from generation to generation to the end. When the peasants are made to strike deep roots in the rural area and correctly perform their duty and role as one of the main units of our revolution, it is possible to go forward to ceaselessly strengthen the rural position.

The work of strengthening the rural position invariably arises as one of the important questions in socialist rural construction.

Needless tosay, as by the victory of the socialist revolution the exploiting class is liquidated and the socialist collectivist economy established, the rural position comes to be strengthened on a new foundation. But this is not to say that establishment of the socailist rural economic system completely solves the question of strengthening the rural position.

In order to eliminate the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness still remaining in the rural area even after the victory of the socialist revolution and strengthen and develop the established socialist rural economic system, it is imperative to continue to go forward to thoroughly consolidate the rural position. Unless the rural position is strengthened, it is impossible to successfully carry out any one of the tasks arising in socialist rural construction.

To strengthen the rural position is an important task of party work. Inasmuch as the masses of peasants constitute the class and social base of the rural area, when they are thoroughly prepared politicoideologically, firmly united around the party and the leader, and made to go forward to fight indomitably along the one road of revolution the party teaches, the rural position comes to be consolidated firmly.

To go forward grasping work with peasants as the bascis in rural party work makes it possible to focus the firepower of organizational political work on heightening the class consciousness and political awakening of peasants. Through rural party work which places primary emphasis on work with peasants the masses of peasants will become able to continue to make revolution in the rural area to the end with an intense sense of responsibility and awareness befitting the master of socialist rural construciton, as the direct charge people of implementing the agricultural policy of the party.

The rural position is more thoroughly consolidated through the process of strengthening work with core elements of the rural area. When rural party organizations plan and coordinate the organizational political work aimed at making a definite faith held among the core elements to share destiny with the party to the end without going back on the trust and expectations of the party, the core elements can admirably take on the leading role in socialist rural construction. If party organizations weaken work with them in the slightest, the core elements will become unable to make revolution to the end, forgetting their circumstances in bygone days. Depending on how rural party organizations plan and coordinate work with them, the core elements can or cannot develop themselves commendably.

In order to make them--old-time rural members of the Workers Party who have loyally fought following the party since the land revolution to the present, war participants who demonstrated heroic exploits in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War, and all those discharged from military service--perform the role as core elements in the rural area, party organizations must go forward to ceaselessly strengthen work with them. Only by so doing is it possible for the rural core elements to continue to make the flower of the revolution blossom and go forward to firmly defend the rural position.

When rural party work is grasped and conducted with work with peasants as the basics, it is possible to bring up the rural youth of a new generation as the major work force intense in the revolutionary spirit and class consciousness and high in technical and cultural standards for the agricultural front. To make it possible for the younger generation in the rural area, never forgetting the miserable past of their parents and their own class roots, to entrust all their destinies to the party and the leader and firmly become the next generation of the revolution constitutes a very important duty arising before rural party work.

Thus, when rural party work is firmly turned around as live work with people to make the longtime core elements of the rural area go forward to fight unswervingly with loyalty on the one road of revolution and to bring up the youth of a new generation as reliable masters of the rural area, the political base of the socialist rural area will come to be consolidated more thoroughly than ever before. Giving prominence to rural party work as work with peasants both in name and reality and aggressively pushing ahead with this work is precisely where a firm guarantee which makes it possible to ceaselessly strengthen the rural position and go forward to reliably defend the nation's agricultural front is.

Next, the reason work with peasants must be grasped as the basics in rural party work is related to the fact that it makes it possible to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in agricultural production.

The peasants are the direct charge people of agricultural production and masters of the rural economy.

The peasants through life over a long time have a deep knowledge of the natural geographical conditions and soil, farm implements and tools, agricultural production processes and circumstances of their native place, and utilize them rationally. Apart from setting the masses of peasants in motion, it is impossible to think aobut the improvement and utilization of land, the introduction of comprehensive agricultural mechanization and chemicalization, agricultural science and technology, and a precise administration of fertilizer for agricultural crops, and ultimately, it is impossible to hope for bumper crops.

Whether or not agricultural production can be increased will be determined by how to make the guidance functionaries of the rural economic branch and peasans display their awareness and creative positiveness as masters.

Under conditions that there is the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the agricultural policy of the party is precisely formulated, if rural party organizations plan and coordinate work with peasants and highly inspire their production desires, it is possible to go forward to increase agricultural production ceaselessly under whatever unfavorable conditions.

Rural party organizations, by making the peasants hold a thorough understanding through organizational political work that they are the masters of land and the direct charge people of agricultural production and by looking after with full responsibility not only their political life, but even their material and cultural life as well, must make the agricultural producers possess the revolutionary ethos of earnestly, persistently struggling with an intense sacrifiical spirit in order to implement the agricultural policy of the party. Life shows that energetic organizational political work with peasants constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to highly inspire their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness and have them go forward to successfully fulfill the agricultural production quota set forth by the party.

To go forward to substantially launch rural party work placing primary emphasis on work with peasants is an urgent demand arising from the actual state of our country's developing rural economy at the present time.

Through the struggle to implement the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a watershed transformation has occurred in the rural area.

Under the brilliant rays of the agrarian theses the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions have been energetically pushed in the rural area, the rural position has been further strengthened, the material and technical foundations have been thoroughly fixed up, and the cultural living conditions have been admirably provided for the peasants. The rural area is taking after the urban area, the peasantry is working classized, and the modernization of agriculture is being realized rapidly. By the positive struggle of our peasants thoroughly armed with the great chuche ideology and infinitely loyal to the party and the leader the chuche farminf method is thoroughly implemented and every year a bumper harvest of all crops is reaped. Under the guidance and assistance of the party and the state the guidance and management of the rural economy approaches the advanced industrial enterprise management standard and agricultural production foundations have been laid thoroughly, and as a result, definite prospects for occupying the 15 million tons of grain height in a few years have come to be opened up.

Such realities of our country's rural area call upon rural party organizations to ceaselessly improve rural party work to suit the new conditions and environment and go forward to vigorously launch the struggle for implementing the agricultural policy of the party.

In order that rural party organizations may go forward grasping the implementation of the party's agricultural policy as the main line, it is important that they plan and coordinate organizational political work aimed at energetically inspiring the agricultural workers to struggle and exploit to suit today's rapidly developing realities of our country's rural area. If rural party organizations were to cling to the method used in bygone days when the scope and foundations of the private economy or the cooperative economy were weak, they would not be able to thoroughly implement our party's agricultural policy nor could they successfully fulfill the enormous grain production quota.

The key to success in rural work lies only in thoroughly preventing rural party work from falling into the administrative rut, into the technical administrative rut and turning it into live organizational political work aimed at making the heightened fervor of the peasants manifested practically in agricultural production. Rural party organizations, through energetic organizational political work aimed at setting agricultural workers in motion, must always perform their vanguard role fully in the rural area and go forward to thoroughly consolidate the might of the socialist rural economic system which has been provided under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader.

To have an unprecedented bumper harvest reaped this meaningful year, turning rural party work around as party work for the sake of the peasants, is the firm will of the glorious Party Center.

Contained in this aim and plan of our party is the deep intention to consolidate the foundations of the party even more like bedrock, basically improving and strengthening rural party work to suit the developing realities, and go forward to energetically step up socialist rural construction to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The functionaries in charge of rural party work are manning important posts of the socialist rural area by the implicit political trust and solicitude of the party and the leader, and have the heavy yet glorious duty to firmly insure the leadership of our party for rural work. All rural functionaries, by deeply keeping in mind the aim and plan of the party and bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in further improving and strengthening rural party work, must respond to the expectations of the party with practical work achievements.

To establish a correct viewpoint and stand toward rural party work is a priority question arising in energetically launching rural party work with primary emphasis on work with peasants.

Generally, the ideological viewpoint and work attitude of the functionaries constitute a basic factor governing on what they center their work and activity and by what method they go forward to resolve them.

A correct understanding of rural party work is the stand and viewpoint that view the peasantry as the master of the rural area, as the decisive factor in socialist rural construction, and party work as work with peasants. Such stand and viewpoint make party organizations and party functionaries deal with all questions, placing the peasants at the center, and go forward to step up rural construction, setting their fervor and positiveness in motion. If party organizations and party functionaries, viewing the peasants merely as beings subordinated to land or farm implements, approach them in technical administrative terms, they will become unable to see the strength and wisdom of the peasants, and will come to cling to the bureaucratic, subjective method of dictation and commandism.

The strength and wisdom of our peasants are inexhaustible, and if these are positively set in motion, it is possible to admirably carry out the complex and difficult rural work, whatever the circumstances. A party functionary, if he is one who truly looks after the political life of the peasants and goes forward to implement the agricultural policy of the party, must never slight the peasants, and setting the thought of the peasants in motion, must correctly organize and mobilize their fervor. The functionaries who conduct party work in the rural area, by firmly turning around party work as work with peasants on the firm stand and viewpoint that success in rural work is guaranteed by indoctrinated, prepared peasants, must go forward to acquit themselves fully of their basic revolutionary responsibility before the party.

For the functionaries in charge of rural party work to faithfully master our party's revolutionary work method, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and go forward to thoroughly embody it is a matter urgently arising in substantially launching party work with primary emphasis on work with peasants.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretry of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Party functionaries, instead of shouting empty slogans, must actually go down to the base level in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri method, conduct live political work with people, and substantially help the base-level functionaries." [No bibliographic reference given]

Rural party work is realized through the work method and style of the functionaries of this branch. Under conditions that the theory on rural party work is precise and the attendant measures are correctly formulated, success in organizational political work with peasants is influenced by how the party functionaries go forward to conduct work with peasants with what kind of work method and style.

The basic method to bring about a basic improvement in work with peasants today is for all party functionaries to go down to the base level and go in deep among the masses, thoroughly embodying the Ch'ongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is an important work attitude which the functionaries conducting rural party work today must possess.

Our party, brilliantly embodying the Ch'ongsan-ri method in mass leadership, has had established a most precise base-level guidance system for the functionaries to work, going down to the base level. The functionaries conducting rural party work must make it thoroughly systematized, turned into second nature to go down to the base level in accordance with the base-level guidance system our party has had established for them, and all rural party organizations must go forward to firmly establish the party work ethos to work, going in deep among the masses of peasants. It is the aim of our party to make the party functionaries be where there are the masses, and where they move, the heartbeat of the party be always felt.

The functionaries in charge of rural party work, as the anti-Japanese guerrillas went in among the masses, strapping on knapsacks, and conducted mass operations in bygone days, must go in deep among the peasants and open their eyes to the intrinsic nature and quintessence of the party policy, and positively encourage and inspire them to struggle for increasing agricultural production.

As seeing is believing, the party functionaries must go down to cooperative farm fields, work together with farm members, participate in party cell conferences, work team summation meetings, and subworkteam summation meetings, and thus strive earnestly, persistently to concretely see through the actual state of affairs, straighten out any tilting, and have pending quesitons solved in a manner befitting the master.

The questions coming out of the realities and presented by the masses always have constructive contents.

The party functionaries in charge of rural party work, with the correct recognition that the masses are teachers, must hold it as an iron rule to lend a willing ear to the voice of peasants in the field, respect their commendable suggestions, and work to translate them into practice. The functionary who, sharing joys and sorrows alike with the peasants and relying on their wisdom and setting the masses in motion, goes forward to faithfully fulfill the revolutionary task, is the genuine functionary of our party.

For all party functionaries of the agricultural branch to improve their politicoadministrative standards is one of the important questions in going forward grasping work with peasants as the basics in party work.

Under the realistic conditions that the ideological consciousness level of the peasants has risen higher than ever before and our country's rural construction has advanced onto a new stage, if the rural party functionaries are wanting in standards and abilities, subjectivism, bureaucratism, and formalism will come to surface from their work with peasants and they will become unable to go forward to solve the questions at hand smoothly. Steadfastly striving to improve their politicoadministrative qualifications, aware that their standards are lagging behind the developing realities, is where the genuine road which makes it possible for the party functionaries to be faithful to the party lies.

The functionaries in charge of rural party work, establishing the revolutionary study ethos, must master as a firm faith the immortal chuche ideology and the agricultural policy of our party, and possess a rich knowledge of party work. And they must consciously strive to deeply master the knowledge of agricultural science and technology such as the chuche farming method as well as the knowledge of cooperative farm management and operation, and acquire a lofty human character and high cultural attainments. In this way establishing a correct methodology, they must deal with all questions arising in work with peasants, prudently and masterfully to suit the party policy-oriented demands, and be skilled as the indoctrinator, as the organizer and mobilizer of the masses.

Our party functioanries working in the rural area, by attaining high qualifications together with an ideological preparedness to struggle giving their all for the sake of the party and the revolution and going forward to correctly embody them in the practice of party work, must admirably realize the aim and plan of the party and go forward to fight loyally on the agricultural front throughout their lifetime.

To go forward to energetically launch rural party work with primary emphasis on work with peasants as the basics in party work literally for the sake of the peasants is the struggle to embody the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the rewarding task to enhance the combat strength of our party and bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

All rural party organizations and party functionaries, by bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in rural party work, shall unite party members and agricultural workers more thoroughly around the party and display the superiority of our country's socialist rural economic system to the hilt.

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RURAL PARTY WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED TO SUIT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEASANTRY

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[Article by Yu Chae-myong]

[Text] Today our party calls for further improving and strengthening rural party work and is illuminating the concrete direction and method for its successful realization.

For party organizations and functionaries to go forward to conduct party work to suit the characteristics of the peasants comes to arise as a very important question in realizing the aim of the party for improving and strengthening rural party work.

Party work is creative work with people. People, the targets of party work, have different standards and preparedless levels, and the conditions and environments where they live and work are also different, and the revolutionary duty they are performing is not identical either. It is impossible to set to one framework, or conduct in a stereotyped way, party work which targets people who, with different preparedness levels and diverse psychologies, are working under different conditions and in different environments. Party work must be conducted creatively through and through to suit the characteristics and concrete circumstances of the targets. Especially under the concrete circumstances of the rural area which has various kinds of characteristics, such demands come to arise as even more urgent ones in the case of rural party work conducted with the peasantry as the target.

The Chungsan County Party Committee, loftily upholding the aim of the Party Center for improving and strengthening rural party work and energetically launching the struggle to organize and conduct rural party work to suit the characteristics of the peasants in the past period, has scored certain achievements and come to gain no small experience.

The experience we have gained in conducting rural party work to suit the characteristics of the peasants is that only by going forward to cnduct party work to suit the ideological consciousness standards and preparedness levels, the interests and demands of the peasants, is it possible to enhance their production desires and bring about an upsurge in agricultural production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Furthermore, inasmuch as people each have a different character and physical constitution, and a different preparedness level, it will not do to conduct work with people in a stereotyped way." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 28, p 278)

People's ideological consciousness standards and preparedness levels are an important part of the stamp determining the characteristics of the target. People, the targets of party work, come to embrace what they see, hear. and feel to the extent they understand it, to the extent they are prepared for it. Therefore, party work can score success only if conducted to suit the characteristics of the targets, taking into consideratiln the difference in their standards and preparedness levels.

What is important in conducting rural party work to suit the characteristics of the peasants is that of conducting it to suit the ideological consciousness standards and interests of the peasants, and the concrete situation of the rural area.

Agriculture, unlike industry, rests on cooperative ownership, and takes on a dispersive nature. The rural area has in no small measure the relics of the old society remaining in the domains of ideology, technology, and culture. The cultural standard of the rural inhabitants is lower than that of the urban inhabitants, and the peasants lag behind the workers in the ideological consciousness standard. Neither are the interests of the peasants identical with those of the workers.

It will not do to conduct rural paty work by one standard, by one and the same prescription in a stereotyped way without taking into consideration such concrete characteristics of the peasants, and work with peasants must necessarily be conducted to suit their preparedness levels and interests.

Our party, based on a scientific analysis of the law of the development of our country's socialist rural economy and the transitional character of the socialist society, has already taken various measures aimed at enhancing the revolutionary fervor and production desires of the peasants.

The county party committee has directed great partywide attention to explaining and driving home the correctness and superiority of the party's measures among party members and agricultural workers and at the same time to making them show a great worth at cooperative farms and perform practical functions in enhancing the production desires of the peasants.

Essentially, cooperative ownership is a form of ownership in a transitional stage before moving over to ownership by all of the people, and as such, a certain private side business economy is permitted at the cooperative farms. For this is a form of ownership provided to suit the characteristics of the peasants in the form of cooperative ownership still retaining the dregs of old ideas in no small measure. Therefore, the work of enhancing the production desires of the peasants can show efficacy only if it is conducted to suit the characteristics of cooperative ownership.

But, in the past period, certain rural party organizations in our county, failing to correctly calculate such objective demands of the socialist economy and properly conduct party work consistent with the ideological consciousness levels and interests of the peasants, obstructed the enhancement of their production desires. Certain party organizations and functionaries had conducted work with peasants in a subjective, ramming down manner without indoctrinating the targets so that they could embrace it, and even showed the biased tendency to conduct work by criticism and accusation without taking into consideration their preparedness levels and demands. In order not to repeat such mistakes, the county party committee had put great efforts into making rural party work firmly turned around as party work for the sake of the peasants, into live party work practically serving to enhance the production desires of the peasants.

At the cooerative farms the production activity of the peasants is being conducted on a subworkteam-unit basis, and in accordance with the socialist priuciple of distribution they are receiving the distribution of products to the exent they have worked, to the extent they have earned. This constitutes a commendable leverage which makes it possible for the peasants to go forward to launch their production activity while living a collective life as a smaller unit in light of the nature of agriculture whose dispersiveness is relatively severer than industry and the results of production appear later. Therefore, to precisely implement the subworkteam management system and make it amply show its superiority has important significance in promoting the collectivist spirit and enhancing production desires among the peasants. From this, the county party committee has put great efforts into strengthening the subworkteams and precisely implementing the subworkteam management system in accordance with the aim of the party.

The county party committee has arranged to fix up subworkteam foremen with people intense in faithfulness, strong in abilities and launching power, and rich in farming experience, and established organizational measures to make them settle into one and the same subworkteam for a long time. At the same time, presenting it as an important part of the content of base-level guidance for all of the county party functionaries to personally go down to the subworkteams and help subworkteam work, the county party committee has systematized it. The county party functionaries, going down to the subworkteams on a regular basis, have helped the work of party cell secretaries, and at the same time, taught the subworkteam foremen how to orgnize work, giving work assignments to subworkteam members consistent with their preparedness levels, physical constitution, and abilities, and also acquainted them with the policy-oriented demands of the party for commendably making work-day evaluation.

What is important in making the peasants faithfully participate in communal labor and enhancing their production desires is that of timely, precisely making work-day evaluation and properly implementing the socialist principle of distribution. From such demands, the county party committee has planned and coordinated organizational work aimed at making the result of one-day's labor of the farm members precisely evaluated and computed, and explained in an easy-to-understand manner to the members of work-day evaluation teams such as subworkteam foremen the significance and importance of the work of evaluation of work-days in a fair and just manner according to the quality and quantity of labor in enhacing the production desires of the farm members. And the county party committee has guided and led this work on a partywide basis so as to make it conducted substantially.

When we went down to the Iap Cooperative Farm one day early this year, we found that the foreman of a certain subworkteam was not making the work-day evaluation properly. On that day the subworkteam foreman was making the work-day evaluation, measuring the piles of compost made by each farm member. The composts were in sunny spots as well as in dark spots. The frozen state varied not only from pile to pile but also in terms of their qualitative compositions. This inevitably produced differences in the speed of measuring the first piles and the last piles and in the quality of measuring work. The subworkteam foreman should have necessarily taken this into consideration in the work-day evaluation. Indiscriminately evaluating as he did without taking this into consideration, he could not enhance the production desires of the farm members. Precisely herein was the problem.

With a view to straightening out this erroneous matter, repeatedly explaining to him the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the aim of the party for precisely conducting the work-day evaluation, we helped the subworkteam foreman redo the work-day evaluation. The subworkteam foreman, examinaing not only the production results but also the concrete conditions of the work targets, redid the work-day evaluation. Thus on that day the work-day evaluation came to be done, correctly reflecting the different work results of the farm members at different work sites.

The county party committee did not neglect the task either to rationally apply the leverages of stimulus to the work of enhancing the production desires of the peasants to suit their standards and interests.

In order to help enhance the production desires of the peasants and improve their life, we have organized a cooperative farm store at Sach'on-ri as a model on a trial basis and arrangef for it to sell various articles such as straw products and earthenware produced by side business teams and farm produce raised by the peasants on their own. This was beneficial to enhancing the production deisres of the peasants and also effective in improving their life. Also, the peasants were glad they no longer had to go far to buy various kinds of daily necessities and supplementary foodstuffs, and in consequence, the rate of on-job time of farm members has risen and they have come to faithfully participate in communal labor.

The county party committee, after thus setting an example at one unit, has lost no time in planning and coordinating the task to generalize it at all of the ri.

The realities show that only if rural party work is conducted substantially to suit people's ideological consciousness standards and preparedness levels, demands and interests, is it possible to enhance the production desires of the peasants, set them ideologically in motion, and energetically organize and mobilize them in the implementation of the party's agricultural policy.

Next, it is the experience gained by the county party committee in going forward to conduct rural party work to suit the characteristics of the pesants that it is important to energetically launch organizational political work aimed at enhancing the awareness and sense of responsibility befitting the master of party members and farm members.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The characteristics of farming work tending organisms and of agriculture labor conducted dispersed urgently call upon all rural party members and farm members to maintain an intense voluntary character and attitude befitting the master in conducting work." [No bibliographic reference given]

The peasants, unlike the workers, are subject to the constraints of nature and seasons, have to work dispersed in wide fields, and their production results,too, appear after the passage of a certain period of time. In industry, the result of the labor expended appears in concrete form as and when the finished product is produced, but as for the result of agricultural labor, its quantity and quality comes to be computed with its fruits in the autumn. Moreover, take one wrong step in farming work dealing with organisms, and it is impossible to correct it in the same year. Such characteristics of agricultural labor call for conducting very responsibly in a manner befitting the master every farming work attendant upon the many farming processes until a year's farming work bears fruits. So it is that it comes to arise as a more important question in the rural area than in any other branch to commendably conduct organizational political work aimed at enhancing the awareness and sense of responsibility befitting the master of the peasants.

The county party committee has put great efforts into leading the way in launching, using diverse forms and methods, party political work to have the awareness and sense responsibility befitting the master of the peasants enhanced to suit their concrete characteristics.

Party work, work with people, essentially is political work, work with people's thought. Organizational political work to move people's thought and set it in motion must be conducted to suit the revolutionary duty at hand and the concrete situation. Only if political work is conducted to suit the contents of the revolutionary duty at hand, is it possible to focus people's attention on the fulfillment of the revolutionary task and energetically inspire them.

In such respect, the method of the political work organized and conducted by the county party committee at Naksaeng-ri was one that was very effective.

It happened at the time of transplanting this year's corn seedlings from humus pots. While going in among the farm members and working together with them to transplant the corn seedlings from humus pots, a certain county party functionary happened to witness something that could never be overlooked. What he saw was that in the rows of corn plants there were spots here and there where the specified number of corn plants were not being planted properly as demanded by the chuche farming method. He felt the urge right there and then to call them on the carpet, reprimand them, and make them redo the transplanting. That might do as an improvisation to deal with the situation at hand, but would never do to solve the basic problem. What was needed was agitation striking deep chords among them, political work right on the target. That functionary marked the empty spots in the rows of corn plants. As the farm members began returning to the head of the field after completing a row of transplanting, the county party functionary made them straighten their back and examine the rows of corn plants. Every row had one or two empty spots. The functionary lost no time in explaining to them: Suppose the number of corn plants per p'yong is short of just one plant and it will mean the loss of 3,000 ears of corn per chongbo which in turn will mean the loss of more than 300 kg of corn, computing the yield of corn at 100 grams per ear; should this come to pass, the nation's rice jar will be that much lower but more directly, the share of distribution to the farm members will be less; therefore, without neglecting even one plant let us thoroughly carry through the demands of the chuche farming method, all of us responsibkly conducting farming work with an awareness and attitude befitting the master. In this way he warmly appealed to them.

This simple political work conducted based on the concrete conditions of the work site without standing on formality or ceremony showed a great efficacy in making it right on the target and striking deep chords among them. All the farm members came to look back on their work attitude unbecoming the master, with a deep sense of remorse, and went forward to transplant every corn seedling with all their sincerity, leaving no empty spots in the rows of corn plants.

Through such fact we came to experience keenly that only political work that is conducted consistent with the situation, the opportunity it presents, and closely linked to the concrete duty of the farm members, can strike deep chords among people and become live political work that practically serves to enhance their awareness and sense of responsibility befitting the master.

Films are energetic means of politicoideological indoctrination and powerful weapons for cultural and character indoctrination. Therefore, energetically launch the film efficacy struggle, and it will be possible to conduct ideological indoctrination as well as character indoctrination among party members and working people and thoroughly prepare them as revolutionaries living and struggling like the leading characters in the films.

The county party committee, positively launching ideological indoctrination work through films, has put great efforts into enhancing the awareness and sense of responsibility befitting the master among party members and farm members.

It happened at the time of this year's battle to sow seeds for cold-nursery rice seedlings. Surfacing from among certain farm members was the phenomenon of sowing seeds without laying humus as called for by the technical standard, solely motivated by raising their sowing record. This was an irresponsible work attitude because the results of their work would not appear immediately. Unless this was straightened out, it would be impossible to raise the rice seedlings solidly and increase the grain yields.

With a view to having the farm memhers' awareness and sense of responsibility befitting the master enhanced, we went down to the sowing site, takint with us one reel out of the feature film "Fiery Heart" as the time for work summation approached. Prior to work summation, we screened at the site a scene of the film essential to influencing and stimulating the farm members. After which we made all the farm members look back and examine their work, recalling the line of the management committee chairman Song Chae in the crucial scene where the chairman sternly reprimands the chief engineer bent on doing sowing irresponsibily in violation of the chuche farming method: "That is no way to do it! We cannot cut back a mere 5 grams, let alone 5 kilos!" The work summation spontaneously turned into a film efficacy meeting. The farm members, each and every one of them incisively examining and criticizing himself for having violated if only a little, or tended to violate, the demands of the chuche farming method in preparing the rice seedling bed and sowing seeds, reaffirmed a fiery resolve to go forward to thoroughly implement the the chuche farming method without the deflection of a fraction of an inch, like the leading character in the film. The film efficacy meeting conducted without standing on formality or ceremony showed a great efficacy and became an energetic driving force for the implementation of the chuche farming method.

Life showed graphically how great an efficacy the organizational political work conducted to suit the given conditions and circumstances shows, and proved energetically that this is precisely the kind of party work that is consistent with the characteristics of the peasantry and the specific conditions of the rural area.

The experience we gained in going forward to conduct rural party work to suit the characteristics of the peasants was also in striving to thoroughly fix up the rural position, planning and coordinating work with different strata of the rural area.

Our party's rural position is an important component part of the chuche-oriented revolutionary force, and to strengthen it is one of the key links in thoroughly consolidating our revolutionary force.

In the past period, with those discharged from military service, the working class, and the youth of a new generation advancing in large numbers into the rural area under the sagacious leadership and positive measures of the party, the overall rural position has been strengthened incomparably. Under such conditions, how to consolidate the rural position more thoroughly is related largely to how much rural party work will be deepened to suit the characteristics of the peasants by strata. Only by substantially conducting rural party work to suit the characteristics of the peasants is it possible to consolidate the party's rural position thoroughly in political terms, more firmly uniting party members and agricultural workers around the party and the leader.

At present in our agricultural labor ranks there are very few peasants who had lived a difficult life in bygone days, subjected to exploitation and oppression at the hands of landlords, and the younger generation who have gown up after liberation constitute the main force. Under such conditions, to revolutionarily indoctrinate the youth of a new generation who have advanced into the rural area, and bring them up as the masters, as the core elements who will be shouldering socialist rural construction arises as an especially important question in strengthening the rural position.

The county party committee has been directing deep, careful partywide attention to making the youths, who have grown up in the bosom of the party and received chuche education, permanently root themselves in the rural area and, succeeding the generation of their parents, go forward to firmly defend the rewarding labor front for socialist rural construction.

Just because the father is a revolutionary, his son does not spontaneously become a revolutionary; just because the parents have been agricultural workers from generation to generation, their children do not spontaneously become steadfast agricultual workers. The question is: How will the youths be led so that they may not forget their class roots? Bespeaking this fact well is the course of work with a youth of P'ungjong-ri, who was bent on leaving the rural area, caught up in vanities.

Every time we met him, we have striven in every way to enhance his pride and honor of working in his ri, a ri of glory which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has visited on as many as 11 occasions, and teach him persuasively that to go forward to make his ideal of youth and happiness flower in this ri which is soaked with the sweat of his parents and the blood of the patriots who had fought defending this native place of his is precisely the way of upholding the party and glorifying the fatherland. And step by step we have also opened his eyes to the fact that he who does not love his native place, can never love his fatherland, and that he who does not know how to dedicate his sacred labor and priceless sweat to making his native place flower as a paradise of happiness, can never dedicate himself to the propserity, enrichment, strengthening, and development of his fatherland. At the same time, we have gone forward to positively launch the work to enhance his class-oriented awareness as well. Bringing him into contact with old people who used to work as farm servants of landlord scoundrels, we have made him repeatedly hear the old people tell about their exploited and oppressed lives of bygone days. In the process, he came to hear an old man tell about his past of blood and sweat that he had had to work as long as 14 years as the farm servant of a landlord for the loan of just 1 mal [about 18 liters] of rice from the landlord at a high rate of interest, and the old man went on to tell the youth about a moving story that the old man is not leaving his native place even though his sons are asking him to come to the city and live with them, now that this native place of his which has been etched with histories of blood and sweat and which his ancestors had tended from generation to generation, has been transformed into a paradise of happiness in the era of the Workers Party. Having a genuine attack of remorse, as he heard such stories day after day, for even a short time spent in dreaming to leave his native place, forgetting his class-oriented roots, the youth has come to root himself deeply in the socialist rural area.

As the saying goes, it takes some doing to turn even good logs suitable for pillars, and the seeds, no matter how good they are, require careful tending, and by the same token, even the core masses, if left alone without indoctrination, will become unable to perform their role properly.

The county party committee, directing priority attention to work with the families of the war dead and of those killed by the enemy in thoroughly fixing up the rural position, has striven to have all the bereaved families take the lead in defending and glorifying their native places soaked with the blood of their parents. At the same time, eliminting the tendencies to slight those who participated in the post-liberation land reform and those who participated in the Fatherland Liberation War solely for reasons of being advanced in age, the county party committee has led rural party organizations in commendably conducting work with them.

If one's life is improved and accustomed to happiness, the phenomenon can surface that one solely seeks personal comfort and pleasure, forgetting one's past plight. Leave people alone without strengthening indoctrination work to meet such process of their ideological change, and they will come to rack their brains solely how to live a more comfortable life instead of thinking of making revolution. Surfacing from among certain old-time party members in the county was the phenomenon that they were wanting to live their remaining lives with ease, feeling comforted by their past achievements and meritorious services. A gem cannot sparkle unless it is cut and polished, and a flower cannot be beautiful unless it keeps blooming. Feeling the impact of such fact, we came to keenly feel the need to more commendably conduct work with longtime party members in the rural area.

One day we went down to Mubon-ri and visited the home of old-time party members, and while talking with them, we had an opportunity to view with them the feature film "County Party Responsible Secretary" on the television screen. It was a nice atmosphere to give stimulus to the old-time party members. To suit the prevailing atmosphere, we asked the old-time party members what they were thinking after viewing the film. The old-time party members said in unison that they came to feel clearly from the image of old man Ch'oe Kwan-pae how a party member should live the remaining days of his life and with what to adorn the last moment of his life. So saying, they firmly reaffirmed their resolve to repay the benevolence of the party and the leader without fail, even if they might fall into the furrows of a field and die in the process, just as old man Ch'oe Kwan-pae asked that he be allowed to stand in front of the boiler to the last moment of his life in order to repay our leader's benevolence. We have positively helped the old-time party members, insuring various conditions for their resolve to be correctly practiced. Their resolve has been admirably practiced. The county party committee has kept abreast the task to timely introduce, propagandize, and generalize such example of the old-time party members. Thus many people have come to receive a great stimulus, reviewing themselves in light of the example of faithfulness set by the old-time party members in the same circumstances as their own, by the people who are working and living side by side with them, and have come to exert themselves, ever more inspired by it.

All these facts show that going forward to substantially launch rural party work to suit the characteristics by strata is where one of the factors strengthening the rural position is, where an important guarantee which makes rural party work become party work for the sake of the peasantry lies.

Our party at present calls upon all party organizations and functionaries to go forward to continue strengthening rural party work with an intense sense of responsibility.

By loftily upholding the aim of the party for improving and strengthening rural party work in the future the same as in the past and making rural party work firmly turned around as party work for the sake of the peasantry, we shall thoroughly fix up the rural position and go forward to bring about fresh innovation in the implementation of the party's agricultural policy.

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IMPROVING THE STANDARDS OF RURAL PARTY WORK AND FUNCTIONARIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 35-39

[Article by Kim Tong-tu]

[Text] To improve rural party work and bring about a new turnaround in socialist rural construction is one of the most important tasks that has arisen before our party in the present period. A principled question arising in making rural party work thoroughly turned into party work for the sake of the peasants is that of improving the standards of the functionaries charged with party work in the rural area.

Standard is one of the basic characteristics for evaluating the abilities and qualifications of functionaries. The commanding abilities and organizational skills of functionaries depend on their standards. Only a functionary with high standards of insight and administrative qualifications can be said to have attained the qualifications and features of a member of commanding personnel of the revolution. Gone are the days when enthusiasm alone was enough. However intense one's ideological preparedness to acquit oneself fully of one's loyalty to the party and the leader, one cannot do so if one's politicoadministrative standards are low. If they are low in politicoadministrative standards and insufficient in abilities, the functionaries cannot commendably conduct the task to explain and drive home the line and policy of the party among the masses nor can they correctly carry out the task to organize and mobilize the masses in the implementation of the party policy, setting their thought in motion and inspiring their fervor. Only a functionary with high qualifications and abilities can go forward to firmly realize the leadership of the party for the revolution and construction, correctly insuring policy-oriented guidance and political guidance.

To improve the standards of the functionaries charged with rural party work is an indispensable requirement in organizing and launching party work to suit the specific conditions of the rural area.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"We must further improve the standards of party functionaries. If the party functionaries are low in standards, they cannot properly conduct guidance work and cannot go forward to successfully carry out the enormous revolutionary task before us." [No bibliographic reference given]

Rural party work is a task which, indoctrinating and remolding the agricultural branchis cadres, party members and masses, turns them into communist revolutionaries, and making their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness displayed, inspires them positively to agricultural production; in other words, it is organizational political work with peasants. Therefore, rural party work must become party work for the sake of the peasantry, and this is the general direction of improving rural party work. In order to make rural party work become party work genuinely for the sake of the peasants, party work must be conducted to suit the specific conditions of the rural area, to suit the concrete preparedness levels and demands of the peasants.

Agriculture is a production branch using land as the basic means of production and one of the two major fronts of socialist economic construction. Agriculture is lagging behind industry in terms of economic form and production method, and relics of the old society still remain in many aspects of production organization and management activity. The rural area is also lagging behind the urban area in the standards of technical provisions as well as in the realm of cultural life.

Inasmuch as the peasants have to live and work in such rural life environment and conditions, they come to lag behind the working class of the urban area in ideological, technological, and cultural terms, and the dregs of old ideas such as individualism and egoism come to remain in no small measure in the sphere of their ideological consciousness, and they come to lag behind the urban area both in the standard of general knowledge and in the standard of science and technology. Again, in the rural area the production units are dispersed by district, by hamlet, the production cycle is very long, and families and relatives come to conduct within one organization the organizational life of the party and mass organizations.

Such characteristics of the rural area call upon the functionaries to deepen rural party work to suit the specific conditions of the rural rrea, to suit the preparedness levels of the peasants, and go forward to more ably conduct work with people. Such demands can satisfactorily be resolved only by the high standards of the functionaries charged with party work. No matter how much the functionaries bend their efforts to improve and strengthen rural party work, they cannot score success unless their standards are kept abreast of it. Only if their standards are high, can the party functionaries go forward to ably launch party work to suit the natural seasonal characteristics of the rural area and the demands in terms of agricultural production organization, and creatively organize and conduct party work to suit the concrete preparedness levels and characteristics of the peasants.

To improve the standards of the functionaries charged with rural party work is also an urgent requirement in deepening partywide guidance for the ceaselessly developing agricultural production.

Agricultural production is the basic revolutionary task arising before the agricultural branch, and in consequence, to bring about a decisive turnaround in agricultural production, enhancing the production desires of the peasants, is the main task of rural party work. In order to turn rural party work into party work with a touch of freshness which energetically pushes for agricultural production, it is imperative to keep partywide guidance abreast of agricultural production to suit the demands of the developing realities.

In the present period, what is important in partywide guidance for agricultural production is that of striving to make cooperative farms managed and operated even more scientidically and rationally to suit the transitional character of the socialist rural economy.

The socialist rural economy rests on cooperative ownership of the means of production and is in close production-consumption linkages with various branches of the people's economy. And all the resources of men and materiel in the rural area are distributed on a planned basis and utilized on a planned basis. In the socialist rural economy, the economic laws and economic leverages peculiar to the socialist economic system function. Therefore, the socialist rural economy must be managed and operated scientifically, rationally to suit the intrinsic demands of the cooperative economic system, and various economic leverages functioning in the development of the rural economy must be correctly utilized. Such demands can begin to be satisfactorily realized when the guidance functionaries of the rural economic branch such as the party functionaries possess high standards capable of scientifically, rationally managing and operating the rural economy to suit the characteristics and demands of the cooperative economy.

Today in our country's rural area sound material and technical foundations are in place, the scientized standard of the rural economy has risen very high, and farming is being done by virtue of machine and chemistry. The actual conditions of our rural area call for able guidance functionaries possessing the knowledge of agricultural science and technology and management method capable of conducting scientific farming guidance based on the climatic and soil conditions and characteristics, the topographical conditions and location of a relevant region and the physiological properties of agricultural crops. Without possessing rich knowledge and without being well versed in high science and technology one cannot exercise guidance substantially for the socialist rural economy nor can one make the agricultural production foundations already in place show their worth properly.

Whether or not the functionaries charged with rural party work can arm themselves with modern science and technology is, in the final analysis, a very serious question whether or not they can correctly perform their mission and role as party functionaries living in the era of science, in the era of the technological revolution. The realities are such that the party functionaries can no longer perform their role as commanding personnel unless they possess high politico-administrative qualifications. The functionaries charged with rural party work must become functionaries possessing both faithfulness to the party and the leader and high technical administrative standards, and expert functionaries capable of going forward to ably conduct their assigned work. In the present period, the kind of functionary our party is hoping for and our revolution is demanding is precisely people intense in faithfulness to the party and the leader and capable of going forward to ably deal with whatever difficult and complex task the party assigns.

The functionaries charged with rural party work, clearly keeping in mind the aim of the party for further improving the standards to suit the demands of the developing revolution, must more energetically launch the struggle to improve their politicoadministrative qualifications.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party functionaries of the party which is guiding socialist construction, must know politics, economics, science and technology, and must also be high in cultural attainments. All party functionaries, energetically studying, must prepare themselves as able functionaries possessing a high political eye and many-sided knowledge." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 411)

To make them well versed in the party work theory and administration is one of the important requirements in improving the standards of the functionaries charged with rural party work, and one of the basic methods to improve rural party work.

All of the functionaries each perform different revolutionary duties at the revolutionary posts assigned by the party. Although being party functionaries alike, a ri party secretary has a different job to perform; the functionaries charged with party organizational work or ideological work also have different jobs to perform; again different are the duties of the department secretaries of a county party committee whose target is the rural area. Only if all functionaries are well versed in the party work theory and administration, can they go forward to launch overall rural party work with a touch of freshness from their respective positions. For the party functionaries to make themselves well versed in the party work theory and administration is a priority requirement in becoming able functionaries capable of going forward to self-reliantly, expertly carry out the revolutionary duty assigned by the party.

If the party functionaries are not well versed in the party work theory and administration, they cannot escape conservatism and stagnation, inevitably clinging to old experience and old framework, and cannot go forward to launch party work vivaciously with a touch of freshness. The functionaries charged with rural party work must steadfastly strive to be well versed in the party work theory and administration and improve their standard of mass guidance.

The party functionaries must firmly arm themselves with the chuche theory of party construction and thoroughly possess the great-leader-style work method. In the chuche theory of party construction various principled matters arising in party work and party activity are monolithically systematized, and all practical questions such as the mass guidance method necessary for conducting party work are comprehensively contained. The functionaries charged with rural party work, by thoroughly arming themselves with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the party construction branch and the experience gained by our party in party work and by commendably studying the bylaws of the Korean Workers Party, must deeply master the party work principle. Again, widely utilizing party publications such as the NODONG SINMUN and KULLOJA, they must learn the party work theory and experiences, and prepare themselves so that they can write various lecture notes and agitation articles on their own and conduct lectures and agitation at will.

It is very important for the functionaries charged with rural party work to enhance their cultural, mental and moral attainments. Without such attainments the party functionaries cannot commendably conduct work with peasants. The party functionaries must know how to laugh, how to sing, how to dance whenever the occasion demands. With the principled spirit alone it is impossible to lead the masses. If the functionaries do not regularly read novels and see films, their sense of feeling will become arid, and even when holding an explanatory talk with people, they will be unable to do it in a humorous yet poignant manner. Experience shows that the higher their cultural, mental and moral attainments, the better the party functionaries can conduct political work striking deep chords among the masses and therefore, the more energetically organize and mobilize the masses in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task. In particular, under conditions that the cultural, mental and moral standards of living for our peasants are reaching a considerable height, the party functionaries must direct special attention to enhancing their own cultural, mental and moral attainments. In this way the party functionaries, becoming one with the masses all the time, must mingle with them, and even when going in among the masses and talking with them, must do it in a humorous way the masses can appreciate and enjoy.

The question that arises importantly in the present period in improving the standards of the functionaries charged with rural party work is also that of knowing well the chuche theory of economic management and method of management activity.

For the party functioanries to possess economic knowledge in depth has its objective in correctly pushing economic work to suit the economic policy of the party. Only if the party functionaries know well the theory of agricultural economic management and the method of management activity, can they scientifically, ratinally manage and operate the rural economy to suit the transitional characteristics of the socialist society.

The basics in acquiring the knowledge of the theory of agricultural economic management and the method of management activity are mastering in depth the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system, the subworkteam management system, and the work team bonus system uniquely created by the great leader Comrade KimIl-song.

The new agricultural guidance system is a superior guidance system which makes it possible to lift the guidance for the rural economy onto the standard of the advanced industrial enterprise management system and scientifically, rationally operate the rural economy to suit the characteristics of the socialist society, and as such, to make its vitality highly displayed is an important revolutionary task arising before the party functionaries who guide the socialist rural economy. The subworkteam management system and the work team bonus system rest on the principle of material interest in the results of collective innovation and management activity, and properly operating them performs a very important function in enhancing the production desires of the peasants.

Only if the functionaries charged with rural party work deeply study and master the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system, the work team bonus system, and the subworkteam management system, can they push the rural economy so as to make it possible to rationally manage and operate the rural economy to suit the transitional characteristics of the socialist society. The party functionaries must research and study in depth from the intrinsic nature, demands, to the method for the embodiment of the new agricultural guidance system, the subworkteam management system, and the work team bonus system uniquely created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the superiority of which has been proved positively through practice, and must know well all the questions arising in management activity such as the formulation of agricultural production plan and farming organization, summation of the settlement of accounts and fiscal administration.

To possess the knowledge of modern science and technology is an important demand made of the functionaries in charge of rural party work to exerecise guidance so that the rural economy can be scientifically managed and operated.

Today the standard of technical provisions for our country's rural economy is rising very high, and the guidance for it is being turned around as technical guidance. Under such conditions, without the knowledge of modern science and technology it is impossible to correctly guide agricultural production where each farming process has been turned around precisely as a process of science and technology, to positively introduce the latest advances in modern science and technology to production, to go forward to successfully step up the industrilaization, modernization of agriculture. Unless they have the knowledge of agricultural science and technology, no matter how much they go down to the base level, the party functionaries cannot discover the tiltings and locked-in links in the execution of the agricultural policy of the party nor can they formulate the countermeasures for resolving them. Only by possessing the knowledge of modern science and technology can the party functionaries correctly grasp all the questions arising in farming work from sowing to harvesting in the autumn, and provide partywide guidance. The party functionaries, aware that possessing the knowledge of modern science and technology constitutes the decisive condition for fully discharging their basic responsibility as guidance functionaries, must always direct deep attention to improving their standards of science and technology.

The functionaries charged with rural party work must know well the chuche farming method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comprehensively, monolithically systematized in the chuche farming method are scientific farming principles such as the right crop at the right place, the right crop in the right season, and p'ogi farming [planting a specified number of a given plant per p'yong], and scientific farming methods such as the arrangement of different kinds of plants, land management, the fertilizer administration system, and water management. The chuche farming method provides ample possibilities for people to deeply grasp the intrinsic biological nature and life environments of agricultural crops and correctly utilize them, and clearly illuminates the road to always reaping high, secure harvests in farming. The party functionaries must have a good agricultural technical knowledge such as the science of cultivation of agricultural crops, the science of farm implements, and the sicence of fertilizer, and must always have a concrete grasp of the conditions for the growth of agricultural crops and the time period for their growth, and the zonal characteristics, soil conditions, and climatic conditions of their locality. They must also learn to operate various kinds of farm machinery such as tractors and trucks. All of the party functionaries, knowing well from the principles of science and technology for agricultural production to the latest developing trends of agricultural science and technology, must positively serve to make farming conducted in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method.

To establish the revolutionary study ethos with a correct viewpoint and stand toward study is an important guarantee for improving the standards of the functionaries charged with rural party work.

The standards of the functionaries are not by any means spontaneously improved, but can be decisively improved only through ceaseless study. Study must be done voluntarily through and through, and study done reluctantly because of the control compelling it cannot score any kind of success. To say to normalize study while doing farming work where the beginning and end are not clearly discernible like factory work is by no means an easy thing to do. But the party functionaries, holding the correct viewpoint and stand that study is the first and foremost duty of people making revolution, must study energetically. Deeply understanding that without steadfast study they cannot keep abreast of the rapidly developing realities and properly perform their role as commanding personnel of the revolution, they must find time and study, and study. Just as members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, even under such arduous conditions that formidable barriers and trials stood in the way, steadfastly studied, never letting go of a book from their hands, the functionaries must deeply research and earnestly study, using every second, every minute effectively.

The functionaries charged with rural party work must substantially, steadfastly conduct their own individual study on their own and at the same time faithfully approach regular study, and positively participating in technical study and lectures on science and technology to enhance their knowledge of science and technology, must gain new knowledge and experience.

To improve the politicoadministrative standards and qualifications is not a simple administrative question, but is a lofty task to faithfully carry out the revolutionary duty assigned by the party and the leader and admirably respond to the political trust and expectations of the party. If the party functionaries know little because of their low standards and lack in abilities, they naturally tend to establish their authority by virtue of their occupational position or their nominal qualifications and will come to abuse authority and work by the ramming down method. In consequence, to improve the politicoadministrative standards and commanding abilities of the party functionaries is directly tied in with the question to enhance the combat strength of party organizations and resolutely protect and defend the leadership authority of the party.

The responsibility and duty held by the functionaries in charge of rural party work, who are commanding personnel of the revolution, are very glorious yet heavy, and the party's trust in and expectations of the functionaries are great indeed.

Our party, setting forth the task to bring about a new turnaround in rural party work this year, a meanginful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, calls upon party organizaions and party functionaries to put great efforts into this task.

The functionaries charged with rural party work, by energetically launching the struggle to improve their qualifications and by more thoroughly preparing themselves in politicoideological terms, in technical administrative terms, shall acquit themselves fully of their glorious mission and basic revolutionary responsibility as commanding personnel of the party making revolution.

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STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC MIGHT IS A FIRM GUARANTEE FOR THE VICTORY OF THE SOCIALIST CAUSE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 40-44

[Article by Cho Se-ung]

[Text] Having already fulfilled brilliantly the revolutionary task in many stages along the majestic march route toward the socialist, communist cause, our people are dynamically racing forward toward new struggle targets. In the present period the great revolutionary task our people are carrying out is the rewarding task to go forward to win the ultimate victory of the revolution, remolding nature, society, and people in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Today when the struggle to hasten the victory of the chuche cause is being pushed in a higher stage, we are faced with the glorious task to energetically step up socialist economic construciton and go forward to continue to strengthen the nation's economic might.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the future we must continue to strengthen the nation's economic power, stepping up socialist economic construction." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 154)

To strengthen the nation's economic might, stepping up socialist economic construction, is one of the most important revolutionary tasks arising before the party of the working class which has come to power. For the party of the working class to overturn the old social system and liberate the people from exploitation and oppression constitutes a historic event of realizing the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. In order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to overcome the relics of the old society once and for all and provide an independent, creative life for all working people. The historic task to insure for the masses of working people the position as the genuine masters of society and of their destiny comes to be successfully realized through the process of stepping up economic construction along with the ideological and cultural revolutions and strengthening the nation's economic might. Only by strengthening the nation's economic might is it possible to create a sound material guarantee for winning the ultimate victory of the socialist cause.

Strengthening the economic might constitutes an indispensable requirement in firmly defending the independent stand and attitude of the country and the people.

The independent stand and attitude is the life of the country and the people. Any country, any nation, only if it maintains the independent stand and attitude, can enjoy national independence and freedom and achieve national growth and prosperity. Unless it maintains the politically independent stand and attitude, it cannot think and judge with its own head any question arising in the revolutionary struggle and construciton task and go forward to solve it on its own. Apart from the politically independent stand and attitude it is impossible even to think about the victory of the socialist, communist cause.

The independent stand and attitude of the country and the people can become a most durable one only when underlaid with sound material foundations. Even though they have achieved national independence, the country and the people who cannot run the nation's economy on their own will not be politically free, and the nation will come to find it difficult to correctly defend the interests of its people. If its economic strength is weak, the nation, inevitably depending on others, will be unable to live with its own strength and in the end, will become unable to defend its politically independent stand and attitude. Only if it has its own powerful economic strength, can it formulate all lines and policies to suit the interests of its nation, its people, and go forward to execute them, and consolidating the national independence, firmly defend the national dignity and glory, whatever the circumstances. Only if sound economic foundations are in place, is it possible to exercise complete spvereignty and equality in foreign relations and go forward to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries. It is the stark truth and lesson historical experience shows that any country, any nation, only if powerful in its economic might, can exercise sovereignty and win the victory of its revolutionary cause.

Strengthening the economic might constitutes an important condition for uniting the broad masses of people around the party and more energetically advancing the revolutionary cause.

Our revolutionary cause aimed at socialist, communist construction will be attained through the awesome process of the transformation remolding nature, society, and people in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology. In order to move this difficult, complex struggle forward victoriously, it is imperative to thoroughly fix up the revolutionary force, firmly uniting the masses of people around the party.

The basics in uniting the masses of people into one revolutionary force are strengthening political work, work with people, and indoctrinating and remolding them into revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. At the same time it is important to energetically launch the

the struggle to improve the material living conditions for working people, stepping up socialist economic construction. Inasmuch as people's ideological consciousness is restricted by their socioeconomic circumstances and social life's material conditions, if priority is given indoctrination work on the one hand and with economic construction stepped up, a happier material and cultural life is provided for them, it is possible to score a greater success in revolutionarily remolding the ideological consciousness of the masses of people. Therefore, only if the economic might is strengthened, the assets of the country and the people are maximally increased, and the people are commendably provided with such material and cultural conditions as to enable them to spiritedly work and happily live, is it possible to push their ideological remolding even faster.

If, based on a strong economic strength, working people are provided with an affluent, civilized material and cultural life and an enjoyable labor life and the conditions for one and all to enjoy a happy life to their heart's content are amply insured, they will come to deeply learn by experience with all their hearts the genuine superiority of the socialist system. As their life improves, the people will come to keep engraved in their hearts an intense awareness to fervently love and thoroughly defend the socialist fatherland, and entrusting all destinies altogether to the party which has provided a grateful system for them and following the leadership of the party, go forward to fight to the end, whatever the adversity. This shows that going forward to build a strong economy is precisely where an important guarantee for firmly uniting the masses of people around the party and winning the victory of the socialist, communist cause is.

Today our revolution is energetically moving forward in the new higher stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. Setting it forth as an immediate task to win the complete victory of Socialism in hastening the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, our party is positively launching the struggle for the realization.

In order to win the complete victory of Socialism, it is imperative to continue to move the revolution and construction forward, do away with the distinctions between the urban area and the rural area, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people in an epoch-making manner, and thoroughly eliminate the wriggling of hostile classes and the negative effects of old ideas. One of the guarantees for successfully fulfilling such tasks lies in stepping up economic construction and strengthening the nation's economic might.

Only by developing productive forces onto a higher standard and realizing the comprehensive mechanization of production and by producing machines with automation and remote control devices and various kinds of modern farm implements in large quantities is it possible to liberate working people from backbreaking labor, step up the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, and eliminate the distinctions between the urban area and the rural area, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry even faster. Strengthen the economic might, and it will be possible to satisfactorily fill the daily growing needs in the life of the people and uplift their material and cultural life onto a high standard consistent with the completely victorious socialist society. As the nation's overall productive forces and science and technology reach a higher stage, the dregs of old ideas such as flunkeyism among working people will come to disappear even faster and their preparedness to crush the U.S. imperialist machinations of aggression and war provocation and demonstrate the dignity and glory of the country and the people will become even more intense.

Strengthening the economic might also arises as a very important question in order to hasten fatherland reunification and achieve a unified development of the nation on a countrywide basis.

The socialist economic construction we are launching today has its objectives in insuring a happier material and cultural life for the people in the northern half of the republic and laying material foundations for achieving the unending prosperity and growth of the whole nation. If the long-cherished supreme national desires to reunify the fatherland are to be realized at the earliest possible date, it is imperative to step up economic construction and strengthen the nation's economic might. When a mighty economy is built, the northern half of the republic will be transformed into an even better place to live, the people's happy paradise, and a new situation will be opening up on the road ahead for the fatherland reunification struggle.

By stepping up socialist economic construction and strengthening the nation's economic might under the sagacious leadership of the party in the past period, our people have scored a prideful achievement in hastening the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist, communist cause.

By the brilliant implementation of the self-reliant national economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song powerful heavy industry bases with the machine building industry as the core and modern light industry bases have been thoroughly fixed up in our country, and a developed rural economy has come to be created. In the past few years alone, under the sagacious leadership of our party many modern factories and shops have been constructed and they are in operation now, and with the rural technological revolution positively oushed, the material and technical foundations of the socialist rural economy have been firmly consolidated as never before. Today our chuche industry is producing in large quantitites various kinds of production equipment and diverse varieties of consumer goods essential to strengthening the nation's economic might and improving the standard of living for the people, and the rural economic branch, increasing grain production year after year, won the prideful victory of occupying the 10 million tons of grain height last year which marked the 20th anniversary of publication of the socialist agrarian theses.

Because of having a mighty economy, the socialist self-reliant national economy, our people have been able to thoroughly defend the dignity of the country and the people and extraordinarily enhance the international authority and prestige of our republic, forever casting off the sorry lot of a backward economy in bygone days that they had had to suffer all kinds of contempt and humiliation. Today our people, more firmly united around the party which has provided them with a happy material and cultural life, are positively launching into socialist economic construciton, and are ceaselessly working fresh miracle and innovation in production and construction. Our powerful economy is admirably contributing to the imlementation of the party line of self-reliant military defense, and is giving a great inspirational strength to the south Korean people who are struggling for anti-U.S. independent-ization, the democratization of society, and fatherland reunification.

Truly, our nation's economic might is great, and it is firmly guaranteeing, in material terms, the struggle of our people going forward to hasten the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist, communist cause.

Today when conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being energetically pushed, we are faced with the glorious task to strengthen the nation's economic might in every way, positively launching the struggle to realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. To realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s set forth at the sixth congress of our party--this is the main task arising in stepping up production and construction and uplifting the nation's economic might onto a new higher standard. By brilliantly carrying out the militant tasks set forth by the party we must further strengthen the might of the self-reliant national economy.

The priority question arising in continuing to strengthen the nation's economic might is that of normalizing production on a high standard and maximally, effectively utilizing the economic resources already in place.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Today the production potentialities created in our country are very great. If all branches, all units of the people's economy maximally mobilize and utilize the production potentialities already in place, it is possible to produce even more products with existing facilities." [No bibliographic reference given]

To effectively utilize the economic resources already in place is the most important struggle task our party puts at the forefront in socialist economic construction in the present period.

In order to effectively utilize the economic resources already in place, it is imperative to normalize production on a high standard, and to that end, thoroughly carry out the policy-oriented demands of the party for increasing the production of iron and steel in an epoch-making manner, giving a definite priority to the extractive industry and railway transport. The normalization of production depends largely on whether or not raw materials and fuel, iron and steel are properly supplied, whether or not transport takes the lead. The functionaries and working people of these branches, deeply aware of the importance of their duty in stepping up the nation's overall economic construction, must energetically launch the struggle to produce in greater quantities raw materials and fuel such as iron ore and coal and iron and steel of various specifications, and timely transport them.

All units of the people's economy must insure the operation of their facilities at full capacity with full load, and positively searching and mobilizing reserves, must make still more reserve raw materials and supplies available. At the same time, strengthening the production increase and conservation struggle, they must strive to use sparingly to the utmost but one lump of coal, one drop of fuel oil, one piece of steel, and produce even more, still better. Only by commendably conducting all these tasks is it possible to normalize production on a high standard and ultimately, make the economic resources already in place amply show their worth.

What is important in strengthening the nation's economic might is also that of going forward to conduct the task at hand and prospective task in correct combination.

The struggle to thoroughly consolidate the economic might [illegible] task at hand yet one that takes on a prospective and long-term natur[illegible] [illegible]ther or not the economic might is ceaselessly strengthened is related in [illegible] s[illegible]l measure to current production and at the same time to the creation of new production capacities. If current production alone is overemphasized without thinking about the future of the country just because the production potentialities already in place are great, or too many prospective tasks are spread out to the neglect of current production allegedly for further strengthening the production foundations, it is impossible to go forward to correctly consolidate the overall economic might. The economic guidance functionaries, even as they put priority efforts into fulfilling the current economic task before their branch, their unit, must go forward with a tight grip on the prospective task to strengthen the economic might as well.

Here, what is especially important is that of further readjusting and reinforcing the production capacities of factories and enterprises. Readjusting and reinforcing production capacities constitutes one of the key links in strengthening the nation's economic might. The better this task is conducted, the faster it is possible to step up production and construction, positively insuring the balance between branches of the people's economy, between production units, between production processes. Various branches and units of the people's economy, while satisfactorily fulfilling their assigned economic task, must plan and coordinate the task to readjust and reinforce their produciton capacities and push ahead, on their own with a view to the future, with what they can undertake with their own strength to suit the specific characteristics and specific conditions.

It is important to readjust and reinforce production capacities and at the same time create even more new production capacities. The construction branch, focusing all strength on capital construction currently under way to create production capacities, must positively launch the struggle to maximally move up the start-up of the construction targets, and the branches and units related to the major construction targets, by producing and insuring even more facilities and materials, must admirably serve to make the economic efficacy of the investment manifest itself fast.

An important question in continuing to strengthen the nation's economic might is also that of energetically pushing ahead with the technological revolution.

In our era, science and technology are very rapidly developing. Today when modern science and technology are being widely introduced to production and construction, unless the technological revolution is positively launched and technology is innovated, it is impossible to go forward to step up production and construction at an uninterrupted high rate of speed and uplift the overall might of our economy onto a new standard.

An important task arising in carrying out the technological revolution is that of realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

Branches and units of the people's economy, boldly and daringly setting high prospective targets for realizing the chuchization, modernization, and scientization to suit their own specific conditions, and searching and mobilizing all conditions and possibilities, must go forward to carry them out one by one in a manner to show their worth. In going forward to commendably conduct this task, the duty arising before the scientists and techncians is heavy indeed. The key to admirably solving all questions--the question of building and developing an economy consistent with our specific conditions, based on our country's resources and technologies; the question of reconstructing the backward technologies into advanced ones and improving the standard of technical provisions for the people's economy; the question of lifting production and management activities onto new scientific and technical foundations--is held in the hands of the scientists and technicians. The scientists and technicians, by energetically launching scientific research work firmly on the chuche-oriented stand, must go forward to satisfactorily solve the scientific and technological questions arising in realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

The mass technological innovation movement is a very effective method to quickly reconstruct the technologies, relying on the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the producer masses. Factories and enterprises, having the scientists, technicians, and workers positively participate in the technological innovation movement and widely organizing technical instruction classes, technological innovation discussion meetings, and meetings to publish experiences, must strive to make a lot of good experiences, creative designs, and fresh innovations emerge from among them.

To enhance the role of the economic guidance functionaries to suit the demands of the developing realities is a basic method to successfully solve all questions arising in strengthening the nation's economic might.

Where the economic guidance functionaries, enhancing their revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness, satisfactorily perform their role, various questions arising in production and construction are without exception commendably solved and the party's economic policy is admirably implemented, however unfavorable the environment. Today when the party, setting daring combat targets, is calling all of the people to a majestic struggle for the realization, it is truly important to enhance the role of the economic guidance functionaries. The questions as to whether or not the task to strengthen the economic might is commendably conducted and whether or not the material and cultural life of the people is quickly improved depend, in the final analysis, on the sense of responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries.

All economic guidance functionaries must think all the time about the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country and the promotion of the well-being of the people, and display a resolute revolutionary spirit in implementing the decision and directive of the party. In particular, breaking through all kinds of bottlenecks and barriers with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, with the stern will and fighting spirit of resolving everything with their own strength even if the higher echelons do not supply the necessary means although it would be good if the higher echelons supplied them, they must always implement the party policy to the end.

The work method and style of the functionaries has great significance in leading the masses to implement the party policy. The economic guidance functionaries, going down to the base level in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, must learn from the masses and teach the masses, and breaking bread with the producer masses, must have the pending questions solved in a timely manner. In this way our functionaries must become the able organizers, executors who know how to inspire the masses to implement the party policy, and positively lead the working people so as to make them keep deeply engraved in their hearts the one mind of loyalty to the party and the leader and strive to vigorously launch into socialist economic construciton and bring about a ceaseless upsurge in production and innovation.

By going forward to further step up socialist economic construction, following the leadership of the party, we shall continue to strengthen the nation's economic might and erect in this land of the fatherland a happier, better place to live, a people's paradize.

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ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AND THE SOCIALIST EMULATION MOVEMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 45-49

[Article by Kim Pong-chu]

[Text] At present the socialist emulation movement is briskly under way in all branches, all units of the people's economy, and the broad circles of working people are working fresh miracle and innovation in production and construction.

The socialist emulation movement organized and launched under the leadership of the party performs an important role in stepping up socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The socialist emulation movement is a collective innovation movement to bring about a great upsurge in production and construction, inspiring the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the producer masses." [No bibliographic reference given]

The socialist emulation movement is the form of a mass movement going forward to bring about innovation in production and construction, based on the voluntary enthusiasm of working people. The socialist emulation movement is a mass movement launched by the method of emulation, setting it as the target to fulfill and overfulfill the people's economic plan, and as such, is an energetic method of mass mobilization to organize and mobilize the broad masses for mass heroism and collective innovation and a powerful means to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction.

What makes the socialist emulation movement an energetic means to step up socialist economic construction is above all related to the character of this movement.

Socialist emulation is basically different from capitalist emulation. Capitalist emulation is launched among the capitalists bent on making maximum profits and fiercely conducted on the principle of the stronger trampling on the weaker and standing over them. But socialist emulation is launched based on a relationship of comradely cooperation where the advanced ones among working people help and lead on the backward ones.

The character of the socialist emulation mnovement basically different from capitalist emulation springs from the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system constituting its socioeconomic basis.

That the politicoideological unity of the masses of people strengthens and that the relationship of comradely cooperation among working people develops day by day is part of the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system.

Liquidation of the exploiting class, the exploiting system and establishment of the socialist system make the lot of the members of society and their social relations basically changed. In the socialist society, because of their socioeconomic circumstances in common, their objectives and interests in common, working people come to be firmly united in politicoideological terms, and closely cooperate in comradely terms.

In the capitalist society which rests on extreme individual egoism and where the law of the jungle prevails, fraud and cheating carry the day, and it is the universal pehnomena that people view one another with antagonism and jealousy and for their own fame and success, comfort and pleasure, sacrifice others. But in the socialist society, genuine comradely relations that people respect, trust, and cooperate with one another based on the collectivist principle come to prevail societywide. In this way the communist virtue comes to be highly displayed among socialist working people that they move forward all together as those who know help those who do not, as advanced ones lead on backward ones.

The socialist emulation movement which is launched based on such intrinsic superiority of the socialist system, comes to be a collective innovation movement where the producer masses make innovation all together, helping each other and leading each other on. When energetically launching the socialist emulation movement which is a collective innovation movement, the march speed of the socialist economy which develops based on the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the producer masses, can be accelerated even more.

What makes the socialist emulation movement a powerful means to step up socialist economic construction is also related to the fact that the movement is a very effective mthod to enhance the production desires of working people.

The socialist society, which is a transitional society, calls for solving all questions arising in socialist construction to suit the intrinsic character of this society, taking into consideration both its communist character and transitional character. This demand arises as an even more urgent question relative to enhancing the production desires of working people in the economic construction area, especially in societywide communal labor.

What is important in going forward to solve the question of enhancing the production desires of working people to suit the characteristics of the socialist society is that of correctly blending material incentives with politicomoral stimuli while placing primary emphasis on the latter. In the socialist society, only if starting from the characteristics of this society the important means of enhancing the production desires of working people, politicomoral stimuli and material incentives are correctly combined and commendably utilized is it possible to go forward to successfully step up socialist economic construction, maximally organizing and mobilizing their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

The socialist emulation movement, closely combining the means of political evaluation and the means of materialistic evaluation in the work of evaluating the performance of emulation duties, widely utilizes them. Because of this, the socialist emulation movement constitutes an energetic means to enhance the production fervor of working people, a powerful means to step up socialist economic construction, making their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness displayed to the hilt.

It is what our country's revolutionary practice shows well that the socialist emulation movement constitutes a powerful means to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction.

In our country, the socialist emulation movement has emerged reflecting the patriotic fervor of working people, who have become masters of the country and society, to step up production and construction faster, more admirably, for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the growth and prosperity of the fatherland; has developed together with the forward movement of the revolution; has performed a great role in revolutionarily changing the face of the country which was backward in economic and technical terms.

Immediately following liberation, with a view to more energetically inspiring the revolutionary fervor of the workers seething with a dynamic labor struggle for the construction of a new fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Pyongyang Railway Works and ignited the fire of a production shock brigade movement.

The production shock brigade movement ignited by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song widely spread to every factory and enterprise in the country, and it expanded and developed into a production increase emulation movement energetically calling broad circles of the working class to an awesome struggle for the construciton of a new fatherland.

Amid the flames of the production increase emulation movement sweeping the whole country the factories and enterprises destrpyed by the Japanese imperialists were restored, and the people's economic plan was brilliantly fulfilled every year. Thus the northern half of the republic was transformed into a strong revolutionary democratic base in a short period of time.

Under the new historic conditions that the socialist system was established after the war, the production increase emulation movement came to develop into the socialist emulation movement, and it became a powerful driving force for stepping up socialist construction. In particular, as the socialist emulation movement came to be closely combined with the chollima work team movement, great strides and miracles came to happen in the revolution and construction. Amid the flames of this movement the historic task of socialist industrialization was accomplished, and our country came to demonstrate before the whole world its majestic appearance as a socialist industrial state.

The socialist emulation movement, as it came to be closely combined with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions into which was deepened and developed the chollima work team movement to suit the realistic demands of the developing revolution for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, came to demonstrate its might and vitality even more.

As under the sagacious leadership of our party the socialist emulation movement was closely combined with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions which was being launched as an all-people movement, the fire of collective innovation came to blaze even more sweepingly. In economic construction, an unprecedentd high rate of speed, "the speed of the '80s" has come to be created, and our people's economy has come to reach the higher developmental stage of struggle, setting it as the target to realize its chucheization, modernization, and scientization.

Indeed, the socialist emulation movement which emerged reflecting the patriotic fervor of our people and has ceaselessly strengthened and developed in step with the advance of the revolution and construction, has contributed greatly to transforming ours, a backward agricultural country, into a socialist industrial power.

Today the most important revolutionary task before our party and people is that of bringing about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction. Only by going forward to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction is it possible to successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980s set by the Sixth Party Congress and rapidly hasten the complete victory of Socialism, further improve the people's life and more thoroughly consolidate our revolutionary force.

In order to bring about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction, it is imperative to energetically launch the socialist emulation movement whose great vitality has been proved to the hilt through real life. All branches, all units of the people's economy energetically launching the socialist emulation movement is where an important guarantee for dynamically racing forward with the spirit of "the speed of the '80s" joined to the chollima and bringing about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction is.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Only by energetically launching the socialist emulation movement is it possible to create 'the speed of the '80s' and bring about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction. ... Properly setting the targets of the emulation and the duties of the emulation and commendably conducting the work of evaluating the progress in the fulfillment, we must strive to make the working class and trade union members display even greater fervor in the socialist emulation movement." [No bibliographic reference given]

To energetically launch the socialist emulation movement under the leadership of the party is one of the important duties arising before trade union organizations.

Our party has assigned to mass organizations the glorious task to make all branches, all units of the people's economy launch the socialist emulation movement in order to create "the speed of the '80s."

Trade union organizations, substantially organizing the socialist emulation movement to suit the demands of the developing realities and the characteristics of the relevant unit, must energetically organize and mobilize the producer masses in socialist economic construction.

What is important in going forward to substantially launch the socialist emulation movement is first of all that of scientifically, militantly setting the duties of the emulation.

The socialist emulation movement is a goal-conscious movement launched with concrete targets set, not an abstract movement. Therefore, only if the duties of the emulation are scientifically, militantly set, is it possible for the emulators to positively participate in the socialist emulation movement in a clearly defined struggle direction, and taking action on a big scale from the start, go forward to realize them with exuberant desires and revolutionary enthusiasm.

The basics in scientifically, militantly setting the duties of the emulation are setting them based on the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the economic policy of the party.

The objectives of launching the socialist emulation movement lie through and through in going forward to make new strides in production and construction, more commendably implementing the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the economic policy of the party concerning socialist economic construction. And in the teachings of the great leader and the economic policy of the party are graphically enunciated the direction and method of socialist economic construction. Therefore, only if the duties of the emulation are set thoroughly on the stand of the teachings of the great leader and the economic policy of the party, is it possible for the socialist emulation movement to fully perform its role as a powerful means to step up economic construction.

To prescribe the duties of the emulation to suit the demands of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes is one of the important methods to scientifically, militantly set them.

The movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes are mass movements in higher form which, organically combining human remolding and nature remaking, are aimed at realizing both of them. In order to energetically launch the socialist emulation movement, it is imperative to closely combine it with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the example of unsung heroes, and in consequence, the duties of the emulation, too, only if set to suit the demands of these movements, can become militant ones.

In order to scientifically, militantly set the duties of the emulation, it is also important to set them in such a way as to make it possible to maximally mobilize all kinds of reserves and possibilities.

The economic construction tasks set forth by our party are militant quotas designed to accelerate the speed of economic construciton and bring about a great upsurge in production, maximally mobilizing and utilizing the nation's economic foundations and production potentialities already in place. Therefore, only by setting the duties of the emulation in such a way as to make it possible to positively search and mobilize inner reserves, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, is it possible to admirably fulfill the economic construction tasks set forth by the party, with existing labor, existing facilities, existing materials.

The duties of the emulation cannot remain unalterably fixed. Today's formidable realities wherein the revolution and construction are daily deepening and developing, do not permit marking time even for a moment, but call for keeping up continuing innovation, continuing forward movement. Therefore, the duties of the emulation must be augmented and renewed with mobility to suit the task at hand and the changed conditions. Only then is it possible to fulfill timely and more admirably through the socialist emulation movement the economic task set forth by the party.

Next, what is important in substantially launching the socialist emulation movement is that of commendably conducting the work of evluating the progress in the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation.

To commendably conduct the work of evluating the progress in the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation constitutes an important method to make the might and vitality of the socialist emulation movement highly displayed. Only by commendably conducting the work of evaluating the progress in the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation is it possible to enhance the spirit of emulation of the producer masses and go forward to ceaselessly deepen and develop the socialist emulation movement based on their intense revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

Trade union organizations, by correctly utilizing various means of political and materialistic evaluation and properly conducting the work of evaluating the progress in the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation, must turn it into an important opportunity to revolutionarily indoctrinate the participants in the emulation and enhance their production fervor.

To strengthen organizational guidance work for the socialist emulation movement constitutes a firm guarantee for substantially launching this movement.

Even if the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the producer masses are heightened through the socialist emulation movement, unless organizational work is planned and coordinated, it is impossible to score a greater success in the fulfillment of the economic task. In the socialist emulation movement in which the broad masses participate, only if underlaid with thorough organizational work, it is possible to prevent spontaneity and turn the movement into a more organized, positive one.

A priority question arising in strengthening organizational guidance work for the socialist emulation movement is that of briskly launching political work aimed at making the duties of the emulation fulfilled.

Political work is the first process which must always be given priority in organizing and guiding all tasks. Trade union organizations must regularly launch political work for the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation, using various forms and methods to suit the specific circumstances and conditions of the relevant unit. Trade union functionaries, all of them becoming propagandists and agitators and going in deep among the producer masses, must energetically encourage and inspire them to fulfill the duties of the emulation, by such means as holding explanatory talks with them and conducting visual agitation, singing and dancing as well.

To correctly set the forms of the emulation is one of the important questions arising in organizaitonal guidance work for the socialist emulation movement. Only by correctly setting the forms of the emulation is it possible to make socialist emulation briskly launched in all branches, at all units of socialist construction, and go forward to timely, successfully resolve the economic task set forth by the party.

Trade union organizations, by organizing and conducting, actively with mobility, the emulation in various forms to suit the specific conditions of their unit and the character of the economic task at hand, must strive to timely resolve the matters that the party intends and hopes to have resolved, and fulfill and overfulfill the people's economic plan.

In the socialist emulation, the basic form is the emualtion to make the factories and enterprises fulfill their plan by the day, by the ten-day period, by the month.

The factory and enterprise is the basic unit of production and the base where the economic policy of the party is implemented. In our country, socialist economic construction comes to be achieved through the fulfillment of the people's economic plan, and this is accomplished with the factory and enterprise as a unit. Only if the factories and enteprises fulfill and overfulfill the people's economic plan, a ceaseless upsurge can happen in the nation's economic construction, and the economic policy of the party can be implemented brilliantly.

Therefore, the emulation within the factory and enterprise always occupies an important place in the socialist emulation movement.

This emulation is conducted in various forms, depending on the duration of the emulation, the form of organizing the emulation, and the objectives to be resolved in the emulation. The monthly socialist emulation, the emulation between individuals, the emulation between unit sets of facilities, the short-term emulation, the production emulation, and the support emulation constitute important forms of the emulation.

Trade union organizations, even as holding the emulation within the factory and enterprise as the basics, must organize and guide the emulation by industry, the emulation between related branches, and the emulation by region to suit the situation.

In order to strengthen organizational guidance work for the socialist emulation movement, it is also important to thoroughly plan and coordinate organizational work for the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation without fail. No matter how militantly the duties of the emulation are set, unless organizational work for the fulfillment is commendably planned and coordinated, they will end up being a mere scrap of paper.

Trade union organizations, establishing an orderly system, must regularly ascertain the progress in the fulfillment of the duties of the emulation, timely straighten out the tiltings that have surfaced, and formulate measures to disseminate and generalize an outstanding experience. At the same time, they must amply insure all kinds of material and technical conditions so that the participants in the emulation can fulfill the duties of the emulation even better.

Our party, with a view to commemorating this year, a meaningful year marking the 40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, with the great festival of a victor, is appealing to all branches, all units to bring about a fresh upsurge in the revolution and construction. All trade union organizations, by substantially organizing the socialist emulation movement and energetically calling union members to the struggle for socialist economic construction, shall go forward to brilliantly implement the militant appeal of the party.

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PRECISELY INSURING THE BALANCE IS THE BASICS IN PLANNING THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 50-54

[Article by Kim Pyong-kyu]

[Text] Planning the people's economy is an important manifestation of the economic organizer function of a socialist state.

A socialist state, with a view to promoting the well-being of the masses of working people, grasps in a unified way all the nation's resources of materiel and men and utilizes them on a planned basis. Only if under the unified guidance of the state all economic activities are planned, is it possible to proplery move the large-scale socialist economy constituting one monolithic organic body, and go forward to energetically step up production and construction. That the economy develops on a planned basis is an intrinsic characteristic of the socialist economic system and part of the decisive superiority of the socialist economic system compared with the capitalist economic system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To say to develop the economy on a planned basis means first of all to insure a correct balance between various branches of the people's economy. Insuring the balance is the basics in planning work, and also that is the most important duty of planning organs." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 19, pp 445-446)

Planned development of the socialist economy can be realized only under conditions that the balance between all branches of the people's econmy is correctly maintained. Apart from the balance it is impossible to think about either the planned management of the socialist economy or an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production and construction. What is called the planned development of the economy in the socialist society means none other than the balanced development of the economy.

Precisely insuring the balance is the intrinsic demand of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy.

In the socialist society, it constitutes a law that the people's economy develops on a planned, balanced basis. The socialist economy, only if the demand of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy is thoroughly realized, can rapidly develop, highly displaying its superiority. When the demand of this law is violated in planning work, it will come to waste a lot of materiel and labor and bring a grave loss to socialist construction.

The intrinsic demand of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy is thoroughly insuring the planning and balancing of the economic development. To say to insure the planning means to develop the people's economy according to a unified plan; to say to insure the balancing means to develop the people's economy, keeping its balance consciously.

The planning and balancing of development of the people's economy precisely reflect the objective relationships between all economic factors and at the same time, based on a thorough calculation of them, contain the demands of the party and the state for developing the economy to suit the independent aims of the masses of people.

The balancing is firmly guaranteed by the planning, and the planning is premised on setting and keeping a precise balance. Apart from the planning, there can be no such thing as the balancing; and apart from the balnacing, the planning is unthinkable. The planning and the balancing are two in one, and together, positively contribute to a planned and balanced development of the people's economy. In consequence, if the socialist economy is to develop on a planned basis, it is imperative to commendably conduct the planning work in such a way as to make all economic balances kept precisely.

To precisely insure the balance is not only the demand of the law of the planned and balanced development of the people's economy, but constitutes an important guarantee for achieving the objective of the planning work.

The objective of the planning work is not the end in itself, but is in achieving an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production growth. A high rate of speed of economic development is firmly guaranteed only by a precise and active balance capable of realizing it. Only if the balance is precisely set in the planning work, is it possible to bring about a rapid growth of production, correctly insuring the linkages between various branches of the people's economy, between reproduction links, between regions, and harmoniously developing the nation's economy.

Needless to say, in the mutual relationship between speed and balance, the speed is the target through and through and the balance the means of realizing it. In the planning work, the balance must necessarily be subordinated to the speed, and the balance must be set in such a way as to make it possible to achieve the ceaseless growth of production. If the balance is to become able to achieve a high rate of speed of economic development, it must become a precise balance set strictly based on the realistic conditions and possibilities. Only such a balance makes it possible to achieve a high rate of speed of economic development, rationally distributing and effectively utilizing the work force and the means of production on a people's eocnomy-wide basis and correctly insuring the linkages between branches of the people's economy, between reproduction links.

To set and keep a precise balance between all branches of the people's economy, between reproduction links, between regions arises as an even more important question in the planning work as the nation's productive forces develop more and the socialist division of labor deepens more.

The party and the state of the working class, only by precisely solving the balancing question in the planning work for the people's economy to suit the demands of the basic law of the socialist economy, can go forward to energetically step up socialist construction.

An important demand arising in precisely insuring the balance is first of all that of actively setting and keeping the balance of the people's economy on the principle of self-dependence.

To say to actively insure the balance on the principle of self-dependence means to goal-consciously set and keep the balance in such a way as to make it possible to develop the economy to suit the interests of one's own people and one's own country's revolution, relying on one's own country's resources and labor, one's own funds and technologies.

Under conditions that national distinctions remain and socialist construction is being conducted on a nation-state unit basis, each country must always insure all balances aimed at economic development, on the principle of self-dependence. Under conditions that each country has to run the nation's economy with its own strength, unless it goal-consciously sets all economic balances on the principle of self-dependence to suit the interests of its people and its revolution, it cannot effectively utilize all kinds of the nation's natural resources and labor resources and actively insure the balance in accordance with the demands of the law of the planned and balanced development of the people's economy.

The question of actively insuring the balance on the principle of self-dependence can be successfully solved only when building an economy that develops relying on a many-sided economic structure and one's own resources, one's own technologies and resources, and the strength of one's own people, is it possible to rapidly develop the nation's economy while actively setting and keeping all balances on the principle of self-dependence, unshaken by any worldwide economic unevenness.

Actively setting and keeping the balance of the people's economy on the principle of self-dependence is where an important guarantee which makes it possible to develop the nation's economy at an uninterrupted high rate of speed to suit the demands of the law of the development of the socialist economy is.

An important requirement in precisely insuring the balance is also that of correctly guaranteeing the positivity and feasibility of the balance.

To say to set a positive, feasible balance means to develop the leading branches of the people's economy at an uninterrupted high rate of speed and while so doing, keep the other branches abreast of them, consciously bring the relatively backward branches closer to the branches moving forward at the forefront, and go forward to set new balances to suit the demands of the developing realities, scientifically calculating the objective conditions and possibilities.

The positivity and feasibility of the balance are two in one. Only a balance positively set based on a scientific calculation of the objective conditions and possibilities of the people's economy can insure a high rate of speed of economic development.

It will not do either to passively set the balance, absolutizing the objective conditions or conversely to subjectively set the balance, ignoring the objective conditions. Unless positivity and feasibility are insured in setting the balance, it is impossible to ceaselessly enhance the role of the leading branches of the people's economy, the branches moving forward at the forefront and while so doing, to keep the relatively backward branches abreast of the standards of the branches moving forward at the forefront and achieve a high rate of speed of economic development, setting new balances. The balance of the people's economy must necessarily be set and kept on the principle of insuring the positivity and feasibility as two in one.

An important requirement in precisely insuring the balance is also that of maintaining all aspects of the balance altogether without missing any one of them.

To say to matain all balances altogether means to precisely insure various balances of the people's economy in a unified relationship without missing any one of them, such as the integrated balance, the individual balance, the interbranch balance, and the intrabranch balance.

The socialist economy can develop only under conditions that all balances from the integrated balance to the small individual balance are dovetailed. In the socialist economy where all the branches and reproduction links of the people's economy, closely linked to one another, constitute a whole, if any one balance is not precisely set or if it gets tangled, it will come to cause a chain reaction at once and affect other branches and ultimately, destroy the correct balanced aspects of the people's economy as a whole. Should this cme to pass, ultimately it will become impossible to rapidly develop the nation's economy.

The integrated balance in the development of the people's economy is a balance that performs the leading role in developing the nation's economy and satisfactorily conducting societywide produciton, and as such, it provides the basic direction and criterion which makes it possible to correctly set and maintain all the other balances. Only by precisely setting and maintaining the integrated balance is it possible to correctly insure the overall balance of the people's economy. But with the integrated balance alone it is impossible to satisfactorily insure the overall balance of the people's economy. The overall economic balance comes to be realized only under conditions that all balances from the integrated balance to the small individual balance are thoroughly insured.

Thus, to insure all balances altogether in a unified relationship, by making the integrated balance and at the same time all the other balances down to the smallest individual balance maintained all together, makes it possible to realize the balancing demands on the highest standard. This shows that in setting the balance of the people's economy, it is imperative to firmly maintain the principle of comprehensively insuring and maintaining all balances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, scientifically enunciating the principled questions arising in setting the economic balance to suit the demands of the law of the socialist economy, has sagaciously led the struggle for insuring the balance in such a way as to make it possible to firmly guarantee a high rate of speed of production growth.

Our party has precisely set and maintained all balances throughout the course of socailist economic construction always to suit the demands of socialist expanded reproduction. Most important in insuring the balance for expanded reproduction is the balance between accumulation and consumption, between production of the means of production and production of consumption goods. Accumulation is the source for expanded reproduction, and production of the means of production the element of accumulation in material form. In the past period, in our country the balance between accumulation and consumption has been insured on the principle of quickly increasing accumulation with priority and at the same time increasing consumption. In particular, with the struggle energetically launched for thoroughly implementing the basic line of socialist economic construction calling for making heavy industry grow with priority while at the same time developing light industry and agriculture in parallel, it has been possible to actively, positively set and maintain the balance between the two aspects of the principle to keep the production of consumption goods abreast of the priority growth of production of the means of production.

As a result that the balance between accumulation and consumption, between production of the means of production and the production of consumption goods, and all the other balances have been precisely set and maintained, our industry has grown at a very high rate of speed. The annual average growth rate of industry was 12.8 percent between 1961 and 1970, 15.9 percent between 1970 and 1979, and the total industrial production volume increased 2.2 fold in the period from 1978 through 1984.

That throughout the period of socialist construction it has been possible to achieve such an extraordinarily high economic development speed that the capitalist society cannot even think of, is altogether the precious fruits of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led the way straightforward in making it possible to positively insure all balances on the principle of self-dependence, and of the energetic guidance of our party.

Today's realities wherein socialist eocnomic construction is being energetically launched in a new higher stage call more urgently than ever before for more positively insuring the balance in such a way as to make it possible to achieve a high rate of speed of economic development.

A priority question arising in correctly insuring the balance to suit the demands of the developing realities is for the functionaries to plan and coordinate economic organizational work in such a way as to make it possible to precisely dovetail all balances and thoroughly realize them.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In particular, under conditions that the scope of the economy is growing bigger and the linkages of all links are becoming more complex, the question of organizational guidance arises more importantly." [No bibliogrpahic reference given]

The economic balance, only by the goal-conscious activity of the guidance functionaries, can be correctly set and maintained.

In the large-scale socialist eocnomy, the linkages between producction branches, between production processes are complex, and the units which set the balance are very diverse. In particular, the people's economy-wide demands for insuring the balance grow day by day and the conditions for insuring the balance change constantly. The guidance functionaries, based on a thorough calculation of the specific conditions of economic construction, must precisely set the balance so that all production branches and links can be commendably dovetailed amid the overall linkages and at the same time, must plan and coordinate economic organizational work to maintain it constantly. Unless the economic guidance functionaries deepen economic organizational work to suit the nation's specific situation and objective conditions, they cannot set a scientific and realistic balance that can be insured, nor can they go forward to correctly dovetail the overall balance of the people's economy.

In order that the economic guidance functionaries may plan and coordinate economic organizaitonal work for correctly setting and maintaining all balances to suit the demands of the developing realities, they must thoroughly arm themselves with the economic construction line and policy of the party and always be swiftly responsive to the policy-oriented demands of the party. At the same time, they must always be familiar with the overall state of affairs of the base-level units and go forward to timely formulate economic organizational countermeasures to solve the quesiton at hand, foresightedly calculating various factors that may surface in the course of economic construciton.

In the present period, what is important in the economic organizational work of the economic guidance functionaries for correctly insuring the balance is that of planning and coordinating the task to give priority to the extractive industry and railway transport and uplift the metal industry.

To give a definite priority to the extractive industry and railway transport and uplift the metal industry constitutes a reliable guarantee in order to set the balance between the extractive industry and the processing industry, the balance between production and transportation, the balance between production and consumption of iron and steel to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party and the demands of the law of the socialist economy and go forward to positively dovetail the overall balance of the people's economy.

The extractive industry, railway transport and metal industry are the branches into which we must put great efforts always in order to bring about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction, and to bring about innovation here constitutes one of the key links in successfully carrying out the enormous economic construction task facing us today.

With the Second Seven-Year Plan being successfully fulfilled and the struggle being launched energetically for realizing the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construciton ahead of schedule, the nation's economic scope has grown incomparably and production capacities have increased by leaps and bounds, the branch structure of the economy has been perfected further and its self-reliant nature has been strengthened one notch higher. This is a sound resource which makes it possible for all branches of the people's economy to set a more positive balance and develop production at an uninterrupted high rate of speed. In order to make the economic foundations in place show their worth to the full potential, it is imperative to make it possible for the factories and enterprises to normalize production, amply supplying them with raw materials, fuel, and supplies.

Only by giving a definite priority to the extractive industry and railway transport and further uplifting the metal industry is it possible to precisely dovetail the balance of various branches of the people's economy, make facttories and enterprises normalize production on a high standard, and quickly develop the economy.

In order to dovetail the interbranch balance in such a way as to make it possible to give priority to the extractive industry and railway transport and uplift the metal industry, the functionaries of these branches must deeply grasp the aim of the party and highly display the revolutionary ethos of unconditionality in implementing it. At the same time, they must strive to make the related branches responsibly fulfill their assigned duties, and strengthening societywide support, help the extractive industry, railway transport, and metal industry to the utmost in material and technical terms, in terms of labor.

For all branches, all units of the people's economy to thoroughly observe the discipline of carrying out the established plan is an important requirement in correctly dovetailing the overall balance.

The socialist economy constitutes an organic body where all branches and units are closely linked to one another. Under such conditions, if any one unit fails to observe the discipline of carrying out the established plan, it will come to obstruct the production of the related branches and ultimately, will make it impossible to maintain the overall economic balance.

Even if a correct balance has been set between industry and agriculture, two major branches of the people's economy, between the two industrial branches of the extractive industry and the processing industry, between other industrial branches, unless all units fulfill the plan by the day, by the ten-day period, by the month, by the quarter, by the index of product indicators, it will bring unevenness to production and make it impossible to develop the nation's overall economy at an uninterrupted high rate of speed. The balance of the people's economy is the concrete management activity connection between economic branches, between factories/enterprises, dovetailed in terms of the index of product indicztors, in terms of value. Only if all production units fulfill the people's economic plan without fail by the time period, by the index of product indicators, is it possible to normalize production and achieve a high rate of speed of economic development based on the precisely dovetailed balance.

In order to go forward to develop the socialist economy, it is imperative not only to commendably conduct the planning work and establish a scientific and dynamic plan, but to establish a strong discipline at all units to fulfill the established plan without fail.

All functionaries and working people, by struggling earnestly, persistently with a thorough understanding that the people's economic plan is the order of the party and the law of the state that they must necessarily carry out, must fulfill their assigned plan quota without fail by the day, by the ten-day period, by the month, by the quarter, by the index of product indicators. The economic guidance functionaries, amply providing the conditions necessary for production and substantially conducting the work of summing up the progress in the fulfillment of the plan, must make the fervor and sense of responsibility of the producers displayed more highly.

All functionaries and working people, by going forward, today when the struggle for the creation of "the speed of the '80s" is being energetically launched, to actively, positively dovetail the overall balance of the people's economy with a revolutionary spirit more intense than ever before, shall achieve a high rate of speed of production growth and further strengthen the nation's economic might.

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SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER AND OBJECTIVITY ARE THE INTRINSIC DEMANDS OF SOCIALIST STATISTICS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 55-58

[Article by Kang Yun-chae]

[Text] One of the important questions which always arises in conducting socialist construction is that of improving and strengthening the statistical work to suit the demands of the developing realities.

In the socialist society, statistics performs the role as a tool of social recognition, as an energetic weapon pushing the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the management of state properties or in the overall socialist economic management, it has very important significance to strengthen the statistical work." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 24, p 22)

Socialist statistics is like a mirror faithfully reflecting the objective state of social life. Therefore, socialist statistics must first of all take on a scientific character and objectivity.

Only by correctly insuring the scientific character and objectivity of statistics and precisely grasping all the phenomena of nature and society and the process of their change is it possible to go forward to energetically launch socialist construction. None but the statistics insured of the scientific character and objectivity can offer data which make it possible to correctly understand the size and level of the phenomena of nature and society and the process of their change. Therefore, the scientific character and objectivity constitute the life of socialist statistics.

Statistics which have emerged and developed in step with the progress in societywide production, always intrinsically call for the scientific character and objectivity, but this is not to say that these come to be satisfactorily insured in any society.

Statistics in the epxloiting society are no more than a means to protect the interests of the ruling class, beautify and embellish all kinds of phenomena of exploitation. Never before has there been a time when the insuring of the scientific character and objectivity of statistics has been presented as such an acute demand as in the socialist society. Only in the socialist society where the masses of working people have entered the stage as masters of the state and society with vital interests in scientifically understanding and utilizing the law of the development of nature and society, is it possible to go forward to correctly insure the scientific character and objectivity of statistics.

To say to insure the scientific character and objectivity of statistics means to compile precise statitics which reflect the realities faithfuly as they exist. Put another way, it means to reflect the facts precisely as they exist, neither exaggerating nor underestimating the realities in compiling the statistics which reflect the objective state of social phenomena.

The scientific character and objectivity are an indispensable premise on insuring the function peculiar to socialist statistics which reflect the actual state of social phenomena like a mirror, and a principled demand flowing from the intrinsic nature of socialist statistics.

Socialist statistics constitute one of the powerful means to formulate the party policy and energetically demonstrate its correctness. Only if the statistics are precise, is it possible to insure the scientific character in formulating the party policy, make the correctness and vitality of the line and policy of the party deeply understood among the masses, and positively organize and mobilize party members and working people in the implementation.

The question of insuring the scientific character and objectivity of statistics has more important significance as socialist construction advances. This is related to the fact that the faster socialist construction advances, the bigger the scope of the economy grows and the closer the linkages between all branches/units, between regions become and the higher the standards of modernization and scientization of the people's economy rise. As the process of socialist construction is stepped up, the scope of the statistical work will broaden, the targets will increase in number, and all statistical computations will come to call for insuring comprehensiveness, concreteness, and timeliness.

To correctly insure the scientific character and objectivity of statistics to suit the demands of the developing realities constitutes a firm guarantee for successfully carrying out the work of planning the people's economy.

In order to develop the people's economy on a planned, balanced basis, it is imperative to precisely grasp the process of the management activity of each branch and each unit and the concrete state of all the nation's resources of men and materil. Socialist statistics are an important tool for planning the people's economy, and as such, offer the basic data which make it possible to successfully conduct the formulation of the plan, and guidance, control, and summation of the implementation of the policy. When scientifically compiling the statistics, it will become possible to precisely grasp the concrete state of development of the socialist economy, commendably learn the progress in the execution of the economic policy of the party, and correctly establish the direction and method of improving the economic work.

In particular, today when the modernization and scientization of the people's economy are being energetically pushed, the question of improving the statistical work arises as an indispensable requirement in scientifically, rationally managing and operating the economy.

In order to scientifically, rationally manage and operate the economy, it is imperative to concretely plan and coordinate all the links in enterprise management from the formulation of the plan to production guidance, technical management, the securing of materials, and improve cooperative production organization. This urgently calls for the grasp and analysis of objective, scientific statistical data which concretely reflect the actual state of all the elements of production and technical processes, the state of production capacities and raw materials and supplies secured. Only based on statistical data where the scientific character, concreteness, and comprehensiveness are insured, is it possible to precisely dovetail all production elements, connect all links in economic management, and go forward to energetically launch the struggle to improve quantitative indicators reflecting production and facilities, materials and work force secured and qualitative indicators such as labor productivity, the rate of utilization of facilities, and the standard of material consumption per unit of product. And it will also be possible to go forward to step up production and construction, most economically and effectively utilizing labor resources and material resources and mobilizing all kinds of inner reserves. In order to make all units and links in socialist construction thoroughly do away with the phenomenon of waste and all together sparingly use the nation's assets and meticulously run the nation's economy, too, it is imperative to commendably grasp the statistical data.

From this, our party, setting it forth throughout the course of leading socialist economic construction as one of the basic principles that must be maintained to insure the scientific character and objectivity of the statistical work at all times, has sagaciously led the struggle for its satisfactory realization.

Establishing a nationwide system for unified statistics with a view to insuring the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics, our party has led the way in strengthening the state's guidance and control of the statistical work as a whole and ceaselessly improving statistical organization and method to suit the demands of the developing realities.

Subdividing and expanding the statistical targets and indicators and improving the organization and method of statistical report as the socialist economic management system was comprehensively established and unified, detailed planning was implemented, our party has made it possible to compile scientific and concrete statistics encompassing all aspects of social life. In the new stage of the developing revolution for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology the party has taken epoch-making measures capable of satisfactorily insuring the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics such as improving the statistical methodology, mechanizing the statistical operations, and strengthening the statistical work system.

The present time, when the struggle is being energetically launched on all fronts of socialist construction to create "the speed of the '80s" under the sagacious leadership of the party, calls upon the functionaries more than ever before to familiarize themselves with the actual state of all branches, all units of the people's economy, the mutual relationship and change between them, and concretely plan and coordinate economic organizational work to suit the demands of the developing realities. If the functionaries are to improve and strengthen economical organizational work and precisely dovetail the balance between all branches, all units of the people's economy, satisfactorily form their production-consumption linkages, and timely, commendably insure the production elements, they must grasp scientific statistical data correctly reflecting the concrete state of affairs, to begin with.

To scientifically conduct the statistical work in all respects is the revolutionary work attitude the functionaries must possess. To roughly, haphazardly make statistical computations, considering the statistical work none too significant, has nothing whatever to do with the revolutionary work attitude of the functionaries of our era.

Bearing in mind that scientifically conducting the statistical work is where a firm guarantee for successfully insuring the struggle to step up production and achieve the harmonious development of the people's economy, effectively utilizing all the production resources, and occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction is, our functionaries must go forward to substantially launch this work.

An important question arising in insuring the scientific character and objectivity of the statistical work is above all that all functionaries and working people, holding a correct understanding of the statistical work, conduct this work responsibly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All of our functionaries must clearly comprehend how important statistics and control are in the socialist society." (Ibid., p 22)

In the socialist society, the scope of statistical computations encompasses social life as a whole, and the targets come to continue increasing in number. The forms of manifestation of social phenomena also become diverse and complex.

Only by timely improving the statistical work in such a way as to make it possible to precisely reflect the changing and developing realities in the socialist society where everything is planned and organized is it possible to successfully insure the revolution and construction.

Among the factors obstructing the scientific character and objectivity of statistics in the socialist society there can be many of them such as failure to insure unitariness in statistical organization and methodology or the work attitude of formalism and irresponsibility of the functionaries, and error and imprecision stemming from their failure to keep their administrative standards abreast of the developing realities. Even here, a major one is the dregs of old ideas still remaining in the heads of the functionaries.

In the socialist society, there are no socioeconomic bases for keeping the dregs of old ideas alive. Yet the dregs of old ideas such as egoism, individualism still remain in people's heads, and because of that, such phenomenon can surface that they are unable to responsibly conduct the statistical work in all respects on a partywide, statewide stand.

Therefore, it is imperative to plan and coordinate indoctrination work among the functionaries and working people and establish the revolutionary ethos that all of them, deeply comprehending the importance of the statistical work, go forward to conduct this work responsibly.

All functionaries and working people must deeply research and study the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given to the statistical work branch and the embodiment, the statistical policy of our party, and holding them as the unitary guiding principle, must go forward to conduct the statistical work. In particular, well understanding the correctness of all the measures taken by our party to strengthen the statistical work from thoroughly organizing the statistical functionary ranks to improving the methodology to suit the demands of the developing realities, they must go forward to thoroughly embody them.

At the same time, it is imperative to positively launch the ideological struggle to overcome the phenomenon of irresponsibly, haphazardly conducting the statistical work, and strive to make one and all go forward to substantially conduct the statistical work on a stand befitting the master.

Another important question arising in insuring the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics is that of establishing a correct methodology and conducting work in accordance with it.

As socialist economic construction advances, all economic phenomena and relations will ceaselessly change and develop, and in step therwith, the contents and forms of manifestation of individual phenomena will also come to change. Therefore, the method of compiling statistics which reflect the realities faithfully as they exist, cannot remain unalterably fixed, and must be improved to suit the demands of the developing realities. Only by correctly improving the method of compiling statistics in adaptation to the changes in the contents and forms of manifestation of socioeconomic phenomena is it possible to insure the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics and firmly defend the party spirit and working class character of the statistics as well.

In establishing the methodology of statistics, it is important to institute the statistical indicators and method of the computations to suit the demands of the laws of the socialist economy and the characteristics of the socialist society, a transitional society. In particular, the methodlogy of statistics must be established in such a way as to make it possible to examine both the quantitative side and qualitative side of a social phenomenon at a specific time and place, in an inseparable relationship. To that end, it is important to thoroughly embody the policy-oriented demands of our party in formulating the methodology of statistics.

Our functionaries must properly establish the statistical indicators and computation method, correctly reflecting the policy-oriented demands of the party, and insure uniformity in statistical computations, making the indicator system detailed in such a way as to make it possible to precisely reflect the developing realities. It arises as an urgent demand to clearly delineate the scope and content of work so as to make it possible to prevent in advance the subjectivism and arbitrariness of the functionaries that may surface in statistical work.

After establishing the methodology of statistics, it is imperative to guide and control all branches, all units to observe it, and go forward to ceaselessly improve it to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party and the developing realities.

What is important in insuring the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics is also that of thoroughly establishing a strong discipline and order for the statistical work.

To strengthen, abiding by the unified statistical work system, the statistical discipline in all links from the center to the primary-level reporting unit constitutes an important condition for insuring the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics.

To say to strengthen the statistical discipline means to conduct all tasks from compiling statics and drawing up the fixed forms to collating and analyzing statistical data strictly based on the procedures and methods instituted by the state. Only by strengthening the statistical discipline is it possible to make the thousands and tens of thousands of statistical reporting units all over the country uniformly conduct the work of computing statistics, and preventing in advance the influence of the dregs of old ideas that may be exerted on the statistical work area, thoroughly conduct this work on a partywide, statewide stand.

In order to strengthen the statistical discipline, it is imperative to properly establish the primary computation system and make the primary computation units conduct statistical computations in accordance with the demands of the instituted rules and standards. No matter how unified a statistical system is established, the methodology of statistics is improved, and computation work is mechanized, if the primary computation units fail to properly conduct the work of computing statistics, it will become impossible to insure the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics.

Therefore, factories, enterprises, and cooperative farms, correctly grasping the process of their management activities, must thoroughly make primary computations, and establishing a strict regular computation system, must conduct all computation work timely. In particular, they must establish the strong discipline of conducting inspection and control on a daily routine basis so that no such phenomenon may surface from among the functionaries as to irresponsibly make primary computations or fail to insure the accuracy of the statistical report.

In order to insure the scientific character and objectivity of the statistics, it is also imperative to positively launch the struggle to mechanize the statistical work. This constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to insure accuracy even as timely dealing with the enormous computation work which grows in volume day by day as socialist economic construction advances.

At the same time, it is imperative to commendably analyze the statistics and always draw a scientific conclusion.

Today to improve and strengthen the statistical work is one of the important revolutionary tasks arising before our functionaries. Our functionaries, by positively struggling to improve their politicotheoretical standard and at the same time their economic administrative standard, must strive to scientifically conduct all economic computations and statistical work and go forward to meticulously, assiduously run the nation's economy. In particular, it is imperative to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the functionaries directly charged with the statistical work. It is imperative to broaden the vision of the political eye of the functionaries of the statistical branch, raise their economic administrative standard, improve statistical functionary training work, and bring up able reserves of statistical functionaries.

Our functionaries, by planning and coordinating economic work in all respects based on strict computations and statistics with an attitude befitting the master responsible for the nation's economy. shall positivel serve to step up socialist economic construction and improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

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THE CHUCHE THEORY OF THE LAW OF SOCIALIST CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7, Jul 85 pp 59-64

[Article by Pak Sung-tok]

[Text] To develop culture is the demand of the law of socialist, communist construction and one of the importanc tasks that provides an independent, creative life for the masses of working people. Only by developing the socialist culture is it possible to bring up people as energetic social beings and civilize the nation, and satisfactorily fill the cultural needs of the masses of working people.

In order to go forward to goal-consciously construct the socialist culture, it is imperative to correctly enunciate the law of socialist cultural development. Only if the law of socialist cultural development is scientifically enunciated, is it possible to precisely understand the direction and content of cultural development in the socialist society, and gain a clear understanding of the process of the creation and dissemination of cultural assets and their enjoyment. The chuche theory of the socialist culture enunciates the law of socialist cultural development for the first time centered around the masses of working people such as the working class, the masters of culture and the driving force for its development.

In the historic paper the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published on 1 July 1975 on bringing about a new upsurge in production, energetically launching three revolutions, is creatively enunciated an important thought on the law of socialist cultural development.

The important law of socialist cultural development the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il enunciated in his paper is that above all, culture is revolutionarily remolded and developed to suit the demands of working classization of the whole society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"For working classization of the whole society, we must strive to make our working class become a genuine model in all respects for the whole society, further strengthening the ideological spirit and organizational nature of the working class and at the same time its cultural character as well. Only then can our working class correctly perform its leading function in working classizing the whole society." [No bibliographic reference given]

To say that culture is revolutionarily remolded and developed to suit the demands of working classization of the whole society bespeaks the fact that the old culture disappears, a new culture embodying the demands of the working class emerges and develops and the society's culture is transformed in the image of the working class. Put another way, it means that the socialist culture is essentially the culture of the working class and that it develops, matures, and gets perfected to suit the aim and demand of the working class. That culture is revolutionarily remolded and developed to suit the demands of working classization of the whole society is the law that governs the class-oriented direction of socialist cultural development.

That culture comes to be remolded and developed to suit the demands of working classization of the whole society is related to the function of the law of development of the socialist society where people and the realm of social life are transformed in the image of the working class.

When viewed from the class standpoint, development of the socialist society is the process of people and social relations being remolded in the image of the working class, that is, the process of them being working classized. That the whole society gets working classized is the general law of development of the socialist society. This general law operates in the form that in the realm of culture, relics of the exploiting society are liquidated and that the culture is revolutionarily remolded and developed to suit the demands of the working class.

Revolutionarily remold and develop the culture to suit the demands of the working class, and the members of society, casting off the constraint of the old culture, will grow up as culturally developed energetic beings and the society's cultural living conditions will change to suit the aim of the working class. Only if people possess a scientific world view and wholesome moral and aesthetic ideals, working class standards of life and rules of condcut, a deep scientific knowledge and rich experiences, can they become culturally developed energetic beings. To bring up all members of society as culturally developed energetic beings possessing an independent consciousness and creative abilities is an important requirement in remolding the culture to suit the interests of the working class, and constructing and going forward to get a working classized society moving. By not only turning people into culturally developed energetic beings but also by creating social conditions culturally guaranteeing their independent, creative life, will the revolutionary remolding of the culture be achieved. In order to transform society's cultural living conditions to suit the interests of the working class, it is imperative to liquidate the system for creating, disseminating and enjoying cultural assets set up to meet the demands of the exploiting class and establish a new cultural system, the socialist cultural system of the working class.

That the culture comes to be remolded and developed to suit the demands of working classization of the whole society is also because the leading class of the socialist society, the working class, ceaselessly strengths its revolutionary function for cultural development.

The working class, which has grasped the state ruling power and the means of production, goes forward to solve the question of cultural development to suit its class demands and interests, through its leading function for society. The class that has grasped the ruling power and the means of production, also comes to grasp the cultural means, and turns the culture embodying its interests into the society's prevailing culture. The process in which the culture is remolded to suit the demands of the working class is the process in which the dominant position of the working class culture is established, consolidated, and developed.

In cultural construction, by the struggle of the working class to thoroughly defend the class stand and revolutionary principle, insure the purity of the socialist culture, and oppose the infiltration of all kinds of reactionary culture, comes to be ceaselessly strengthened the unitary sway of the working class culture. By the leadership role of the working class leading socialist cultural construction people are liberated from the constraint of an outdated, reactionary culture, the cultural backwardness of the peasantry compared with the working class is overcome, and all members of society come to be remolded into genuine communist social beings possessing the revolutionary culture. Again, in the realm of culture, relics of the old society, all kinds of non-working class elements will disappear, the difference in cultural living conditions between the urban and rural areas will cease to exist, and a guarantee which will make it possible to go forward to develop a culture consistent with the high stage of Communism will be created.

With the enunciation that it is the important law of socialist cultural development that the culture is revolutionarily remolded and developed to suit the demands of working classization of the whole society, has come to be opened up a wide road which makes it possible to defend the working class direction of socialist cultural development, thoroughly liquidate all kinds of relics of the reactionry culture left behind by the old society, and successfully construct the revolutionary culture where the working class line is clearly delineated.

Next, the important law of socialist cultural development the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il enunciated in his historic paper is that among a large collective of the working class the revolutionary culture is created and disseminated societywide.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In our society, among a large collective of the working class such as that of Komdok the revolutionary culture must necessarily be created." [No bibliographic reference given]

To say that among a large collective of the working class the revolutionary culture is created and disseminated societywide bespeaks the fact that the working class, becoming the master of culture, creates a new culture and that it comes to be generalized in all segments of the society, in all regions of the country. In the course of revolutionary remolding of the culture the working class performs the vanguard role and under its leadership the forward movement of the socialist culture is achieved. That among the working class the revolutionary culture is created and infused societywide is the law that governs the process of the creation and dissemination of cultural assets in the socialist society.

That among the working class the revolutionary culture comes to be created is related to the fact that the working class is the charge people of the socialist culture and the leadership class leading cultural construction.

The position of the working class as the creator of culture in the socialist society is qualitatively different from that in the capitalist society. In the socialist society, the working class is the master of politics and economics and at the same time the master of culture, but instead of stopping at grasping and enjoying the accumulated cultural assets, positively, actively creates a new culture. In the capitalist society, the culture of the working class is suppressed, but in the socialist society, by the active cultural creation activity of the working class the culture of of the working class is ceaselessly developed and enriched, and comes to prevail societywide.

In the socialist society, needless to say, all of the people en masse become the goal-conscious creators of a new culture. Nevertheless, the positions and roles of various classes and strata in creating the socialist culture are not alike. It is the working class that occupies the leading position and performs the decisive role in creating the socialist culture.

Culture develops closely linked to other social phenomena or the sphere of social life, and in particular, is subject to the regulatory influence of politics and economics. Again, inasmuch as culture develops in the course that people's independent consciousness and creative abilities are enhanced and with these embodied, their active and goal-conscious activities are strengthened, it is linked to all their activities and life aspects. Therefore, the class which occupies the leadership position in social life as a whole, comes to occupy the leading position and perform the decisive role in creating an advanced culture too.

The working class is the representative of socialist politics and the charge people of the economy resting on ownership by all of the people. The working class possesses more than any other class or stratum a strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character, and intense revolutionary spirit and action-consciousness. Herein lies the major ground that the working class with its own strength creates the working class culture and comes to lead socialist cultural development.

In the factories and mines and their districts where large collectives of the working class are, a new socialist tidiness in production and tidiness in life are created and ceaselessly developed. The wholesome ethos and standards of moral life emerge from among the working class and revolutionary, fresh, vibrant literature and arts are made to blossom by collectives of the working class. In the socialist society, the working class positively contributes to creating new technologies and developing sciences, too. Bearing vivid testimony to them are the successes being scored in the struggle under way among our nation's working class today to fix up the inside of the factory like a palace and the neighborhood of the factory like a park, in the activities of art groups, in the struggle for technological innovation.

That the culture created among the working class comes to be disseminated societywide is related to the fact that the culture of the working class is the most advanced one.

The progressive nature and traction power of culture comes to be determined depending on which class interests it embodies. Because the working class is the most advanced class, the culture that contains its demands becomes the most advanced culture and occupies the highest place in the cultural history of mankind. Because the working class is also the most independent and creative class, the culture that embodies its interests serves to realize the demands of the entire working masses for a civilized, happy life. Because the culture of the working class is the most advanced culture and one that is consistent with the demands and interests of the working masses, it is accepted as the culture of the working masses themselves with an extraordinary traction power among them, and comes to energetically flow into wherever working people are living.

That the culture created among large collectives of the working class is disseminated societywide is also related to the ceaselessly strengthening cultural organizer role of the party and state of the working class.

The dissemination of cultural assets constitutes an important part of the content of cultural development together with their creation. Only if the cultural assets that have been created are transmitted and disseminated among people, can the assets become the objects of their enjoyment. Cultural progress is evaluated not simply by the quantity of cultural assets that have been created alone, but more importantly, it is determined by the extent the cultural assets are disseminated among the broad masses of working people and appreciated by them.

The party and the state of the working class launch a positive activity to disseminate societywide the culture that has been created among the working class and to have the working masses turn it into their own. The task to get the cultural dissemination work organized for transmitting the culture created by the working class to the whole society, to make it actively function in having all working people possess the working class culture, to enhance the leading role performed by collectives of the working class and workers' districts in socialist cultural development is achieved by the cultural organizer role of the party and the state of the working class. By the cultural indoctrinator role of the party and the state to insure the sway of the working class culture, the working class culture comes to be disseminated to all segments of the society, every nook and corner of the country, comes to deeply penetrate people's life, and its revolutionary function in inspiring socialist, communist construction comes to be strengthened.

With the elucidation that it is the important law of socialist cultural development that the revolutionary culture is created among the working class and disseminated societywide, a might guiding principle has come to be provided which makes it possible to enhance the responsibility and role of the working class as the master of culture, strengthen the cultural indoctrinator role of the party and the state, and go forward to create and disseminate cultural assets to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist society.

The important law of socialist cultural development enunciated by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his paper is also that the masses of working people such as the working class will be ever more positively enjoying cultural assets.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"In the exploiting society of bygone days certain wealthy strata of the urban area alone enjoyed modern civilization, and the exploited working masses such as the working class, excluded from modern civilization, were unable to live a civilized life. As opposed to this, in our society where the working class has come to power and where the revolution and construction are being led by the party of the working class, not just a handful of people but all of the working class and the people can enjoy a civilized life." [No bibliographic reference given]

To say that the masses of working people such as the working class positively enjoy cultural assets bespeaks the fact that the masses of people, possessing cultural assets, positively embrace and utilize them in order to work out their destiny. In the socialist society, the masses of working people become the enjoyers of cultural assets, the genuine masters of culture, and actively embrace cultural assets and make good use of them in order to enhance their own intellectual and physical development, moral training and artistic attainments. That cultural assets are positively enjoyed by the masses of working people such as the working class is the law governing the process of the enjoyment and utilization of cultural assets in the socialist society.

That cultural assets are positively enjoyed by the masses of working people such as the working class in the socialist society is because the masses of working people, holding their independent right as the master of culture, exercise it.

That the masses of working people enjoy cultural assets is an important part of the content of cultural development. The cultural assets that have been created, only if enjoyed by people, come to satisfy their cultural needs realistically. How much and how the masses of people, the subject of history, enjoy cultural assets is the major criterion for measuring cultural progress.

How the enjoyment of cultural assets is achieved varies depending on the character of the social system. In the exploiting society where the ruling power of the state, the means of production, and the means of culture are held in the hands of the reactionary ruling class, the enjoyment of cultural assets is achieved to suit the interests of a mere handful of the exploiting class. The exploiting class, monopolizing cultural assets and standing in the way of disseminating the achievements in human culture to the working masses, forces the broad circles of working people to grope about in ignorance and darkness. In the exploiting society, the masses of working people are unable to have their independent right as the enjoyer of culture and come to be excluded from modern civilization.

The masses of working people come to have their independent right as the genuine master of culture, as the true enjoyer of cultural assets in the socialist society. In the socialist society, all cultural assets belong to the masses of working people and serve for their sake. The masses of working people of the socialist society, exercising to their heart's content their independent right as the enjoyer of culture, positively utilize the cultural assets in enriching their mental world.

That cultural assets come to be positively enjoyed by the masses of working people such as the working class in the socialist society is also related to the ceaselessly heightening cultural indoctrinator role of the party and the state.

The enjoyment of culture by people has a certain directional character. The party and the state of the working class take goal-conscious action in the process of the utilization of cultural assets to make them properly enjoyed by the working people.

The party and the state of the working class, with a view to making the life of the masses of people enjoying cultural assets develop in a healthy direction, indoctrinate them in a correct viewpoint toward cultural value. The viewpoint toward cultural value takes on the class character, and depending on what is viewed as cultural value, the direction of people's cultural life comes to vary. None but culture that is essential, positive, and favorable to working out the destiny of the masses of working people and enriching their mental world has a genuine value. Reactionary culture that gnaws at and emasculates the independent, creative spirit of the masses of people, such as lascivious literature, jass music, and abstract art cannot have value. Only if the party and the state of the working class indoctrinate people in the revolutionary viewpoint toward cultural value, will they come to oppose the infiltration of the imperialist reactionary culture, positively protect the socialist culture, and enjoy a healthy, revolutionary cultural life.

The party and the state of the working class strengthen their cultural indoctrinator role so as to ceaselessly improve the standards of working people enjoying cultural assets. People, with certain knowledge and life experience, interest and taste, come in contact with cultural assets and enjoy them. The higher their standards of knowledge and the richer their life experience and the more refined their interest and taste, the more deeply they will come to grasp cultural value and the more they will come to take in from it; and they will come to positively enjoy cultural assets. If the party and the state of the working class, using various forms, come to improve the standards of the masses of people enjoying cultural assets, they will come to turn the process of enjoyment of the cultural assets into a positive and creative process and ceaselessly enrich their mental world.

By the positive activity of the party and the state to establish the revolutionary cultural mental and moral life ethos societywide, the society's overall standard of enjoyment of the cultural assets improves. The overall social stmosphere and trend exert an important influence on people's cultural life. Only if the opposition to unculture, and the atmosphere and trend for living a civilized life prevail societywide, can the positive enjoyment of cultural assets be settled into people's life custom. If the party and the state of the working class strengthen indoctrination work aimed at establishing the revolutionary cultural life ethos societywide, the cultural ethoses such as the study ethos, the ethos of observing etiquette, and the ethos of obeying social order, will come to be thoroughly established in every aspect of people's work and life, and the activity of the masses of people to enjoy the cultural assets will come to be launched on a higher standard.

That the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has uniquely enunciated the law of socialist cultural development constitutes a matchless achievement that has developed and enriched the chuche theory of the socialist culture into a new ideotheoretical asset.

By the chuche-oriented elucidation of the law of socialist cultural development it has become possible to grasp the law of the process of socialist cultural development, closely linking it to the working classization of the whole society. In this way a more profound undetanding of the process of socialist cultural development has been established, and it has become possible to recognize socialist cultural construction as an indispensable part of the struggle to remold society in the image of the working class.

With the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically enunciating the process of the law of development that the revolutionary culture is created among large collectives of the working class and disseminated societywide, the process of creation and dissemination of the working class culture has been uniquely elucidated, and it has become possible to more deeply grasp the inevitability that the working class culture comes to unitarily prevail in the socialist society. Also, a profound elucidation has been provided of the culture creating activity, the cultural organizer and indoctrinator role of the working class which has become the master of society, and the process of the emergence, development, and consolidation of the socialist culture has come to be elucidated for the first time.

By the chuche-oriented elucidation of the law of socialist cultural development the party and the state of the working class have come to have a powerful weapon which makes it possible to go forward to develop the socialist culture to suit the interests and demands of the working class. The party and the state of the working class, by grasping the chuche theory of the law of socialist cultural development, have become able to build a new culture where the working class line is cle-rly delineated, defend the revolutionary purity of the socialist culture, and go forward to resolutely struggle against the imperialist cultural infiltration.

The shining victory and prideful achievement scored in our nation's cultural construction in the past 10 years since the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published his paper calling for vigorously launching three revolutions and bringing about a new upsurge in production energetically prove the truthfulness, correctness, and invincible vitality of the chuche theory of the law of socialist cultural development. Today in our country, under the sagacious leadership of the party, the heyday of the socialist culture has been unfolded amid the rewarding struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology. With a new culture ceaselessly created among large collectives where the most revolutionary and cultured working class lives and works and with it disseminated antionwide, our culture is brilliantly blossoming as chuche culture where the working class line has been firmly established. Again, our people who were left far behind modern civilization in bygone days, now as the genuine master of culture, are enjoying an independent, creative cultural life to their heart's content. This prideful reality is the brilliant fruits brought by our party's thought and theory of socialist cultural construction.

By firmly arming ourselves with the chuche revolutionary theory of socialist cultural construction and thoroughly embodying it in revolutionary practice, we shall make the most working class-oriented culture of our country more brilliantly blossom and develop, and positively contribute to realizing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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SOCIALIST EDUCATION IS HUMAN REMOLDING WORK TO BRING UP PEOPLE AS ENERGETIC BEINGS

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[Article by Yi Chin-su]

[Text] To precisely elucidate the intrinsic nature of education is the basis for correctly evolving the overall educational theory and one of the basic questions arising in energetically stepping up education work.

The scientific character and revolutionary nature of an educational theory comes to be determined depending on how the intrinsic nature of education is viewed. It is by the intrinsic nature of education that all the theoretical and practical questions of education work such as the objectives and mission of education, its contents and methods come to be determined. Only if the party and the state of the working class scientifically elucidate the intrinsic nature of education, is it possible to evolve and perfect all matters arising in education work based on it and go forward to ceaselessly improve the qualitative standards of education.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in his letter "On Further Developing Education Work" addressed to participants in the National Conference of Educational Activists profoundly elucidated the intrinsic nature of socialist education based on the immortal chuche ideology.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Socialist education is essentially human remolding work to bring up people as energetic beings." (Book "On Further Developing Education Work," p 3)

To say to bring up people as energetic beings means to turn them into independent, creative social beings possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities.

As the great chuche ideology elucidates, the most inherent characteristics of man are the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness. Because of having an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, man becomes the most superior, energetic being in the world, and the unitary ruler, remaker of the world. Man alone who has an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities can become an energetic being and fully perform the responsibility and role as the master of society. Therefore, to say that socialist education is essentially human remolding work to bring up people as energetic beings bespeaks the fact that it is the work to nurture people's independent consciousness and creative abilities.

The human remolding work to enhance people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities is being conducted, using various forms and methods, but what is most important here is a systematic education.

Needless to say, in the course of their practical activity to remake nature and society, too, people learn a lot of things and get remolded. But, with what they learn in the course of their practical activity alone, people cannot amply learn and master the thought and culture historically compiled by mankind, and especially in the case of the younger generation, unless they receive education systematically, they cannot participate in social practice and properly pull their weight even as they reach their labor age. Through a systematic education people come to learn and master the thought and culture compiled by mankind, acquire a correct concept of nature and society, learn science and technology to remake them, and attain the qualifications and features which will enable them to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the master of society.

Socialist education, because of its intrinsic class-oriented nature and characteristics, works to satisfactorily nurture people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities.

The reason socialist education works to satisfactorily nurture people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities is above all related to the fact that it is a working class-oriented education.

The class-oriented nature is an important qualitative nature governing the existence and development of education and the basic factor determining the intrinsic nature of education in the relevant society. In any society, education constitutes a means to make people serve the ruling class. In a class society, depending on the class in whose hands education is held comes to be determined what kind of people are brought up.

Every kind of education in the exploiting society, by turning people into lackeys serving in the interest of the exploiting system, makes them regard their enslaved lot as their fate. Education in the feudal society, by making people respect the feudal order, made them serve to protect the feudal system; education in the capitalist society, fostering people's individual egoism, serves to make them meekly submit to the exploitation and oppression of the capitalist. Therefore, in the exploiting society, education curbs the development of people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities.

Socialist education is a working class-oriented education in terms of its intrinsic class nature.

What makes socialist education a working class-oriented education lies in that it is an education which, thoroughly reflecting the aims and demands of the working class, brings up independent and creative social beings who will be genuinely serving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The objectives of socialist education lie in bringing up people as communist revolutionaries possessing the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude. Socialist education holds it as its mission to serve in the interest of the socialist system and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class by bringing up communist personnel devotedly struggling for the sake of society and the people, for the sake of Socialism, Communism. Such objectives and mission of socialist education, when it becomes a working class-oriented education, are firmly guaranteed. A working class-oriented education, the working class-oriented nature of education is the life of socialist education. At the base of the existence and development of socialist education lies the working class-oriented nature.

The working class is the most revolutionary, independent class in human history. The working class more than any other class personifies most thoroughly on a lofty plane the aim and demand for the independent stand and attitude and the creative stand and attitude in terms of its intrinsic nature, and is a class which has ample strength capable of realizing it. From this, socialist education as a working class-oriented education inevitably constitutes the most revolutionary education firmly guaranteeing the development of people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities.

The working class is also the most progressive class in human history. The scientific nature of education is governed by its class character. The reactionary ruling class, the exploiting class, because it is bent on protecting its class interests in violation of the interests of the masses of working people who constitute an absolute majority of society, cannot rid itself of its class bias. Historically, in the exploiting society the ruling class has distorted the intrinsic nature and law of social development with a view to perpetuating its political rule. Claiming that the society they were ruling was the final stage of social development, they repudiated the law of it and even burned people at the stake, bringing them to ecclesiastical tribunals on charges of having advanced the scientific theory of the movement of heavenly bodies. This bespeaks the fact that an education reflecting the interests of the reactionary ruling class, the exploiting class, cannot become a scientific education. But the working class, which champions the interests of the masses of working people, without falling a victim to any kind of class bias because it is opposed to class-oriented privileges, is interested in viewing objects and phenomena faithfully as they exist. The working class character coincides with the scientific nature, and socialist education as a working class-oriented education is permeated throughout with the principled revolutionary, scientific character, doing away with the dregs of all kinds of old educational ideas, the anti-working class and unscientific elements. In consequence, socialist education always comes to firmly insure the development of people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities.

Thus socialist education, because of being a working class-oriented education, because of its working class character, comes to make people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities satisfactorily nurtured.

Next, what makes socialist education satisfactorily nurture people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities is also related to the characteristics of socialist education itself.

The independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities have great depths and hold diverse contents. These are not something people are born with nor are they something which is spontaneously formed, consolidated, and developed. In the course of their growing up people acquire by experience an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities as they proceed from what is simple to what is complex, from a low stage to a high stage.

Also exerting certain influence on nurturing people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities are various forms of social consciousness such as science, literature and arts, morality, as well as revolutionary organizations. But socialist education, in bringing up people as energetic beings, possesses characteristics distinguished from other social functions.

The characteristics of socialist education lie in goal-consciously, systematically, synthetically, comprehensively nurturing people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities to suit the law of the development of their ideological consciousness and the law of the development of their intellectual faculties.

Socialist education defines as its contents politicoideological education, science and technology education, and physical education to suit the objectives and law of bringing up communist social beings, and setting educational stages consistent with the periods of people growing up into manhood and insuring the sequential order of bringing up people, goes forward to systematically raise their standards.

Socialist education, also synthetically utilizing all factors and means exerting influence on the formation and development of an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, goes forward to comprehensively realize the task of bringing up communist social beings.

The independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, closely linked to each other, are achieved as two in one. The ideological consciousness inspires the learning and mastering of scientific knowledge, and scientific knowledge constitutes the basis for the formation of the ideological consciousness. The independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities function in a unified way in human activity, and people come to conduct their independent, creative activity amid a close relationship between practice and social environment. This being so, neglect any part of the content of education, any one of the tasks aimed at bringing up communist social beings, and it will be impossible to satisfactorily achieve the objectives of socialist education.

Socialist education, with a unified grip on all aspects of bringing up communist social beings in organic relationships, positively creates all the necessary conditions and environment, and synthetically utilizing all the means which have pedagogic significance, goes forward to comprehensively launch education work. In particular, socialist education, by realizing a close relationship between practice and social environment, works to energetically step up the formation of people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities.

Thus socialist education, because of its characteristics, makes it possible to satisfactorily bring up people as energetic beings with a greater strength than other means exerting influence on bringing up people in terms of breadth and depth. Herein lies the characteristic peculiar to socialist education.

In this way socialist education, because of its class nature and its intrinsic characteristics, ceaselessly enhances people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, and prepares them in such a way as to enable them to satisfactorily perform their responsibility and role as the master of society.

With the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically elucidating the intrinsic nature of socialist education based on the immortal chuche ideology, a great turnaround has come to be brought about in the development of the educational theory and educational practice of the working class.

With the intrinsic nature of socialist education scientifically elucidated, above all socialist pedagogy has come to further deepen and develop into the chuche scientific theory of bringing up social beings.

All parts of the educational theory such as the objectives and mission of socialist education, the basic principle and content and method of education, rest on the intrinsic nature of socialist education as the basic framework. Socialist education, which is human remolding work to bring up people as energetic beings possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, must necessarily put it at the forefront as its objectives to bring them up as communist revolutionary personnel possessing the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness, and must hold it as its basic principle to thoroughly arm people with the communist revolutionary thought and based thereon, make them acquire intense scientific knowledge and healthy physical strength. Again, the contents of socialist education must consist of politicoideological education which makes it possible to satisfactorily nurture their independent ideological consciousness and of science and technology education and physical education which make it possible to enhance their creative abilities, and the method of education, too, must be established in such a way as to make it possible to have their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude highly displayed.

Indeed, the scientific formalization of the intrinsic nature of socialist education constitutes a stepping stone making it possible for socialist education to further deepen and develop into a scientific theory of bringing up social beings.

With the intrinsic nature of socialist education scientifically elucidated, it also has become possible for people to hold a correct viewpoint and stand toward education work.

To precisely elucidate the intrinsic nature of education constitutes the starting point to have a correct viewpoint toward education. In bygone days, from failure to scientifically elucidate man's inherent characteristics, the intrinsic nature of education was viewed as an administrative task to impart knowledge to people and teach them technology. In consequence, it made it impossible for education to satisfactorily bring up people as energetic social beings, and education could not occupy its deserved place in social development. But as into our era it has been scientifically elucidated based on the immortal chuche ideology that man's inherent characteristics are the independent stand and attitude, the creative stand and attitude, and the action-consciousness, and as, based on it, the intrinsic nature of education has been precisely enunciated, the chuche-oriented educational viewpoint has come to be firmly established among people that eddcation is human remolding work to bring up people as energetic beings possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, and the revolutionary stand has come to be established that the party and the state of the working class, always placing education work in a priority place in the revolution and construction, must energetically push ahead with it.

Without ceaselessly improving people's ideocultural standards by strengthening education work, it is impossible to energetically move the revolution and construction forward. Only if the party and the state of the working class, putting priority efforts into education, enhance the independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities of all members of society, is it possible to successfully attain the socialist, communist cause.

Truly, with the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically elucidating the intrinsic nature of socialist education and putting forward the thought and theory of developing education work, our people have come to have a powerful ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible to energetically step up the work of bringing up revolutionary personnel to suit the demands of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our nation's education work, which has victoriously moved forward under the banner of the great chuche ideology, has today come to enter a new stage of development in the historic period of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Our revolution, which has victoriously moved forward under the banner of the chuche ideology, has today reached a very high stage of development to struggle to win the complete victory of Socialism, putting the target at the forefront to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology." (Ibid., p 6)

Our party is sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle to go forward to ceaselessly improve and strengthen education work to suit the urgent demands of the developing realities for winning the complete victory of Socialism and stepping up the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The leadership of our party is permeated throughout with an energetic struggle to brilliantly continue and develop the chuche-oriented education work which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has charted and been leading. It is the firm determination and will of our party to make our nation's socialist education brilliantly blossom and develop, thoroughly realizing the "Theses on Socialist Education," a chuche education program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, grasping it as the main line to establish the unitary ideology system of the party in education work based on having enunciated the ideomental characteristics of a chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, has led the way in such a manner as to strengthen politico-ideological education, further improve the contents and methods of education, and thoroughly fix up the material foundations of the schools. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is always directing deep attention to the work of educating the rising generation, leading the way in decisively improving the qualitative standards of higher education, on the one hand, and putting especially great efforts into the education work of higher middle schools, has thoroughly organized the First Higher Middle School of Pyongyang as a model unit and sagaciously led the way in generalizing it nationwide. Thus has come to be created a definite guarantee which makes it possible to improve the overall standards of secondary education in an epoch-making manner and make a great revolution in education work.

Today under the sagacious leadership of our party a new turnaround and brilliant achievements are being brought about in socialist education work.

With politicoideological education strengthened among youths and juveniles, our younger generation are admirably growing up with the chuche revolutionary world view thoroughly established as reliable continuers of the chuche revolutionary cause, loyal to the party and the leader. Again, with the contents and methods of education ceaselessly improved to suit the demands of socialist construciton and of the developing modern science and technology, the younger generation are being prepared as functional social beings possessing the recognition abilities and practical abilities essential to remaking nature and society. This shows vividly that in our country under the sagacious leadership of the party the question of bringing up communist social beings and the question of bringing up the next shift of the revolution are being brilliantly solved.

Our socialist education, which has rapidly developed under the leadership of our party, is becoming a powerful weapon energetically pushing the revolution and construction. Going forward to thoroughly embody the line and policy of the party for education work is where a definite guarantee for continuing to move our socialist education forward is.

Our realities wherein the three revolutons--ideological, technological, and cultural--are being deepened one notch deeper in accordance with the program to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology call for further developing socialist education.

In order to successfully fulfill all the tasks arising in victoriously moving our revolution and construction forward under the banner of three revolutions, it is important to put efforts into education work, further improve people's ideological consciousness level, cultural and technical standards, and bring up able technicians, specialists, in large numbers. Depending on how education work is developed will come to be influenced largely the success in the struggle to step up socialist economic construciton, win the complete victory of Socialism, and realize the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The educational branch is faced with the heavy task to develop onto a higher stage the people's education work and the work of training technicians, specialists, to suit the new demands of our revolution.

All functionaries of the educational branch, by making an education revolution to suit the demands of our realities wherein the revolution and construction are ceaselessly developing and by improving school education work as a whole and decisively raising the quality of education, must bring up the rising generation as functional revolutionary personnel admirably complete with an independent consciousness and creative abilities, and make our education contribute even better to the development of the nation's science and technology and socialist construction.

Firmly arming ourselves with our party's thought and theory of education work and thoroughly implementing the party's educational policy, we shall go forward to more energetically step up the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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IDEOARTISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SONGS SINGING OF THE PARTY

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[Article by Yu Man]

[Text] In recent years there has been a brisk activity in the branch of music to compose songs singing of our party which is brilliantly carrying on the chuche revolutionary cause. These songs, together with those praising the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are brilliantly adorning the flower garden of chuche art in splendor, and are making our people ever more deepen their unswerving faith and integrity of loyalty to the party and the leader, their infinite feelings of trust and adoration toward them.

The work of composing songs singing of the party briskly under way today bears vivid testimony to the fact that our art of composing songs is developing in a higher stage, reflecting the contemporary demands and aims, and the desires of the masses of people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Today our party enjoys the absolute support and trust of the people, and on their part, our people, entrusting their destiny altogether to the party, are staunchly fighting, following the party." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 20)

Our party is enjoying the absolute support and trust of our people for having unfolfed a bright future, sagaciously leading the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and achieving an epochal transformation in this.

To trust and follow our glorious party, to go forward to staunchly fight along the road the party teaches is the rock-hard will and faith that has struck deep roots in our people's hearts. Such revolutionary faith and will of our people is becoming in toto the leading ideological feeling of our era, a crystallization of the contemporary spirit. Apart from this lofty ideological feeling of our people toward the party it is impossible to speak about today's contemporary spirit.

The art of song, which is connected with life more deeply than any other art, is becoming an energetic means capable of embodying the contemporary spirit swiftly, responsively, positively.

The songs singing of the party, because of brilliantly embodying such characteristics of the art of song on the highest plane, are dynamically ringing out as an echo of the contemporary spirit of the chuche era, an era of struggle and forward movement.

The songs singing of the party, which admirably depict as poetry in music the genuine contemporary spirit of our era, the leading ideological feeling of our people, are broad and rich in their reflection of life, and their world of speculation is infinitely beautiful and lofty. Unfurled in them are the praise of the greatness and benevolence of our party which is looked up to as a guiding star, and a sea of a close yet solemn feeling, the feeling of gratefulness and thankfulness of all of our people toward a motherly party.

Important in the ideoartistic characteristics of songs singing of the party is above all the deep reflection of the lofty feeling that the party is our people's affectionate mother.

That they call the great party of ours mother is the cry from their hearts of a truth they have discovered on their own through their long experience in life and consolidated as a faith and ethics. All of our people, whether the younger generation or the older generation, receiving political life for the first time in the bosom of the party and the leader, have become able to enjoy a genuine living and happiness, and it is in that bosom that they see a bright future ahead and they are going forward confidently with an ever more intense faith and enthusiasm. That they follow the party, entrusting their all altogether to to it, unable to live even for a moment apart from the bosom of the great party, is our people's mental world and unanimous feeling today.

Reflecting such feeling of our people, the songs singing of the party earnestly express their infinite feeling of adoration and closeness calling the party mother. Among such songs are "The Party Is the Image of a Mother" which, singing of the party as the image of a mother which a baby sees first upon birth and which becomes familair to the baby, expresses the feeling of it that it will remain throughout its lifetime as a soldier knowing none but the motherly party; songs "The Party Center's Burning Light," "The Bosom in Which I Grew Up," "The Bosom in Which We Live, Awlays Trusting It," "The Affectionate Bosom," and "The Bosom of a Motherly Party" which, depicting our party as a mother going sleepless watching over her baby in the cradle, a mother who gets overcautious when watching over her child scampering in a hazardous place or when the child, after growing up, strikes out on its own, sing of the party as the gracious, tolerant bosom of a mother to whom her children unhesitatingly reveal their inner hearts and any problem. Then there are songs "The Motherly Party Center," "The Place Where My Life Blossomed," "Eternal Bosom, I Live Embraced in You," and "The Bosom Embraced in Which the People Live" which depict and sing of the party as the bosom of a mother which the people visit even in dreams to get embraced in it, as the bosom of benevolent love which provides a living for the people, makes their hopes flower, and gives them a future, as the infinitely broad bosom of love, embraced in which all of our people, becoming blood brothers and sisters, live together.

People, all of them, call mother with a most affectionate and close feeling without any hesitation or pretense the women who gave birth to them and brought them up. For an innocent child, even after growing up, it is its mother whom it thinks of first when happy or said, when having a difficult and hard time, and goes to visit her, never forgetting her. Contained in this one word "mother" is such deep and broad thought and beautiful feeling that nothing can fathom.

Graphically, truthfully generalized in a stirring manner in the mental and moral world of the songs calling the party mother is that feeling of all the people toward the real mother who gave birth to them. Even as such is the case, that lofty praise of the party as a motherly party that is so closely expressed in the songs singing of the party, underlined in depth with the warmest and noblest ideological feeling our people have toward the bosom of the great and benevolent party, a bosom that that love, that benevolence of a mother alone who has given birth to them and brought them up cannot fathom, rings out deeply.

> ...
>
> The hopes of a mother for her children to become good,
> Who is it that has made them flower in this beautiful land of ours?
> Oh, the benevolent party
> Has bestowed on them such love that even their mother could not;
> Oh, the benevolent party
> Is the bosom in which we live trusting it, shine, rain or snow.
> (Song "The Bosom in Which We Live, Always Trusting It")
>
> ...
>
> The bosom in which father and mother grew up,
> Embraced in that bosom I also am growing up.
> With that love I will become a hero and make my hopes flower.
> Oh, party, party, the eternal bosom of love,
> You have bestowed a shining life on me.
> (Song "Eternal Bosom, I Live Embraced in You")
>
> ...
>
> My today's happiness, my tomorrow's dreams
> Will forever be guarded by you, dear mother.
> Oh, party, you are the bosom I follow holding its hands for my happiness,
> Oh, you are the bosom I follow holding its hands.
> (Song "I Have Mother's Love")

Truly, the love and benevolence of the party is such love and benevolence that even a real mother could not give, and the bosom of the party is a bosom embraced in which the epic leading characters--not "I" alone but also "my" father and mother--grew up, a bosom indescribably precious that makes the hopes of all of our people flower, bestows on them a brilliant life, and gives and guards the dream of a brilliant tomorrow. Calling the party the dearest, closest, most affectionate mother and sublimating the mental and moral feeling toward the bosom of a motherly party into that toward a revolutionary bosom which bestows priceless political life on all of our people and makes it forever glorified and turned into a heartfelt enthusiasm energetically surging forth is precisely where part of the lofty world as poetry in music of the songs singing of the party and its ideoartistic height is.

What is important in the ideoartistic characteristics of the songs singing of the party is also that the enthusiasm of loyalty of our people who have engraved it in their hearts as the revolutionary faith and ethics to share destiny with the party, and trust and follow the party to the end, is being profoundly generalized.

Our people's revolutionary faith and ethics is the basic poetic spirit running through the songs singing of the party. The feeling that praises the party as mother, too, as it is sublimated into a feeling of faith and ethics toward the party, is, in the final analysis, becoming the mental and moral framework characterizing the philosophical profundity and enormous influencing power of the ideological contents of the songs singing of the party.

In the songs, as they sing of the revolutionary faith and ethics toward the party, the rock-hard will and faith of our people to share life and death alike with the party is being profoundly generalized.

Songs "We Will Walk Only One Road Eternally," "Tens of Thousands of Li Following Our Leader, Tens of Thousands of Li Following the Party," and "Our Faith Is One" are songs of the heart, songs of the revolution which etch into the depiction as immortal poetry in music the rock-hard faith of our people who are firmly keeping engraved in their hearts the unswerving faith to share destiny with the party, trusting and following the party forever not only today but tomorrow of the revolution.

As expressed in these songs, our people's revolutionary faith in the party is such an immortal one that was solidified on the long road of the Korean revolution charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further cemented on the road of following the party. Today on the road of upholding our party there are the old-time anti-Japanese fighters, the hero warriors who crossed the Naktong River during the war, and also the younger generation who are making their youth flower in the '80s. Different though may be the places where they were born, the number of years they have dedicated themselves to the revolution, and the meritorious services they have rendered, what is dearly engraved in the heart of each and every one of our people and blazing like an active volcano is the unchanging revolutionary faith on the one road of the chuche cause.

...

How many score thousand li long is the road where
we must brave the rainstorm of the revolution?
That oath sworn and reaffirmed under the sacred flag
blazes ever more.
Every moment that we live, and even if ever reborn
We will walk only one road eternally, following the Party Center.
(Song "We Will Walk Only One Road Eternally")

...

We will walk this road on a day of glory, but will we walk
another road on a day of formidable hardships?
Our bodies may perish in the fire into ashes, but
we will defend out this faith.
On this road of the revolution we have chosen,
how can we stand still even for a moment?
With unswerving faith we will share destiny with our party.
(Song "Our Faith Is One")

The road of the revolution is never plain sailing. Many are the twists and turns, and trials on the long road of the revolution whcih is a continuation of struggle after struggle. To remain without vacillation even for a moment, without the deflection of a fraction of an inch like an eternally unshaking rock on a remote island in the middle of the ocean is the faith of our people intent on walking only one road eternally and sharing life and death following the party, the revolutionary faith expressed on a high plane in the songs.

Seething at the base of this rock-hard faith of our people going forward upholding the glorious party is that faith, that spirit held by the young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution.

It is that faith of the young communists who loftily revered and upheld the great leader that, implanted in toto in the hearts of our people united with one heart in the force of glory, is today becoming an indeflectible faith, will, on the road of going forward upholding the party. Such faith is shining as the most beautiful and noble, blended with the absolute trust in the greatness and invincibility of our party, with the stern will to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader, from generation until attainment, and with the enthusiasm of loyalty to the glorious party of ours which, bestowing political life on them, makes it glorified.

It is because of resting on this noble feeling that the faith with which the songs singing of the party are filled to the brim is ringing out on a high plane as a cry from the hearts of our people intent on staunchly walking the one road of the chuche cause together with the party, as a symbol of the revolutionary spirit which is free from the deflection of a fraction of an inch or change of heart and lives eternally even after death.

The revolutionary faith of our people intent on sharing destiny with the party is unified as one with their noble ethics to trust and follow the party and forever acquit themselves fully of treir loyalty to the party.

When faith rests on ethics and the ethics is sublimated into the faith, that faith and that ethics radiate rays as the genuine ideological feeling of a revolutionary soldier upholding the party.

The songs singing of the party, because they unfurl the diverse dimensions of the revolutionary faith and at the same time in an organic relationship with it, the lofty ethics toward the party, are generalizing mentally and morally in depth the feeling of loyalty of our people upholding the party. Songs "What Is Dearest To Me," "We Will Observe the Ethics of a Soldier," "The One Heart of Revering and Following," "Always Revering the Party Center," and "Party, When We Call Your Name" are representative ones showing such ideomental and ideomoral aims.

In these songs the great love and benevolence of the party are sung warmly and earnestly as an infinitely benevolent and grateful bosom that has placed in them a trust dearer than a valuable asset or a high glory and given them a brilliant living and the glory of a revolutionary soldier, that has bestowed on them the joy of rewarding labor and brought laughter to them by the brightly lit window. At the same time, in these songs the feeling of the soldiers who have embraced the great love and benevolence of the party is blazing sweepingly with the enthusiasm of requital and loyalty to live their whole lives with purity like the virgin snow atop Paektu Mountain, and make their whole lives shine, rising up again and again even if they fall down a hundred times, a thousand times and becoming the phoenix and upholding the benevolent party.

Thus these songs, unfurling as passionate epics how broad and affectionate the bosom of our glorious party is and how great and gracious the love and benevolence of the party bestowed on the people are, have sung on a high plane the burning enthusiasm of loyalty of our people intent on repaying that love, that benevolence.

Such enthusiasm of loyalty, as in songs "We Will Uphold the Leadership of the Party With Loyalty," We Are the Honor Guard Unit of the Workers Party," and "Guard the Banner of Unity With Our Lives We Will," is further emphasized blended with the enthusiasm of struggle to loftily uphold the leadership of the party and attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, and go forward to guard airtight the unity and solidarity of the party, which is the ever victorious banner. This energetically demonstrates that our people's loyalty to the party is the cleanest, loftiest, and most fervent based on the revolutionary faith and ethics.

Especially in song "Your Snowflakes Falling From Night Skies" our people's enthusiasm of loyalty based on the revolutionary ethics is sung warmly as an earnest yet unpretentious epic filled to overflowing with a true heart. The poetic expressions in this song such as "Will you not convey just one word to the window of the Party Center that it is already dawn after a long,

long night?" "Will you not transport quietly to that benevolent window the lullaby mother sang on that evening?" and "Will you not become a warm screen singing this night of deep thinking by the window of the Party Center to sleep?" show well with a vivid depiction how warm and clearn, genuine and earnest the hearts of our people thinking of and caring about the party are.

The songs singing of the party have reflected with philosophicalprofundity the revolutionary faith and will, and the fiery loyalty of our people so infinitely trusting and following the party and so intent on sharing destiny with the party. Because of this, the songs singing of the party are becoming songs of the life, songs of the revolution of our era going forward to staunchly fight under the sagacious leadership of our party.

That the songs have admirably embodied the lofty ideomental aims as poetry in music on a high plane is one of the important ideoartistic characteristics of the songs singing of the party.

To commendably compose the lyrics is a precondition for virtuoso music.

As the chuche literary art theory enunciates, to richly add an ideological content to an elegant, refined poetic form is a basic requirement in composing lyrics where a lofty artistic nature and an intense ideological character are combined.

What is characteristic in the poetic depiction in the songs singing of the party is that the earnest yet solemn emotional world of our people is revealed truthfully as is, without pretension or exaggeration. The songs singing of the grateful benevolence of the party as the bosom of a mother and the songs singing of the faith and ethics toward the party, all of them, contain richly and diversely in their lyrics the unanimous noble feeling dearly engraved in the hearts of our people. Yet, all the emotional world deeply rings out with profound philosophical depth and weight. This is so because every line of the lyrics is permeated with deep thinking and every poetic word is well polished and refined.

In the lyrics are used the common words our people use frequently in daily life, easy and popular words that everyone can understand, effectively to make them come alive to suit the intensity, temper, and flow of a feeling, and their poetic generalization has been made on a high plane. Thus the intense feeling of our people toward the party has been revealed to the hilt in breadth and depth, and the philosophical profundity of the poetic depiction has been admirably insured.

The songs singing of the party, by admirably embodying the chuche literary art theory of virtuoso music, have also insured the diverseness and richness of music depiction and made the individual characteristics come alive graphically.

Melody is the life of musical depiction. Only if the medolody, which is the basic means of embodying the ideological content of the lyric, is made mellifluous, wholesome, and outstanding, can it become virtuoso music which the masses of people love and are fond of singing.

The melody of a sing singing of the party is generally gentle, implicit, and elegant. In it there is the melody permeated with a lyrical, gentle, warm sentiment and there is the medlody intensely speculative and intellectual. Then there is the melody permeated with a conscious and fighting sentiment, and there is the melody permeated with a virile, militant, optimistic sentiment.

The songs singing of the party, because of such diverse and rich, mellifluous and shining melodic depiction, as one sings them more and more, make one deeply think about the greatness and benevolence of our party and the clean and lofty mental world of our people who trust and follow the party like the sunflower following the sun, and warmly stir people's hearts.

Truly, the songs singing of the party which are being composed more briskly day by day and widely sung among people, because of the philosophical profundity and diversity, and high ideoartistic character of their ideomental and ideomoral contents and poetic musical depiction, are becoming the virtuoso lyrics and viruoso music of our era and are making the great flower garden of chuche art shine brilliantly.

The songs singing of the party which have faithfully reflected the unanimous feeling of our people, as they solidify the revolutioanry faith and ethics and inspire infinite loyalty toward the glorious Party Center, shall forever ring out over the march route of the Korean revolution as songs of the revolution, as an echo of the times.

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THE REACTIONARY NATURE OF THE BOURGEOIS ECONOMIC THEORY BEING SPREAD IN SOUTH KOREA

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[Article by Son Chong-ch'ol]

[Text] Today in south Korea miscellaneous, reactionary modern bourgeois economic theories are being widely spread by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Among such bourgeois economic theories those that occupy a dominant position are the economic theories patronized by the U.S. imperialists, head of modern imperialism.

The sundry bourgeois economic theories being spread in south Korea are all of them without exception reactionary sophistries designed to beautify and embellish the neocolonialist domination and plunder of the U.S. imperialists against south Korea and conceal the colonial enslavement and deformity of the south Korean economy.

The south Korean puppet gang, precisely with such reactionary bourgeois economic theories as the "theoretical basis," are launching all economic "policies" and economic activities, and are habitually perpetrating machinations of treason against the country and the people. On account of this, the south Korean economy is being more thoroughly reduced to a colonial enslaved economy, and the cataclysmic economic crisis is deepening day by day.

The reactionary bourgeois economic theories which are being spread by the imperialists are one of their important means to realize their economic domination and plunder against other countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"At present the imperialists, using neocolonialist techniques, are ever more viciously perpetrating economic plunder against the developing countries." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 261)

To perpetrate political domination and at the same time economic exploitation and plunder against other countries is the inherent nature and physiology of the imperialists. The imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating aggression and plunder to satisfy their money-making desires, and with a view to realizing it, are fabricating and spreading all kinds of reactionary economic theories.

The modern bourgeois economic theory is a reactionary economic theory fabricated with a view to beautifying and embellishing the dying capitalist system and saving it from bankruptcy. Such theories, as into the present the imperialist crisis has deepened and the colonial domination of other countries has become difficult, are coming up with ever more absurd and reacitonary sophistries.

The U.S. imperialists, head of modern imperialism, are intensifying their machinations of aggression and war everywhere in the world, on the one hand, and are widely spreading reactionary economic theories they patronize. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, with a view to strengthening their politicoeconomic domination against south Korea which is becoming a forward base for realizing their aggressive Asia strategy, Far East strategy, are spreading in south Korea a lot of the economic theories they patronize.

The reactionary bourgeois economic theories, which the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang are spreading in south Korea, are essentially no more than sophistries designed to rationalize their colonial ruling system and military fascist rule, paralyzing the national sovereignty consciousness and revolutionary consciousness of the south Korean people and spreading national nihilism and the flunkeyism of U.S. worship and making them take hold and grow. This is graphically demonstrated by the fact that the modern bourgeois economic theory being spread in south Korea, going beyond its academic character, is becoming the "theoretical basis" for the economy "policy," the method of economic operations, and the mode of enterprise management of the south Korean puppet gang.

The U.S. imperialists, from the first of their illegal occupation of south Korea, have been systematically spreading the reactionary U.S. bourgeois economic theory.

The U.S. imperialists perpetrated all kinds of criminal machinations in the period from 8.15 liberation to the end of the 1950s in order to create the conditions for spreading the reactionary economic theory patronized by them in south Korea and make it take hold and grow. Immediately following 8.15 liberation the scoundrels forcibly removed and obliterated the advanced, progressive economic thoughts and theories which had been occupying a dominant position in south Korea, and purged disseminators of the progressive economic thought and theory from universities, economic research institutes, and publications organs. In particular, the U.S. imperialists made the south Korean puppet regime, which was fabricated in 1948, not only blatantly intensify suppression against propagandists of the national sovereignty-oriented, working class-oriented economic theory, but prohibit its propaganda by "law." On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists extensively brought in the reactionary bourgeois economic theory designed to beautify and embellish their colonialist rule in south Korea and provide a "theoretical basis" for the economic "policy" of the puppet gang. Thus in the first half of the 1950s were disseminated various kinds of bourgeois economic theories such as the Keynesian economic theory arguing that the capitalist crisis could be overcome "permanently" by state intervention and interference; the "economics" of Samuelson, a leading U.S. Keynesian figure; the "Dynamic Economics" of Harrod who explains business fluctuation based on an analysis of the economic growth rate; and the "Econometrics" which has combined economic theories, mathematical form and statistical techniques. And in the latter half of the 1950s there was the infiltration of various kinds of reactionary theories of "development of backward nations" such as the "Plan for Development of Backward Nations" which exerted great influence. In particular, "The Theory of Development of Backward Nations" by Nurkse was widely spread, which was an apology for colonialism and rationalization of the aggressive "economic development aid" and "economic aid" by the imperialists to "backward nations."

Thus the U.S. imperialists set up the neocolonialist ruling system in south Korea, on the one hand, and created the conditions for various kinds of reactionary bourgeois economics to occupy a dominant position.

The U.S. imperialists, based on this, persistently maneuvered from the 1960s through the 1970s to do what it claimed to "anchor the U.S. economics" on the grounds that in south Korea none but the U.S. bourgeois economics must occupy a dominant position in the political and academic circles. Into the 1960s the U.S. imperialists went berserk in beautifying and embellishing their aggression and war policies and neocolonialist policies for realizing their ugly passion for world hegemony and in bringing in the reactionary U.S. bourgeois economic theories denigrating Socialism, Communism. The scoundrels brought in and widely spread Rostow's sophistries such as the "Theory of the Stages of Economic Growth" claiming as if the United States were in the most "developed" historical stage in the world and the "Various Questions in Planning the Development of Backward Nations" rationalizing the U.S. imperialist neocolonialist policy, and at the same time Hoffman's "Strategy of Economic Development." On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists, taking south Korean scholars, youths and students to the United States and after grooming them as their kept economists, sent them back into not only the academic circles but also puppet regime organs and the economic community. Thus in south Korea's academic community of economics and economic research institutes the reactionary U.S. bourgeois economic theory has come to carry the day, and this has even come to be the "theoretical basis" for the economic "policy" of the south Korean puppet regime.

Into the 1980s the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang to spread the reactionary bourgeois economic theory in south Korea and make it take hold and grow have become more cunning and vicious. The scoundrels, in an attempt to more cunningly beautify and embellish the daily deepening crisis and enslaved nature of the south Korean economy, are today blabbering, not the "introduction" or "dissemination" of the U.S. economic theory, but that it is imperative to turn the economic theories of south Korea "advanced" as befits a "fellow traveler" on an equal footing with the United States.

Thus today making "contacts" and "exchanges" between the south Korean academic community of economics and the U.S. academic community of economics direct, not indirect as in the past, they have even come to directly import the reactionary economic theory such as the so-called "supply side economics" which argues that it would be possible to develop the economy only if the conditions were insured for capital investment--an economic theory that has gained rapid currency recently in the United States.

All facts graphically bespeak how persistently the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang have been maneuvering to bring reactionary bourgeois economic theories into south Korea.

The reactionary nature of the bourgeois economic theory being spread in south Korea lies above all in that it is shamelessly distorting the cause of the economic backwardness of many countries that has been brought about by the U.S. imperialist economic enslavement and plunder.

No small number of countries and regions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are on their way to development. That the economies of these countries and regions are backward is what has come about altogether because in bygone days the imperialists had enslaved these countries and perpetrated harsh economic plunder. Nevertheless, the imperialists and their kept economic scholars are distorting this stark fact.

Advocates of the modern bourgeois economic theory are shamelessly fabricating the cause of the economic backwardness of the imperialist colonial countries as if it lay with the people themselves of these countries. The scoundrels, defining the countries that have been left backward on account of imperialist exploitation and plunder merely as a phenomenon that "the countries could not live well from the beginning" and "the countries have too many people," are explaining, contrary to the fact, the reason why these countries have become "backward nations."

Kept economic scholar Myint, in his comment on the people of "backward nations" defining that they are "a group of people who have failed to succeed by any method whatever in the economic struggle to earn a living," blabbered the cause lay in that "the people were deficient in ability to sufficiently participate in it (economic struggle) or had no desires to, or lacked both of them, and thus they have fallen by the wayside." This "theory" is a brazenfaced sophistry designed to destort the cause of the "backwardness" of the colonial countries and rationalize their criminal act of plunder against these countries. The backwardness of the countries which used to be imperialist colonies in bygone days or still remain even now under the economic domination and enslavement of the scoundrels has not been caused by the deficiency of the people in ability or desire, but is precisely the result that on acount of the aggression and plunder of the imperialists, the industry and technology of these countries could not develop and the initiative of the masses of people could not be displayed maximally.

The reactionary bourgeois economic scholars, kept scholars, are not only distorting the cause that has made the colonial countries "backward nations," but are spreading the so-called theory of "vicious circle of poverty."

Nurkse, a representative figure of the "theory of development of backward nations" and a kept economic scholar of the U.S. imperialists, stating in his book "The Question of Capital Formation in Low Developed Nations" that the element obstructing the economic development of "backward nation" is precisely the "vicious circle of poverty," mouthes the sophistry that in the "backward nations," low income standard lowers productivity, little real income makes little capital and lowers the income standard as well. This is an absurd talk without cause and effect that "they are destitute because they are poor." This fellow, treating the impoverishment of the people as a fait accompli from the beginning, fails to enunciate where the cause lies, nor is he able to give a precise answer to the question why the people of "backwar nations" are poor. Thus, the "theory of vicious circle of poverty," by distorting the cause of economic backwardness of the colonial backward countries and poverty of the people, is attempting to rationalize the domination and enslavement, exploitation and plunder of the imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, by spreading such reactionary "theory" in south Korea, are attempting to beautify and embellish their exploitation and plunder in south Korea, on the one hand, and justify their criminal acts that have made the people fall into the direst distress, driving the south Korean economy into a chronic state of bankruptcy.

What is more, the kept bourgeois economic scholars who serve as errand boys for U.S. monopoly capital, are even blabbering shamelessly as if the economic enslavement and plunder of the imperialists against the colonial countries had "developed" and "enlightened" these countries. Rostow, a kept economic scholar of the U.S. imperialists, stating that "economic growth" is achieved not based on inner strength but by a more developed external intervention, mouthes the absurd sophistry that had it not been for the aggression of the advanced powers, the backward nations would not have been able to make development. In the final analysis, according to this fellow's "theory," the imperialists did not exploit and plunder the colonial countries, but developed and enlightened them. This is indeed the theory of a robber, and a brazen, shameless apology for imperialism.

Thus the reactionary bourgeois economic theories are thoroughly serving to cover up the colonialist plunder and criminal acts of the imperialists.

The reactionary nature of the bourgeois economic theory being spread in south Korea can also be found in the argument that by the "aid" of the imperialists alone can the backwardness of a "backward nation" be overcome.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The imperialists are implementing the colonial policy by the method of economic enslavement. Using 'aid' as bait, they grasp the newly independent countries in economic terms, chart the road to the overseas expansion of monopoly capital, and through capital export and various kinds of colonialist concessions, plunder abundant resources and suppress the development of a national economy." [No bibliographic reference given]

The so-called "aid" to "backward nations" the imperialists rave about is essentially the overseas infiltration of monopoly capital through the form of state-based aid, and as such, is a means seeking a greater aggression and enslavement. From this, the U.S. imperialists are spreading the reactionary economic theory that only if a "backward nation" brings in capital from an "advanced country," can it free itself from poverty.

Nurkse and Viner, kept economic scholars of the United States, commenting on the question of capital formation in the "backward nations," are openly blabbering that the "capital that can resolve the lack of capital" in the "backward nations" is foreign capital and in consequence, if the "backward nations" are to develop, they must introduce foreign capital and receive foreign "aid." In particular, Rostow has stated that inasmuch as the question of "backwardness" lies in the lack of capital and backwardness of technology, if this is to be overcome, they must receive the "aid" and "economic development cooperation" of "advanced countries." So stating, they are persistently preaching that if the south Korean economy is to develop onto a high "growth stage," it must positively bring in the "aid" of the United States. In a nutshell, what this boils down to is that it must achieve its economic "self-support" and "growth" on the strength of the "aid" and monopoly capital of the imperialists, but this is like insisting on having a wolf raise a lamb. If this is not the height of an absurd sophistry, what is?

The reactionary bourgeois economic theory is not only spreading the beneficial nature of "aid" to "backward nations," but is stressing the need to create favorable conditions for the penetration of foreign capital as well.

These fellows are above all making the low wage in "backward nations" a point. Claiming that without curbing the consumption of the people of "backward nations," even if foreign capital came in, capital formation or increase in savings would be difficult to achieve, advocates of the "development of backward nations" are coming up with the need to enforce low wage to suit the palate of monopoly capital. The monopoly capitalists resort to any means or method,fair or foul, to exact still more profits. Advocates of the "development of backward nations," championing such demands of the monopoly capitalists, are preaching and rationalizing the need to maintain the low wage standard in the colonies.

Today the wage standard of the workers in south Korea, on account of the low wage policy of the U.S. impeialists and their lackeys, is lower than that of the workers in any other country. The wage standard of the south Korean workers is no more than one-eleventh of the U.S. workers and one-seventh of the Japanese workers, and lower than the wage standard of the workers in Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong. South Korea has literally been transformed into the "lowest wage zone" and is widely known as a region insuring high rates of return for the monopoly capiralists.

Advocates of the "development of backward nations" are also calling for the construction of railway, road, harbor, and communications to the advantage of the penetration of foreign capital.

To give priority to the construction of railway, road, harbor, and communications in the colonies is an important precondition for the imperialists to intensify their plunder.

Nurkse blatantly argues that in order to achieve economic development through the investment of private capital, it is imperative to construct first such segments as road, harbor, railway, and communications. This is a stratagem to create conditions favorable to the penetration of foreign capital and colonial plunder, and ultimately, to strengthen the colonial military base.

When historically viewed, the imperialists have given priority without exception to these segments in their penetration and plunder of the colonies. That is what the Japanese imperialists did who had occupied our country in bygone days, and so are the U.S. imperialists doing in south Korea today.

In addition, arguing that capital investment in "backward nations" must be limited to the light industry alone, not the heavy industry branch, and also in the form of disposing of surplus agricultural products, advocates of the "development of backward nations" are attempting to continue to keep the economy of a "backward nation" in such a backward state that it cannot get out of it.

Thus the bourgeois economic theory is becoming a snare of aggression and enslavement, is positively beautifying and embellishing the "aid" of the imperialists, is rationalizing the overseas penetraiton of monopoly capital.

The reactionary nature of the bourgeois economic theory being spread in south Korea also lies in that, distorting the factor in the development of the economy and society, it openly repudiates its law.

Rostow, a kept economic scholar of the United States, in arguing for his "theory of the stages of economic growth," flagrantly distorts the law of social development and preaches the "eternity" of capitalism. He raves that social development is achieved by "compound factors" such as the economic factor and politicoideological factors, and by advancing "six inlinations" as the first and foremost economic factor, is attempting to emasculate the basic factor in the development of the economy and society.

The basic factor inspiring social development is the struggle of the masses of people for the independent stand and attitude, and it is by this struggle that productive forces develop, a more advanced socioeconomic system is established, and the economy develops. But Rostow, repudiating the stark developmental stages of human society, has fabricated the "stages of economic growth' solely expressing the differences in technical economic evoluation as a phenomenon. This fellow, by dividing the "stages of economic growth" based on the nonessential factors in economic development and extreme distortion of the historical facts, has overlooked the intrinsic characteristics of the relevant period and completely ignored the inner driving force for the development. Consequently, in his division of the "stages of economic growth" Rostow essentially makes no distinctions between the two different social systems--the socialist system and the capitalist system--and by imputing them to one developmental stage, the "maturing stage," denies the truth that the socialist, communist society is the supreme stage in the developing human society, and desribes the United States, which is already on its downhill slide, as in a "high mass consumption stage," that is, the most developed society in the highest stage. Through this the scoundrels are preaching an illusion of the United States and the "eternity" of capitalism among the south Korean people.

The south Korean puppets, inviting Rostow twice to south Korea, have plotted to rationalize their policy of dependence on foreign forces, a policy of treason against the country and the people, and their theory of "high growth."

It is by spreading such reactionary economic theory that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are distorting the law of the developing human society and denying the inescapableness of the fall of capitalism and the inevitableness of the victory of Socialism, Communism and that they are rationalizing their reactionary policy of treason against the country and the people which, standing in the way of the adoration and aim toward the northern half of the republic growing daily among the south Korean people, leads south Korea along the road of enslavement and ruin.

All facts bespeak the utilization of the bourgeois economic theories being spread in south Korea as reactionary means to rationalize the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policy against south Korea and spread the flunkeyism of U.S. worship, make it take hold and grow among the south Korean people.

Today the south Korean economy resting on the bourgeois economic theory as its "theoretical basis" has been reduced to a colonial enslaved economy that thoroughly serves the U.S. economy. Thus the south Korean economy has fallen into an economy depending on foreign forces, a colonial enslaved economy that has no alternative but to depend on the United States and other imperialist countries for capital and raw material, fuel, technology, and even for the sale of goods for conversion to cash. At present the south Korean economy is reaching such a state that it cannot get moving for a moment without foreign capital. The total of foreign capital brought in by the south Korean puppets exceeds $50 billion. Thus today south Korea has been transformed into a debtor zone ranking among the largest in the world. Because of this, the south Korean people have come to owe an average of foreign debt of $1,200 per person. This is such an amount that for the repayment of it, every south Korean worker must work many years and use all of his earnings.

The south Korean economy is also becoming the archetype of a colonial economy, an enslaved economy from beginning to end by falling into an "export-led" economy wherein it not only must depend on foreign countries for 80--90 percent of its raw materials and fuel and 100 percent of its major materials, but must depend on foreign markets even for conversion to cash of the goods it has produced.

Today the realities wherein foreign capital carries the day, the national economy has gone bankrupt altogther, and the south Korean people's life has been driven into dire straits bear vivid testimony to the absurdness and deceptiveness of the bourgeois economic theory spread by the U.S. imperialists. Precisely this being so, south Korean publications, claiming that the bourgeois economic theory being spread in south Korea is a dangerous element of poison obstructing the "modernization of a backward nation," are making a scathing expose that it is thoroughly championing the interests of the imperialist monopoly capital. This constitutes a graphic expression of the dissatisfaction and resistance of the south Korean social circles against the reactionary bourgeois economic theory being spread in south Korea.

The south Korean puppets, based on the reactionary bourgeois economic theory whose absurdness and deceptiveness have already been thoroughly exposed, are raving about "high growth of the economy" and "construction of a welfare society" in south Korea, but these are no more then the delusions of grandeur.

Economic self-support is the material basis for the growth and prosperity of a nation; dependence on foreign forces is the road to enslavement and ruin.

In order to rehabilitate the south Korean economy which is in a cataclysmic crisis and improve the south Korean people's life which is in dire staits, it is imperative to drive out of south Korea the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of exploitation and plunder, sweep away their lackeys, and construct a self-supporting national economy with the people's own strength, free from foreign interference.

The south Korean people must struggle to construct a self-supporting national economy, opposing and repudiating all kinds of reactionary bourgeois economic theories which the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are spreading and making them take hold and grow, and must also vigorously launch in unison in the sacred cause of peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

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THE THEORY OF 'STRUCTURALISM' THAT SERVES THE U.S. IMPERIALIST POLICY OF AGGRESSION

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[Article by Yu Ung-kwon]

[Text] Today the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to block the stream of our era aiming for the independent stand and attitude and realize their ugly passion for world hegemony, are perpetrating all kinds of criminal machinations.

The U.S. imperialists are indiscriminately launching their aggression and war machinations everywhere, on the one hand, and are persistently clinging to their ideocultural infiltration to oppose Communism and rationalize their neocolonialism. The kept academic circles and scholars of the United States, fabricating all kinds of sham ideas and theories under the guise of science, are beautifying and embellishing such criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists, and are widely spreading reactionary ideocultural elements of poison.

The U.S. theory of "structuralism" is precisely one of the kept theories serving the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression, and as such, is becoming a means to obliterate the national culture and national language of other countries, especially the developing countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"ideocultural infiltration, too, along with economic infiltration, is an important technique of neocolonialism. The U.S. imperialists, by intensifying their reactionary ideocultural offensives against a number of countries under the veil of 'Peace Corps' and 'African Cross Plan,' paralyze the national sovereignty consciousness and revolutionary consciousness of the peoples of those countries, inspire the U.S.-worship and anticommunist ideas among them and infuse national nihilism, spread the Yankee immorality and degradation and make it take hold and grow, and continue to perpetrate their machinations of sabotage and subterfuge hiding behind the signboard of 'peace.'"
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 24, p 166)

The national language obliteration policy is a customary technique the imperialists use with a view to perpetrating aggression and plunder and handily ruling their colonies. The imperialists perpetrate national language obliteration machinations everywhere in an attempt to obliterate the national culture and national sovereignty consciousness of the peoples of other countries, especially the peoples of colonial, semi-colonial countries, and keep them permanently under the colonial yoke.

The U.S. imperialists, the head of modern imperialism, in an attempt to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony, are more persistently than any other imperialists inspiring and spreading the U.S.-worship and anticommunist ideas, national nihilism, and the Yankee immorality and degradation among the peoples of other countries and making them take hold and grow.

Various kinds of linguistic "theories" which the reactionary U.S. linguists have fabricated and are widely spreading at home and abroad, without exception repudiating the national character and historical nature of the language and the role of the language in the development of the national culture, and advancing the so-called "superiority" and dominant position of English, are taking on and performing the role of disseminating the flunkeyism of U.S. worship, the anticommunist idea, and national nihilism. Among such reactionary linguistic theories are all sorts of theories such as the "phonetic symbolism" which views words solely as stipulated symbols, and the "linguistic organicism" which views the language solely as a biological product, but the most reactionary and representative of the modern U.S. linguistic academic circles among them is precisely the theory of "structuralism."

The U.S. theory of "structuralism" is a reactionary linguistic theory that raves that a language should be studied and discussed from the structural standpoint alone such as its phonetic structure and the structural form of its combinations and that it is altogther meaningless to discuss it from a national, sociohistorical standpoint. This linquistic theory, limiting the targets of reseach in linguistics to the phonetic structure, excludes even the meanings of words from the research targets. Such theory of "structuralism" is essentially a sham linguistic theory preaching unscientific, reactionary sophistries in the guise of linguistics, and is no more than a means of aggressive ideocultural infiltration that serves the U.S. imperialist national language obliteration policy and machinations for world hegemony.

It is no accident by any means that the theory of "structuralism" is becoming a representative linguistic theory that most faithfully serves the U.S. imperialists today.

The U.S. theory of "structuralism" is a product corollary to the development of the reactionary U.S. linguistics.

The same in the domains of all the other U.S. scientific theories, in the case of its linguistics, too, because it has no native traditional national culture and national language, it could be formed only on the basis of the reactionary linguistic trends imported from the countries of Western Europe. In particular, the U.S. theory of "structuralism" is the "structuralism" imported in the early 20th century which had been advocated for the first time by reactionary Swiss linguist Saussure to suit the demands of the imperialists for overseas aggression and colonial rule, and its not until into the 1930 that its "theoretical basis" could be created.

The so-called Saussure's linguistic theory which became the theoretical source of the U.S. theory of "structuralism" is a reactionary theory arguing that inasmuch as "words" are no more than "a system of symbols expressing ideas," there is no need for the native national language of a country and a people; what is needed is mutual understanding established on the basis of certain symbolic stipulations. The U.S. theory of "structuralism" which emerged based on such imported sophistry, had its so-called "theoretical basis" provided by the "descriptive linguistics" put forward by Bloomfield in the 1930s, was transformed into the theory of the "method of structural linguistics," and has become the mainstream of the modern U.S. academic circles of linguistics by Chomsky's "transformational generative grammar" toward the end of the 1950s.

The "descriptive linguistics" which provided the basis for the U.S. theory of "structuralism" claimed that to describe words which are no more than a process of phonetic stimulus and reaction and study their structures is precisely linguistics. Such sophistry emerged at the same time as the U.S. imperialists, fiercely competing with the other imperialist powers, began blatantly revealing their ugly passion for world hegemony in the 1930s. The so-called Chomskyan "transformational generative grammar" which systematized the U.S. theory of "structuralism" is an absurd argument that the "surface structure" of words of a national language must be transformed into the "deep structure" of words of a language for all humanity. This is one that has augmented the earlier theories of "structuralism" such as the "descriptive linguistics" and is no more than a kept theory fabricated to serve the U.S. imperialist policy of national language obliteration more cunningly in the guise of science of a different color.

The U.S. theory of "structuralism" is an extremely reactionary linguistic theory which, importing the sham linguistic theory that had been fabricated to serve the imperialists' policy of aggression, has changed the linguistic system in accordance with the growing aggressive demands of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. theory of "structuralism" rests on pragmatism and neopositivism, the reactionary modern bourgeois philosophical currents, as its world view basis, and especially holds the reactionary behavior psychology as its theoretical basis.

The U.S. linguists of "structuralism" hold, as their ideotheoretical framework, the basic logic of behviorism in toto which, viewing people as biological beings, repudiates the practicality of speculation and separats speculation and words. The U.S. linguists of "structuralism" are all but embracing what the psychologists of behaviorism are blabbering that the phenomena of human awareness such as consciousness, sense, perception, and imagination have nothing whatever to do with human action and and speculation is a form of "muscular action." They are coming out to repudiate even the sociohistorical character and ideological contents of a language, not only separating words their ugly passion for world hegemony at the obliteration of the national languages of other countries and peoples, and wherever they have extended their tentacles of aggression such as south Korea, are persistently perpetrating machinations to obliterate the national languages.

It is with a view to rationalizing such criminal machinations that the U.S. imperialists are holding precisely the theory of "structuralism" as a means.

The reactionary nature of the U.S. theory of "structuralism" which serves the U.S. imperialist policy of national language obliteration manifests itself above all in that it repudiates the social nature of a language.

Language is a sociohistorical product that has emerged and developed from the necessity of exchange of ideas in the course of people's labor. Language is an energetic weapon of the struggle to realize and protect the independent stand and attitude of a nation, and the history of its development is the history of a positive service to the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of a nation.

But the U.S. linguists of "structuralism," vulgarizing language as a biological phenomenon, are preaching the sophistry that repudiates the existence of a national language itself. The U.S. scholars of "descriptive linguististics" such as Bloomfield, blabbering that language is no more than a simple form of physiological phonetic combinations, are raving that there is no law a people must necessarily use their national language and it will do so long as they can establish mutual communication by some phonetics. And Chomsky, claiming that a language as a concrete human linguistic act possesses the "surface structure" expressed in the form of a national language and "deep structure" such as the rules for letter composition which mankind shares in common and which exists in human brain as an inborn thing, makes the absurd argument that a national language, however outstanding and complex, is no more than "surface structure" which is extrinsic to a language, no more than a changed form of "deep structure" which is at the base of all languages.

Such preaching of the U.S. linguistic scholars of "structuralism" is a sophistry for an abstract language, a language for all humanity which repudiates the intrinsic nature and social attributes of a language and is divorced from people, and as such. is no more than a sham linguistic theory theoretically rationalizing the U.S. imperialist policy of national language obliteration. This reactionary theory is also an ideocultural infiltration tool of the U.S. imperialists who are attempting to handily realize their ugly passion for aggression, obliterating a national language which is a precondition for a nation to exist as a sovereign nation and which is a means to enhance its national confidence, and is nothing more than an element of poison gnawing at the national sovereignty consciousness of the world people.

The U.S. theory of "structuralism" also has its reactionary nature in theoretically rationalizing the U.S. imperialist policy of national language obliteration by separating words and speculation, words and their meanings and by ignoring speculation and the meanings of words.

Words and speculation not only have an inseparably close relationship, but are unified in one. Human speculation is not only the function of the brain, highly developed matter, but the active process of reflecting the world by virtue of words in the abstracted and generalized form of symbol, concept, and judgment. On the other hand, words hold in phonetics the contents of what has been abstracted and generalized by speculation. Therefore, words and speculation are not the same; yet they are in an inseparably close relationship.

Nevertheless, the U.S. linguistic scholars of "structuralism," raving that words are a mere form of phonetic combinations and speculation a form of "muscular action," are not only separating them, but are preaching that because the meanings of words achieved as a result of speculation contain such elements which have nothing whatever to do words as social, psychological, and philosophical elements, these must be excluded from the research targets of linguistics. What is more, a certain fellow is even blabbering the absurd argument that in conducting linguistic researches, "no attention must be directed to the meaning, abstract logic, or philosophy" of words.

Such sophistry of the U.S. linguistic scholars of "structuralism" is not only vulgarizing language as a biological phenomenon and stunting linguistics, but is pursuing the objectives to emasculate from the language of a nation its long history and culture, the thought and feeling of the people, repudiate the role of the language which strengthens the people's national confidence and solidarity, and ultimately, obliterate the national language itself.

Next, the U.S. theory of "structuralism," by repudiating the sociohistorical attributes of a language, is serving the U.S. imperialist policy of national language obliteration.

Language is a sociohistorical product. Language emerged together with human society, and has been changing and developing together with the development of society. Therefore, in order to make a language become an energetic means to develop a national culture and enhance the national sovereignty consciousness, it is imperative to deeply study the law of the process of development of a national language and go forward to ceaselessly perfect the language.

Nevertheless, the U.S. linguistic scholars of "structuralism," repudiating the sociohistorical character of a language, are coming out to oppose the scientific study of the process of development of a language. Constituting an archetypal instance of this is the fact that Bloomfield has railed that the "historical knowledge" of a language "is unnecessary" and that it rather "hampers" linguistic research.

That the U.S. linguistic scholars of "structuralism" are thus coming out to oppose the reseach in the history of development of a language to the death is because it performs the role of enhancing a national sovereignty consciousness, revolutionary consciousness, and national confidence and strengthening a national solidarity. It is with a view to obliterating the national sovereignty consciousness and national solidarity which stand in the way of their ideocultural infiltration that the U.S. imperialists are making the linguistic scholars of "structuralism" fabricate and widely spread the sophistry which repudiates a scientific research in the history of development of a national language.

Today the U.S. imperialists more urgently than any other imperialists call for a sham theory and sophistry capable of ideotheoretically rationalizing their most reactionary and aggressive machinations for world hegemony. As among the world people the national sovereignty consciousness and revolutionary consciousness heighten and the interest in national cultural development based on their national language grows daily, the U.S. imperialists have come to need a kept theory convenient to inspiring national nihilism and the flunkeyism of U.S. worship and obliterating a national language. It was for this purpose that the U.S. imperialists, selecting "structuralism" as the linguistic theory to take on and perform such role, have gone berserk in "developing" and spreading it. This manifests itself graphically in the fact that the U.S. theory of "structuralism," researched over a long period of time under the financial support of big U.S. monopoly corporations such as Rockefeller, has been spread widely to the capitalist world.

It is because of the fact that the U.S. theory of "structuralism" is every inch a kept theory of imperialism fabricated and spread in accordance with the aggressive demands of the U.S. imperialists that its reactionary nature and perniciousness are very great.

Today the U.S. imperialists, holding the theory of "structuralism," which is faithfully serving their aggressive policy of national language obliteration, as an ideocultural means to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony, are spreading it widely at home and abroad. Where the U.S. imperialists are persistently perpetrating ideocultural infiltration the theory of "structuralism" is spreading widely without exception and engendering serious social aftereffects.

Especially in south Korea, which has been completely reduced to a U.S. imperialist colony, its aftereffects are surfacing more extremeley than in any other region, in any other country. At present in south Korea, on account of the criminal policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang to obliterate the Korean language and the reactionary machinations of the kept scholars, our language is losing the national characteristics and degerating into a hodgepodge language, and south Korea is being transformed in the barren zone of a national language where English and Japanese words carry the day. Thus in south Korea the long and bright national culture of ours is being utterly trampled and obliterated, and national nihilism and the flunkeyism of U.S. worship, spread and made to take hold and grow among the south Korean people, are paralyzing their national sovereignty consciousness. So it is that the patriotic south Korean people are energetically launching the struggle to defend our language, closely linking it to the anti-U.S. independent-ization, antifascist democratization struggle.

A national language which has emerged and developed with the long history of a nation possesses such a strong life force and vitality that no one can obliterate. There is no precedent that any aggressor has completely obliterated the national language of another country and people.

It is the law that those who run amok with the intention to obliterate the national language of another country and people cannot escape their inevitable destruction. It is clear that just as the aggressors of bygone days were unable to, so will the U.S. imperialists be unable to evade their fate of destruction, whatever criminal machinations they may resort to in order to obliterate the national language of a country and a people aiming for the independent stand and attitude.

For the development of the long and bright national culture and for the unending prosperity of the nation our people shall go forward to more energetically launch the struggle to develop our language, defending it from the national language obliteration policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and from their machinations to spread the reactionary linguistic theory.

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THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' UGLY PASSION FOR WORLD HEGEMONY AND MACHINATIONS FOR MILITARY BUILDUP

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[Article by Yi Chae-p'il]

[Text] Today the U.S. imperialists, in a reckless attempt to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony, are carrying out an extensive military buildup and persistently launching machinations everywhere to provoke another world war, a nuclear war. On account of such "confrontation of strength" machinations which the U.S. imperialists are recklessly perpetrating, the state of internaitonal tension is utterly intensifying and the peace and security of the world are being gravely threatened.

To block and frustrate the criminal machinations of the U.S. imperialists for world hegemony and firmly defend the peace of the world constitutes the common cause of the humanity of our era.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists from the end of the Second World War to the present have been and are continuing to go berserk in placing the whole world under their enslavement." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 22, p 134)

There is no limit to the greed of monopoly capital. The more monopoly capital becomes fattened, the more the demands of its greed grow. To ceaselessly intensify oppression and exploitation against its own people and ultimately embark on the road of overseas aggression is the intrinsic nature of monopoly capital and the physiology of imperialism.

In perpetrating overseas aggression, the imperialists at times target only a certain specific country and region for aggression and also scheme for adventurous world hegemony, falling a prey to the delusions of grandeur about their own strength. The U.S. imperialists, the head of modern imperialism, expanding their targets of overseas aggression to the whole world, are persistently pursuing world hegemony.

The ugly passion of the U.S. imperialists for world hegemony had begun to sprout long ago but it was in the post-WW II period that they began their maneuvering in real earnest to realize their ugly passion. It was into that period that the ugly passion of the U.S. imperialists for world hegemony was concretized into the so-called global strategy of theirs and became the general direction of the U.S. foreign policy.

The so-called global strategy of the U.S. imperialists is what has reflected the endless greed of U.S. monopoly capital bent on grabbing all the assets and powers of the world and exploiting and oppressing the peoples of the whole world as it pleases, and is the overseas aggression plan which the reactionary ruling circles of the United States have long been dreaming about.

It is no accident by any means that the U.S. imperialists, holding the ugly passion for world hegemony, are recklessly going wild for the realization.

This is related above all to the fact that U.S. monopoly capital, expanding as much as possible with the Second World War as a turning point, advanced onto the "mightiest" position in the capitalist world.

Up until the Second World War, because they had been competing with various other imperialist powers on an equal footing, the U.S. imperialists could not dare go wild to dominate the world all by themselves nor could they advance the so-called global strategy of theirs.

But as a basic change occurred in the balance of forces of the imperialist powers as a result of the Second World War, possibilities were created for the U.S. imperialists to turn their ugly passion for world hegemony into a policy. Germany, Japan, and Italy, which had provoked the world war, went down in defeat, and Britain and France, although victor nations in the war, were weakened extremely on account of the aftereffects of the war and fell into a position that it was difficult for them to maintain even their colonies. In the capitalist world only the U.S. imperialists not only suffered less war damage, but became fattened with the enormous profits made as war merchants. For 1948 alone, the U.S. imperialists accounted for 53.9 percent of the total industrial production of the capitalist world, 74.5 percent of world gold holdings, and 33 percent of the world trade.

The U.S. imperialists advanced onto the position of the "mightiest power" in the capitalist world, and ultimately, gained the possibility of dominating the capitalist world. Overestimating precisely such conditions, the U.S. imperialists became as arrogant as could be and came out to blatantly perpetrate machinations to dominate not only the capitalist world, but the whole world.

That the U.S. imperialists came to perpetrate their machinations for world hegemony is also related to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, occupying the position as ringleader of the world reactionaries, as the world military police after the Second World War, came to take on the leadership role in the machinations of the imperialist reactionaries to choke Socialism and the national liberation movement to death.

After the Second World War not only a change occurred in the balance of international forces of the capitalist world, but also a basic change emerged in the balance of forces between the world revolutionary force and reactionary force.

Socialism came to account for one-third of the world population and one-fourth of the world continental area, and with the upsurge of the colonial national liberation movement, newly independent states were growing daily in number and the imperialist colonial system was going through the process of total collapse. Meanwhile, the imperialist reactionary forces were rapidly declining by the general crisis of the imperialist economy and the daily upsurging anti-imperialist struggle of the internal and external revolutionary forces. So it became impossible for any one imperialist country to confront the revolutionary force singly on its own alone.

The imperialist countries could not help receiving U.S. imperialist aid and protection for maintaining their reactionary ruling system, and the U.S. imperialists, occupying the leadership position, came to dominate the world reactionary forces. Modern imperialism was reorganized from the past parallel relationship into pyramid form of subordination and union under U.S. imperialism at the top. Along with reorganization of the imperialist system, the U.S. imperialists entered the stage as ringleader of the world reactionaries, as the world military police as self-styled "defender," leader of the so-called "free world," and came up with the so-called global strategy designed to dominate and rule the world.

Bespeaking well as to what the objectives pursued by the ugly passion of the U.S. imperialists for world hegemony are is the fact that their aroogant, aggressive intent was blatantly revealed at the time among the reactionary ruling circles of the United States, who argued that "the United States must subordinate the world," or that the United States must grasp a "strong leadership" for the world.

The U.S. imperialist global strategy rests from beginning to end on the "stand of strength" and on the policy of "confrontation by strength."

The so-called strength of the U.S. imperialists at the time they advanced their aggressive global strategy for the first time was based on a temporary monopoly on the atomic bomb and on the dollar. The atomic bomb and the dollar constituted the two pillars of the U.S. imperialist "policy of strength" and machinations for world hegemony, and were the basic means for the realization. Yet even into today when the U.S. imperialist monopolistic position for the atomic bomb and the dollar has collapsed, the enormous U.S. imperialist military force and economic might still remain the basis of their machinations for world hegemony.

The U.S. imperialist global strategy on the "stand of strength" is an adventurous, illusory policy of aggression drawn up on the basis of contempt and underestimation of the international revolutionary force and overestimation of their own strength, and is no more than a desperate strategy for aggression that seeks the way out of the overall crisis of the capitalist world in the confrontation with the revolutionary force and in the provcation of another world war.

Since the end of the Second World War to the present the successive U.S. rulers holding the reins of power have without exception enforced everywhere in the world the policy of aggression in all sorts of forms such as aggression and war, pressure and intervention based on the global strategy on the "stand of strength." But the aggression machinations of the scoundrels, because of going against the flow of the course of history, could not escape the fate of bankruptcy at every step of the way.

From the latter half of the 1940s up till the 1950s the U.S. imperialists, based on global strategies such as so-called "strategy of containment" and "strategy of reprisal," perpetrated economilitary containment against the socialist countries and carried out armed intervention against the countries and regions where revolutionary forces were growing. And through regional militry blocs and the "Marshall Plan" they persistently pushed their machinations to enslave the capitalist countries.

The U.S. imperialist cold war strategy and brink of war strategy, which had caused such comprehensive reactionary offensives to be launched against the socialist force, the democratic force, and the national liberation struggle force, ended up going bankrupt by the dynamic struggle and counteroffensives of the progressive peoples of the world. In particular, the U.S. imperialists, who had provoked a war of aggression in Korea, began their downhill slide to ruin, suffering a crushing politicomilitary, moral defeat at the hand of the Korean people who rose up resolutely to defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland.

Into the 1960s the U.S. imperialists advanced so-called "peace strategy" which is a two-sided strategy of holding a sword in one hand and an olive branch in the other, unlike the erstwhile cold war strategy.

The reactionary nature of the U.S. imperialist "peace strategy" manifested itself graphically in the fact that the fellow called the U.S. president at the time raved that "peace" and "cooperation" were the cardinal tasks of the U.S. foreign policy, putting an "end to the cold war era," on the one hand, and going berserk in stepping up the production of strategic weapons and conventional weapons in preparation for an all-out war and limited wars, clung in real earnest to the neocolonialist technique of grasping newly emerging countries with "aid" as bait.

Such "peace strategy" of the U.S. imperialists was a reverse war strategy and a plan for world hegemony more cunning and treacherous than the erstwhile cold war strategy. This world hegemony strategy was becoming the U.S. imperialist global strategy which those who had occupied the seat of the U.S. president in the period between the 1960s and 1970s invariably pursued, each changing its content a little bit. Such global strategy, too, the same as the cold war strategy, could not escape the fate of bankruptcy as the socialist force and the nonaligned movement grew and strengthened and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the people of the whole world was vigorously launched. Thus the circumstances of the U.S. imperialists who, entering the stage as the head of imperialism, used to play the tyrant in bygone days, became ever more difficult and what is more, even within the imperialist system the U.S. imperialist sphere of monopoly and sphere of domination were gradually collapsing.

In an attempt to recover by hook or by crook their daily worsening sphere of domination and sphere of influence and politcomoral, military "authority," the U.S. imperialists into the 1980s came up with so-called "simultaneous multiple reprisal strategy," which is a bellicose world hegemony plan.

So-called "simultaneous multiple reprisal strategy" advanced by the Reagan administration, the most bellicose among successive U.S. administrations, is a miliary strategy to mount "reprisal strikes" simultaneously against various regions in response if a socialist country "attacks" any one of the U.S. key strategic points. This strategy of warmonger Reagan is hanging out the plausible signboard called "reprisal action" against nonexistent attack, but this is essentially a strategy of preemptive nuclear attacks against the socialist countries and is no more than a military strategy for world hegemony that has openly proclaimed a "crusade."

Bearing vivid testimony to this is the fact that the U.S. imperialists, establishing the European region, the Mideast region, and the Far East region as "3 major war zones" in which to provoke their wars of aggression, are unhesitatingly raving that from these regions they must mount preemptive nuclear attacks against the socialist countries.

It is clear that Reagan's bellicose "simultaneous multiple reprisal strategy," too, the same as the U.S. imperialist "containment strategy" and "peace strategy" of bygone days, will not be able to escape bankruptcy, running into the protest and opposition of the revolutionary countries and peoples of the world.

Thus changing the forms of their aggressive global strategy since the end of the Second World War to the present, the U.S. imperialists have been unswervingly resorting to all sorts of desperate machinations in an attempt to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony. But the U.S. imperialists, whatever global strategy they may resort to, cannot stop the flow of the course of history aiming for the independent stand and attitude nor can they improve their lot which has fallen into predicament.

The strength of U.S. imperialism, the head of modern imperialism, is daily weakening, but the scoundrels still possess enormous military and economic potentialities and remain a major force of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists, today the same as in bygone days, are resorting to all sorts of machinations in an attempt to realize by hook or by crook their absurd ambition for world hegemony.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists, with a view to realizing their nefarious scheme of world hegemony, are maneuvering to unleash a thermonuclear war and drive mankind into the holocaust of a horrible war." (Book "Let Us Go Forward Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Ideology," p 36)

It is the cusotmary technique of the imperialists to find the way out of a serious politicoeconomic crisis in provoking a war of aggression. The U.S. imperialists, ringleader of the world reactionaries, are resorting to all kinds of criminal machinations in an attempt to find the way out of the serious sociopolitical, economic crisis they are going through now and at the same time the way to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony precisely in provoking another world war, a nuclear war.

Warmonger Reagan, raving about the "reconstruction of a strong America" and the "superiority of strength" over the socialist force, is going berserk in preparing for another world war, a thermonuclear war, with a view to realizing the "simultaneous multiple reprisal strategy."

Reagan, in an attempt to secure the "superiority of strength," is above all mad over machinations for military buildup.

The strong protest and denunciation of the peoples of the whole world notwithstanding, the Reagan administration is stepping up the development and production of new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles, startegic bombers, and nuclear submarines. Again, in order to militarize space, it is positively pushing the so-called "Star Wars" plan.

The U.S. imperialists are going wild in increasingly deploying aggressive armed forces and nuclear weapons in the "3 major war zones" in accordance with the "simultaneous multiple reprisal strategy."

The scoundrels, reinforcing numerous military bases in the region of Western Europe, are extensively bringing in military equipment and deploying "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles. For making armed intervention and provoking a war of aggression against the Mideast region and Indian Ocean countries, they are building new military bases, organizing a 200,000-strong "rapid deployment force." Again, in accordance with the Far East strategy, an important link in their world hegemony strategy, the U.S. impeialists have not only creased the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in the Asia-Pacific region from 130,000 to 150,000, the number of navy warships from 170 to 201, and the number of submarines from 122 to 134, but are deploying various new types of missiles and strategic bombers. Moreover, in conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists are going berserk in fabricating "Pacific Basin Community," a NATO-type military alliance.

The U.S. imperialists, thus in an attempt to realize world hegemony through another world war, a nuclear war, are perpetrating military buildup machinations, and to that end, are squandering enormous military funds.

Reagan, still unsatisfied with the military expenditure of $291 billion for fiscal 1985, is scheming for a military expenditure of $313.7 billion for fiscal 1986. If Reagan's reckless arms buildup plan continues to be pushed, it is reported the military expenditure will reach the enormous amount of $362.6 billion for fiscal 1987 and no less than $311.5 billion for fiscal 1988.

All facts bespeak well how recklessly the U.S. imperialists are going berserk in military buildup in order to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony by armed force.

In the persistent pursuit of their ugly passion for world hegemony the U.S. imperialists, blabbering about the "policy of confrontation of strength" and nuclear war, are ceaselessly perpetrating aggression and war provocation everywhere in the world, instead of stopping at launching their military buildup machinations. Today everywhere in the world the danger of war and nuclear war is increasing ever more with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists are conducting every year in the European region extensive military exercises envisioning preemptive nuclear strikes against the socialist countries, and reviving West German militarism and putting them out in front as a shock brigade, are maneuvering to once again provoke another war.

The U.S. imperialists, also perpetrating direct armed intervention in the Mideast region on the one hand and putting Israeli Zionists out in front, are making them carry out a war of aggression against the Arab people such as the Palestine people. They are perpetrating various kinds of intervention and provocation machinations in Africa, too, in an attempt to oppose and choke to death the struggle of the people in this region for national liberation and construction of a new society, and inciting South Africa's racists, are making an occupation of machinations for aggression and provocation.

The U.S. imperialists, in the Central American region, too, are intensifying their military threat, overthrow and sabotage machinations against the peoples and countries struggling for freedom and independence, and are blatantly continuing to launch economic containment machinations and an undeclared war especially against the Nicaraguan people.

Today the region where the darkest cloud of another war, a thermonuclear war hangs over on account of the U.S. imperialist war provocation machinations is the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialist warmongers, unhesitatingly blabbering that the Far East region, especially the Korean peninsula, is a war zone more important than Europe or the Mideast region in realizing their ugly passion for world hegemony, are going berserk in machinations to provoke another war.

The U.S. imperialists, raving that south Korea is the "first line of the U.S. strategy" and the Korean peninsula is the "testing ground for confrontation of strength," and putting their henchmen and proxies such as the south Korean puppet gang and the Japanese reactionries out in front, are going wild in an attempt to unleash a short war and a long war, a conventional war and a limited nuclear war. Thus in south Korea more than 40,000-strong

U.S. imperialist aggressive troops armed with the latest weapons such as nuclear weapons and military equipment and nearly 1 million-strong south Korean puppet armed forces are standing ready for war round the clock, and the scoundrels are conducting day after day "trial war" exercises to invade the northern half of our republic. In the first half of this year alone, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet gang conducted joint military exercises of "Team Spirit 85" on the largest scale in history, and following it, in frenziedly launching various kinds of war exercises such as the training exercises called "Extinction of Communism 85," "Bat 85," and "85 Ch'ungnam Digger Wasp," are mobilizing no less than hundreds of thousands of the puppet army and police, reserve army, civil defense force and even the inhabitants.

All facts graphically show how frenziedly the U.S. imperialists are launching war provocation machinations in an attempt to realize their ugly passion for world hegemony and how wild they are going, indifferent to the fate of mankind, to provoke another world war, a thermonuclear war, which threatens the peace and security of the world.

The ugly passion for world hegemony the U.S. imperialists are persistently pursuing is no more than a delusion, one that can never be realized.

It is a truth history demonstrates that those fellows who perpetrated all kinds of criminal machinations holding an ugly passion for world hegemony could not escape ruin. In bygone days Hitler and Tojo, diabolical fascists, recklessly made an occupation of war of aggression holding an ugly passion for world hegemony only to go down in defeat in the end.

If the U.S. imperialists, forgetting such lesson of history, recklessly play the game of aggression and war and provoke to the death another world war, a nuclear war, they will not be able to escape the fate of ruin, running into the strong resistance of the progressive peoples of the world.

Our people, in the future the same as in the past joining forces with peoples of the socialist countries and peace-loving peoples of the world, shall go forward to more staunchly fight against the U.S. imperialists' wicked, ugly passion for world hegemony and machinations for war of aggression.

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THE LAST STRONGHOLD FOR RACISM ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT--SOUTH AFRICA

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[Article by Yi Yong-hwan]

[Text] The African contient, which used to be called a continent of colonial darkness in bygone days, has been transformed today into a new continent where shzfts of the light of complete liberation shine. At present when the peoples of nearly all countries on this continent, breaking the chains of colonial slavery, are ushering in a new era of liberation and sovereignty, in South Africa (Azania) the original master of this country, the Africans (Bantu tribe blacks) are still being subjected to the miseral life of a colonial slave under the minority rule of white racists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... some countries in southern Africa have yet to achieve complete liberation." (Book "Talk With Journalists of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," p 13)

In South Africa under the rule of white racists 4.8 million whites are cruelly trampling even the elementary human rights, let alone the political rights, of 22.8 million Africans, 2.8 million coloreds, and 900,000 Asians. Especially the Africans among them are suffering extreme racial discriminations at the hands of the white racists.

The Africans cannot even enter cities at will, let alone residing in them, and are being subjected to extreme discriminatory treatments in occupation, education, and medical service.

Moreover, in South Africa social activities of the Africans are banned altogether, and their struggle for freedom and right is being suppressed. At present in this country's prisons are heing incarcerated over 200,000 political offenders such as Nelson Mandela, founder and leader of South Africa's African National Congress.

Racial discrimination in South Africa manifests itself extremely especially in the abominal policy of "apartheid" (separation of the races).

Into the 1960s the white racists created enclaves by the races, enacting the "group residence law" under apartheid, and drove the colored peoples such as the Africans into uninhabitable barren lands. Thus the Africans accounting for more than 70 percent of South Africa's population were driven out to barren lands, a mere 13 percent of the country's land area, and the white rqcists accounting for a mere 15 perdent of the population have come to live occupying more than 70 percent of the land area, fertile and scenic lands.

The all-black enclaves surrounded by barbed wire are the desolate ruins of the human world where there are no jobs and little drinking water is available, and human slaughterhouses where terror and massacre by the white racists prevail. Here, with their own industry totally absent, a mere 17 percent of the inhabitants can find jobs.

The living conditions of the Africans living in black townships near urban areas outside the all-black enclaves are also in dire straits beyond description. Even though they are living in their own country, they are unjustly treated as "immigrant laborers," and classified as "temporary residents," they have no right to own their own house. They are deprived of all political rights, and it is their fate that they may at any moment be banished to an all-black enclave where unemployment, poverty, and disease await them.

Such extreme racial discrimination policy and apartheid policy a minority of white racists is enforcing in South Africa have the ugly objectives to perpetuate racial oppression against the Africans, continue to secure the inflow of cheap labor essential to them and obstruct working people's unity and solidarity in the struggle against the oppressors and exploiters. South Africa's racists, precisely from such objectives, are clamping down on even the slightest dissatisfaction with their inhuman racial distrimination policy. The scoundrels, enforcing as many as over 530 fascist evil laws such as "identification law," "pass law," "preventive detention law," "terror prevention law," and "public order maintenance law," are altogether restricting the freedom of activity of the Africans. According to data from publications, in 1983 alone were arrested and jailed in South Africa more than 104,000 Africans for violation of the "pass law" and 200,000 Africans for violation of the "identification law."

Truly, the South African people under the minority rule of white racists are suffering unbearable racist contempt and mistreatment, with subhuman life forced ypon them.

The reason the cursed racist ruling system is being maintained in South Africa to this day lies in the peculiar historical conditions of this country and at the same time in that the imperialists of the West such as the U.S. imperialists are positively supporting and protecting the white racists in the minority.

Above all, one of the important factoes that has made it possible for the racist ruling system to be maintained to this day in South Africa is related to the historical conditions that racism was implaned long ago by the Western colonialists and their descendants and that it has come to dominate social life.

South Africa, for its advantageous geographical conditions from the military strategic and navigational standpoint and for its abundant natural resources, suffered aggression at the hands of Portuguese and other Western colonialists toward the end of the 15th century and beginning of the 16th century, but began falling into the hands of Holland as a colony in the mid-17th century. Occupying by force South Africa's southernmost point (today's Cape Town) in 1652 and using it as a base, the Dutch colonialists established the "Cape Colony" and extensively brought in Dutch settlers. Thereafter, the Dutch colonialists continued to expand their force and extended the "Cape Colony" to the banks of the Orange River by the end of the 18th century, on the one hand, and forcibly banished the natives living in the colony to inland areas.

At a time when the Dutch colonialists, sneaking into South Africa, were thus going berserk in expanding their sphere of colonial influence, British colonialists came to set their blood-stained feet in this region, in addition. The British colonialists, who took their first step of aggression in South Africa at the end of the 18th century, robbed the Dutch colonialists of their "Cape Colony" in 1806, and subsequently in 1883 occupied the Natal region additionally.

Meanwhile, losing the "Cape Colony" to Britain and pushed to the region north of the Orange River, Holland occupied the region and established two new colonies, the Republic of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. But, as a large gold mine was discovered in the Transvaal, Britain provoked the Anglo-Boer War (a war fought 1899-1902 between British colonialists and the Boers, descendants of the immigrant Dutch settlers in South Africa), one of the first bloody imperialist wars, and swallowed up even the "Republic of the Transvaal" and the "Orange Free State." The British colonialists, having occupied the whole region of South Africa in this way, created on 31 May 1910 the "Union of South Africa" incorporating the Cape and Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and turned it into their "dominion."

The British colonialists, the same as the Dutch colonialists, extensively brought British settlers into their occupied region. In this way have come to live in South Africa large numbers of whites who are descendants of the Dutch and British settlers, and they, as the field errand boys of British colonialists, have massacred at random the Africans, the native people of this country, and driven the Africans out of their native places, and bringing the Africans to their mines and farms, used them like the beast of burden. In the course of perpetrating barbaric massacre and plunder of the Africans came to emerge from among the whites a deep-seated sense of superiority that they, the whites, alone are humans and the Africans are not humans but beasts, and a sense of contempt toward the blacks. This is becoming a historical condition that makes it possible for the racist rule to be maintained in South Africa to this day.

That it has been possible for the racist rule to be maintained in South Africa to the present is also related to the Western imperialists' positive support and protection of the white racists in the minority.

Having become no longer able to maintain their colonial ruling system by the same ruling method as before in the face of the daily growing anti-British, anti-colonial struggle of the South African people in an environment wherein the national liberation mogement of the African peoples was dramatically upsurging after the Second World War, the British colonialists handed over government powers to the minority white racists in 1948 and came to cling to a cunning neocolonialist ruling technique to maintain their colonial rule thorugh them.

The minority white racists, who came to power in South Africa by the cunning stratagem of the British colonialists, came forward from the first day rolling up their sleeves to suppress the national liberation struggle of the African people, fawning on the U.S. and British imperialists. In particular, the scoundrels, dispatching mercenaries in large numbers to the aggressive Korean War provoked by the U.S. imperialists in 1950, committed a criminal act unpardonable for a thousand years against our people.

Having calculated the shock-brigade role of the white racists of South Africa and the advantageous geographical position of South Africa from the military strategic standpoint in the conspiracy of the imperialists to oppose the national liberation movement on the African continent and ultimately on a worldwide scale, the U.S. imperialists and their allies, striving to maintain the minority white racist regime there by hook or by crook, are positively supporting and protecting it.

The U.S. imperialists and the Western imperialists regard South Africa as a bastion of machinations, as an anticommunist fortress for opposing the national liberation movement, and independent countries, on the African continent.

The U.S. imperialists and the Western imperialists also attach importance to the key position in communications of South Africa facing the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Today 75 percent of crude oil import and 44 percent of foreign trade cargo of NATO member nations pass precisely through South Africa's Cape of Good Hope, and from this one fact alone it is easy to see how important South Africa is to the Western imperialists.

The aggressive economic interest of the U.S. imperialists and the Western imperialists in South Africa is increasing even more relative to the rich underground resources and cheap labor of this country.

South Africa accounts for three-quarters of gold produciton in the capitalist world and occupies the first place in the deposits of diamond, manganese, chromium, and uranium. It also has large deposits of iron ore, copper, and coal. Precisely such underground resources are being mined by the cheap "slave labor" of the blacks. Therefore, there are no multinational corporations known worldwide which do not have their subsidiaries in South Africa. As of the end of 1982 there were nearly 700 British corporations, more than 500 U.S. corporations, and approximately 450 West German corporations in South Africa. The monopoly capitalists who have invested in this country are exacting the highest profits in the world which, in certain cas4s, reach as high as 40-45 percent.

Positively protecting the racist regime of South Africa from such aggressive interests, the Western imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are continuing to increase military "aid" to it.

Even after the UN Security Council adopted a decision in 1977 to put an embargo on the sale of weapons to South Africa, Western imperialist countries such as the United States and Britain are supplying modern weapons and combat equipment to the white racists of South Africa on a regular basis. The U.S. imperialists, who supplied South Africa with war materiel worth $500 million in 1980, once again offered various kinds of murder weapons worth $88 million in the first quarter of 1984. Moreover, offering nuclear reactors and nuclear materials to South Africa and dispatching nuclear scientists and technicians, the U.S. imperialists are helping the racists produce nuclear weapons on their own.

Again, the British imperialists, too, have in the past two years handed over to the racist regime of South Africa large quantities of war materiel such as 25 helicopters, 6 high-speed torpedo boats, and two hundred 120 mm trench mortars, and forty 150 mm cannons.

The Western imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists, giving enormous military aid to the racists of South Africa, are positively inciting them to brutally suppress the struggle of the peoples of South Africa and South-West Africa (Namibia) for national independence and intensify aggression and sabotage machinations against the countries in southern Africa.

Under the support and aegis of the U.S. and British imperialists the minority white racists, fabricating various kinds of fascist evil laws and extensively increasing the force of harsh oppression with a view to sustaining the racist ruling system in South Africa, are brutally suppressing the revolutionary advance of the people.

In this way in South Africa the African people are felled by bullets any time, and one one day passes without the blood shed by the people.

Among the many bestial atrocities of massacre by the white racists the "Sharpeville Massacre Case" constitutes a typical one. As 12,000 people staged a mass demonstration in Sharpeville of the Transvaal on 21 March 1960 against the "pass law," the frightened white racist gang mobilized a large police force and perpetrated the bestial atrocity of making the police shoot into the peacefully demonstrating crow at random, killing 70 and wounding 200 people.

With this bloody case as a turning point, the fire of a new struggle began blazing throughout the whole region of South Korea. Near Johannesburg 350,000 blacks rose up in uprising, and in the industrial areas of Cape Town and vicinity 95 percent of the workers stopped work and rose up in the struggle denouncing the atrocity of the racists. Thus the demonstration struggle in Sharpeville developed into countrywide uprisings, which dealt a telling blow to the racists, the U.S. and British imperilaists.

Thrown into a panic by the mass anti-racist advance of the South African people, the white racists are further intensifying their babaric suppression against the people's struggle, on the one hand, and are launching machinations designed to placate and deceive them. One of the representative instances is the so-called "Bantustan" policy (a policy to found a state of the Bantu tribes, the natives of South Africa) which they have been pushing since the 1970s. In accordance with this policy, the scoundrels gave "autonomy" to 10 black group residential areas in the early 1970s, and subsequently in 1976, staged the drama of granting "independence" to three of them--Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and Venda.

But this was no more than a drama of deception designed to stand in the way of the anti-racist advance of the African people. The "Bantustans," which have been granted so-called "autonomy" and "independence," have no real power of any kind in such major branches as foreign relations and national defense, and their administrative powers are held in the hands of several hundred white "advisers" imbedded in the "Bantustan" administrative authorities. This precisely shows that each of the "Bantustans," which has been granted "autonomy" and "independence," is completely enslaved to a small number of white racists, and is no more than a region segregated racially and territorially.

In the "Bantustans," emergency laws enforced all the time, the slightest dissatisfaction or progressive advance of the African people is harshly suppressed. The living standard of the "Bantustan" inhabitants is the lowest in the world, and children's mortality is 282 per 1,000.

The white racists, as one of their machinations of deception designed to stand in the way of the anti-racist advance of the South African people, partially amended the "constitution" in August 1984 and took measures of deception to reorganize the lower house of the parliament which used to consist solely of white representatives until then, into 3 lower houses each consisting of white, colored, and indian representatives, on the one hand, and in April this year, staged a drama of stratagem to abolish the law banning mixed marriages between blacks and whites.

South Africa's white racists are also viciously perpetrating machinations to continue to sustain the colonial ruling system in South-West Africa.

South Africa's racists, sending over 100,000 aggressive troops into Namibia in recent years, are brutally suppressing the liberation struggle of the people for freedom and independence, on the one hand, and are cunningly hanging out the signboard claiming to grant "independence" to this country and implement a "black majority rule." This has stemmed from the wicked and treacherous stratagem of the scoundrels to estalbish their puppet regime in South-West Africa and through it further intensify their colonialist domination and plunder of this country.

The scoundrels already in July 1980 under the signboard of so-called "granting of greater autonomy" created in Namibia a puppet cabinet headed by their lackey, a white farm owner named (?Dirk Moezwi), as "premier," and on 18 April this year proclaimed that a so-called "interim government" would be established in Namibia and a "system of autonomy" would be implemented on a limited scale. But the "interim government" the South African racists plan to establish in Namibia is nothing new and no more than a second edition of the so-called "interim solution" plan the scoundrels long ago came up with in order to prevent the South-West African People's Organization, the unitary legitimate representative of the Namibian people, from coming to power. Therefore, no sooner has the plan for the establishment of the "interim government," the same as the "interim solution" plan in the past period, been presented than it is running into the unanimous repudiation and denunciation of the Namibian people and the world people.

The South African racists are viciously maneuvering to perpetuate their colonial domination of Namibia, on the one hand, and are ceaselessly perpetrating aggression and sabotage machinations against the countries in southern Africa such as Angola and Mozambique. In particular, disregarding the provisions of the accord of Lusaka (signed between Angola and South Africa on 16 February 1984) and the accord of Nkomati (signed between Mozambique and South Africa on 16 March 1984), the scoundrels are not only unlawfully occupying the border areas of Angola and Mozambique, but are strengthening their support for the counterrevolutionary gangs of "National Union for the Total Independence of Angola" and "National Resistance Movement of Mozambique." Also, the scoundrels are continuing to viciously commit acts of aggression and sabotage against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Lesotho.

All facts graphically show that the South African racists are the heinous enemies standing in the way of the national independence and liberation of the South African people and Namibian people, and the brigandish aggressors trampling the sovereign rights of the countries in southern Africa.

To liquidate the racist gang in South Africa is an indispensable condition for the national independence and liberation of the South African people and Namibian people and at the same time an urgent demand for the independent development of the countries in southern Africa.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Azania are continuing to launch the struggle courageously, weapons in hand, against colonialism and racism." (Ibid., p 13)

The South African people and Namibian people, who have come to realize through their own personal experience that struggle alone is the road to taking back their national independence and sovereignty, are strengthening the anti-racist struggle in various forms such as armed struggle.

The South African people, who have been vigorously struggling against the white racists from the first they came to power, have in recent years been and are widely launching mass struggles everywhere such as demonstration and assembly, school boycott and strike, and at the same time, are turning their armed struggle more positive.

The cases of workers strike in 1984 alone numbered 469 including the strike of 25,000 gold mine workers in February and the strike of 40,000 miners in September, and the number of strike-participating workers totaled 182,000. The mass advance of various strata also strengthened, such as the school strike of 250,000 black students in November of last year against the reactionary educational policy of the racists.

The mass advance of the South African people against the minority white racists, such as the demonstration struggle of 2,000 people against service fee and tax increases in the black township of (?Katering) in January of last year and the uprising of over 800 people against the racial discriminaton policy in the township of (?Tabong) in February, is continuing vigorously into this year.

The struggle to achieve national independence, putting an end to the domination of the South African racists, is daily upsurging in Namibia, too. The Namibian people and People's Liberation Army, who embarked on the road of armed struggle already in May 1966 under the guidance of the South-West African People's Organization, have liberated many regions of the country. In April of this year Sam Nujoma, Chairman of the South-West African People's Organization, made a statement that the Namibian people would continue to strengthen the armed struggle aimed at putting an end to the domination of the South African racists.

The struggle of the South African people opposing the barbaric apartheid and racial discrimination policies of the white racists is receiving, because of its justness, the positive support and encouragement of the broad circles of people and society of the world.

The progressive peoples of the world such as the Korean people are strongly demanding to put a stop at once to the minority rule of the white racists in South Africa and give political sovereignty to the south African people, and at the same time, are positively supporting and encouraging the struggle of the South African people for national liberation and freedom.

Reflecting the contemporary trend wherein the support and encouragement of the world people for the struggle of the South African people are growing stronger day by day, a series of important decisions are being adopted at international organizations such as the United Nations, too, denouncing and repudiating the white racists and expressing international solidarity with the South African people.

The United Nations, which adopted a resolution criticizing the apartheid system in South Africa in 1961, the year immediately following the "Sharpeville massacre case," adopted in 1966 a decision on commemorating 21 March, the date of the "Sharpeville massacre case," every year as day of international struggle to liquidate racial discrimination. The United Nations also adopted many decisions denouncing racism such as the 1965 decision on liquidating all forms of racial discrimination, the 1973 decision on abolishing criminal racial discriminatory treatment and the accompanying punishment system, and the 1974 decision on expelling the South African racist gang from all UN agencies. In particular, the 1973 UN General Assembly, under the joint sponsorship of socialist countries and newly emerging countries, proclaimed a 10-year action program aimed at strengthening the struggle opposing racism and racial discrimination. In addition to the resolution adopted by the 20th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity in November 1984 to resolutely fight against the apartheid system in South Africa, in recent period, too, the international solidarity movement of the progressive forces of the world supporting the just struggle of the South African people is continuing to be launched broadly. This constitutes a telling blow to the South African minority white racist gang and the Western imperialists protecting the gang.

The South African minority white racist gang, no matter how desperately it may try to sustain its remaining life, shall inevitably go to ruin, sooner or later, by the daily growing and strengthening struggle of the South African people and by the opposition and repudiation of the progressive peoples of the world.

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Korean Affairs Report

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KIM CHONG-IL'S MILITARY BASE, FORCE READINESS REVIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean 27 Dec 85 pp 1H-9H

[Text] Some notable trends of 1985 detected in North Korean military movement include a tighter grip over the military by Kim Chong-il (KCI), an intensified concentration of combat troops in DMZ area even during South-North dialogues, and a closer military alliance with Soviet Union.

North Korea's military maneuvers prove that although multi-dimensional South-North dialogue is being held at present, they still cling to their basic strategy of reunifying the nation through communization by force.

First, an analysis of KCI's rise to power in the military shows that following 6th Party Congress in October 1980 during which he publicly emerged as Kim Il-song(KIS)'s successor, he took pains to muster support from the military, a uniquely powerful organization in North Korean sociopolitical structure. In fact, through KIS's control, KCI's foothold in the military was substantially strengthened by placing in key positions those loyal to KCI: O Chin-u, the godfather of military circles, as minister of People's Armed Forces (PAF); O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff; Kim Tu-nam, director of military affairs department; Yun Ch'i-ho, deputy chief of the general political bureau under the Ministry of PAF--and further by reshuffling those in positions of regimental commander and above. Moreover, since 1983, North Korea has been monitoring soldiers' ideological trend by dispatching three members of Three Revolutions Teams, KCI's puppet organization, to each company and larger units, a systematic and persistent scheme to strengthen KCI's power base.

Notably, in April 1985, which marked his 73d birthday, KIS, on the occasion of the so-called "40th anniversary of fatherland liberation and the party foundation," promoted O Chin-u, minister of Armed Forces, to vice marshal and O Kuk-yol and Kim Tu-nam to generalship, under the pretext of great service to the KPA. This suggested the enhanced influence of KCI supporters within the military and the culmination of KCI's power seizure.

On 16 November 1985, North Korea held a meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of Kim Il-song Political University and Kanggon General Officer's Academy, educational institutions for military cadres. With the minister of the Armed Forces, Vice Marshal O Chin-u, and the chief of the general staff, general O Kuk-yol, present, it was proclaimed that the command of the North Korean military was being transferred from KIS to KCI. At the meeting Kim Il-song Political University president, O Ki-su (lieutenant general) stressed, "Comrade KCI has strengthened and developed this university as a general political university and has correctly guided ideological and educational principles"; and, Kanggon General Officer's Academy rector Chon Mun-uk (colonel general) proclaimed, "Comrade KCI has taught that it is an important task for this institution to generate able officers by inheriting and advancing KIS' ideology on military education."

It is true that KCI's climb to military power was thwarted for some time. However, analysis from aforesaid points indicate that KCI's cultivation of key officers is progressing smoothly as a result of many recent land readjustment programs. Further, KCI's power in the military establishment has reached new heights at which his virtual command of the military is publicly displayed.

Next to be noted is North Korea's reinforcement of military strength.

As of late 1984, the number of North Korean soldiers stood at 838,000, an increase of 56,000 from 1983--750,000 army, 33,000 navy, and 53,000 air force. North Korea ranks second in the world in relative number of soldiers with 42 per 1,000, a figure topped only by Israel with 45 per 1,000. North Korea ranks 6th in the world in the absolute number of soldiers; and, in quantitative terms, it still holds an edge [over South Korea]. Particularly noteworthy are North Korea's additional placement of four mechanized corps which are composed of 9-12 divisions and an artillery brigade in the area within 80 km north of the DMZ and the large increase in concentration of force in the front line from 45 percent in 1981 to 65 percent in 1985, making various war preparations. Through these activities, North Korea is persistently exhibiting their tendency to provoke the South in order to disrupt 1986 Asiad and 1988 Olympic games and further, their ambition to raid the South.

This year, North Korea has positioned 9 newly formed armored divisions near the DMZ such as in the Kaesong area. These armored divisions are not responsible for defense of an area but are specialized offensive units. It should be noted that whereas the 7th, 8th and the special corps, ostensibly offensive units, were previously deployed in the rear area such as Chongju, South Pyongan Province, and Tokch'on, these armored divisions are now located near the DMZ, in preparation for a southward invasion. Furthermore, they have constructed large-scale underground facilities. For example, to upgrade mobility and flexibility, they have built 115 underground camps which accommodate a force of 4-5 divisions and their equipment adjacent to the DMZ and, in Kosong County, at the Namae-ri naval base, vessel-concealment, facilities were fashioned. This forward placement of North Korean soldiers, along with existing 100,000 special forces designed for a surprise attack, pose a great threat to the security of the ROK. Moreover, with the introduction of modern aircraft and naval fleet and with improved capability in domestic weapon production, North Korea is concentrating its efforts to gain military superiority over the South through qualitative improvement, replacing old equipment with new, etc.

Related trends show that through domestic production of T-62 tanks and armored vehicles, 10 infantry divisions were transformed into mechanized divisions, rendering 12 (32 percent) of total 27 divisions armored or mechanized. This improved their mobility from 4 km per hour to 30 km. In addition, they have accelerated their project of converting shoulder-fired guns to self-propelled, rendering 1,800 of 4,800 self-propelled. This not only profoundly strengthened their artillery power, but by deploying 80 percent of armored artillerymen to key areas for the southward invasion and to the front line, North Korea has posited the option of military provocation within the realm of ever-present possibility. Concurrently, with a guided missile fleet acquired from China, submarines, and destroyers, a total of 19 various battleships are deployed for actual battle, and some 26 modern Soviet-made MiG-23's and 52 AN-2's and 47 Polish-made MI-2 helicopters have been newly ushered in. And recently, they have markedly enhanced their mobile strike capability by expediting their initial stage in building a large-scale aircraft manufacturing facility in North Pyongan Province to assemble and manufacture MiGs and helicopters. It is an unquestionable fact that North Korea aims to mold a favorable condition for a southward invasion by creating extreme internal unrest in South Korea through its special force's simultaneous infiltration of front line and the rear area and its indiscriminate attack on our organizations, facilities, and personnel.

Finally, we cannot overlook the Soviet-North Korea military alliance. Their military alliance, which was stepped up after KIS's May 1984 Soviet visit, culminated when, in November of the same year, Soviet Foreign Minister Kapitsa visited North Korea and apparently agreed that the Soviet Union would supply North Korea with modern weaponry and make reconnaissance flights over North Korean airspace.

Accordingly, the Soviet Union provided North Korea with 6 MiG-23's in May 85, 10 in July, and 10 in August for a total of 26; moreover, Soviet reconnaissance aircraft (TU16-Badger) began making regular overflights across the DMZ in December 1984. Furthermore, amidst bustling interchanges between two countries that included Soviet visit by key North Korean military figures, O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, and O Kuk-ryol, chief of the general staff, in North Korea's so-called "40th anniversary of fatherland liberation" celebration in August 1985, high-level Soviet military personnel were present (2 marshals, 2 generals), led by Vasily Ivanovich Petrov, 1st deputy minister of defense. The Soviet delegation met with Kim Il-song, O Chin-u, and O Kuk-ryol and has ostensibly agreed to strengthen their common strategic position, by such actions as mutual air visits and Soviet Pacific fleet's visit to Wonsan port. The Soviet's weapon supply to North Korea includes MiG-23's, T-72 tanks, and SA-3 ground-to-air missiles, of which the most notable is the large quantity of MiG-23's. The Soviet provision of MiG-23's signifies an important change in their policy toward North Korea and in their military strategy in the Far East. It was believed that the Soviet Union had postponed the delivery of MiG-23's out of concern for North Korea's warmongering, its apparent inability to dissuade North Korea from taking extreme measures (such as the Rangoon incident, 18 August 1983), and the Far Eastern military balance vis-a-vis the United States. However, in promoting the plan Gorbachev heralded during the "Asian Security Conference," a meeting to counter the United States' Far Eastern strategy, the Soviet Union increased its military support to and forged a stronger alliance with North Korea since it bears an essential geopolitical strategic importance. It can be further deduced that the Soviet Union, by pressing for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and providing North Korea with MiG-23's, intends to utilize North Korea in improving its strategic position in the Far East. Fortified with MiG-23's, North Korea can not only counter South Korea's F-16's, but also it has greatly strengthened its surprise attack capability. At any rate, the closer Soviet-North Korea military alliance that began with the delivery of MiG-23's to North Korea is arousing heightened international concern in that it has intensified the South-North arms race and increased the possibility that the Korean peninsula may serve as a proxy-battleground for the superpowers.

As analyzed above, KCI's assumption of military power and the closer Soviet-North Korea military alliance molded by the Soviet's strategic interests in the Korean peninsula bespeak that even during South-North talks, the wonted craving for the communization of the South by force remains unabated. Vigilance must be observed, for the southward invasion may be attempted with major international events such as 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympiad and the transfer of power forthcoming in South Korea.

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CSO: 4107/101

SPECIAL FORCE FORMED IN DPRK WITH U.S. HELICOPTERS

SK241138 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] YONHAP report from Tokyo--Quoting an international military source in Tokyo, the Japanese daily SANKEI said, on 23 March, that North Korea recently activated a special task force for use for a surprise attack by gathering, at a certain place, 85 U.S.-made helicopters it had imported through a third country.

The daily said that, because these U.S.-made helicopters are coated and painted in the same manner as that used for the helicopters belonging to ROK Army units, the ROK Army will be greatly confused in distinguishing between these helicopters and friendly ones in case of a contingency. The daily said further that North Korea has activated a special task force in Pakchon, north of Pyongyang and that 85 U.S.-made Hughes 500-MD/TOW helicopters, which were imported by North Korea, have already been committed to training for a real war after having undergone assembly and maintenance work.

The international military source quoted by the Japanese daily SANKEI said that Pakchon is known to be the site where a unit charged with special missions, such as guerrilla warfare, has been deployed, and that North Korea's activation of a special task force for use for a surprise attack appears to be intended for the conducting of joint operations.

The Hughes 500-MD helicopter, manufactured by the American Hughes Company, weighs 600 kilograms, its total length is 9.3 meters, and its height is 2.53 meters. It is a light attack helicopter. It has been exported to 20 countries, including South Korea, Italy, and Japan.

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BRIEFS

CALL FOR POLITICAL, SOCIAL STABILITY--President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for the additional strengthening of national power to realize peaceful unification of the peninsula during "our generation." He emphasized the necessity to achieve political and social stability and national harmony with a view to establishing favorable atmosphere for the national unification. The president made the remarks after receiving a briefing from Kim Chang-sok, secretary general of the Advisory [Council for] Peaceful Unification Policy, on the council's major policy programs for this year at Chongwadae. The presidential advisory group reported it will step up the spiritual combat capability against the political and ideological warfare that are expected to be waged by North Korea this year. In his report to the president, Kim said the council will activate its structural functions of advising and recommending formulas for peaceful unification policy in order to continue the inter-Korea talks. The group will attempt to create a favorable environment under which North Korea will be unable to turn away from the inter-Korean dialogue, which it unilaterally postponed, Kim said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

STATEMENT ON KOREAN COUPLE'S DEFECTION--Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Tuesday issued a statement saying that "it is fortunate that Mr Sin Sang-ok, a Korean film director, and his actress wife Mrs Choe Un-hui have escaped from North Korea to regain freedom." In the statement read by Kim Hung-su, Foreign Ministry spokesman, the government said that the U.S. Government would "deal with this matter reasonably in accordance with international practice." The Korean Government will cooperate closely with the U.S. Government in this matter, the statement said. The Sin-choe couple, who were abducted by North Koreans in 1978, reportedly escaped and sought refuge at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, Austria last Thursday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1918 GMT 17 Mar 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/105

OLYMPIC GAMES

NKDP EXPRESSES 'REGRET' OVER MINISTERS' STATEMENTS

SK220001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party expressed regret yesterday over government ministers' ensuing statements on the current defense and social situation.

Party spokesman Rep Hong Sa-tok said, "It is surprising that the government publicly emphasizes the possibility of the recurrence of war when full fledged preparations are under way for the Asian and Olympic games."

He was referring to the recent statements by defense and culture-information ministers, warning against the danger of North Korean direct and indirect invasions of the south.

"Our party cannot but fear that such statements may have a bad effect on the national tasks of the Asian and Olympic games, though there is no evidence to rebuke the defense minister's comparison of the military power between South and North Korea as the government holds the monopoly of information," Hong said.

He claimed that constitutional revision is a movement that is to maximize the national capabilities and lead the people to true unity. He urged the government to carry out the revision of the basic law soon and not to allow the North Korean misjudgement that there is an inner split in the South.

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CSO: 4100/107

CHON: NEXT 3 YEARS 'MOST DANGEROUS, CRUCIAL' PERIOD

SK150932 Seoul YONHAP in English 0610 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Cheju, Korea, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday warned that the next 3 years will be "the most dangerous and crucial" period for Korea in the fields of politics, economics and military affairs.

After Gov Chang Pyong-ku presented a briefing on 1986 policy measures on this southern island-province, Chon called on Koreans to be aware of the importance of the cited period and of the integration of the "national capability" in turning the crisis into a turning point for launching another economic take-off.

Pointing out that Cheju Province is the only Korean province that foreigners can enter without entry visas, Chon instructed government officials to take special precautions against possible flaws in national security and defense.

He urged the Cheju officials to maintain an attitude of taking joint responsibility in regional affairs, including the prevention of collective movements and disturbances in the legal order.

In a luncheon he hosted for more than 120 representatives of the province, including exemplary citizens, Chon said it is his "religion" that the country should not miss the rare opportunities for national development, such as the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Quoting Aristotle, the ancient Greek philosopher, the president said, "There would only be chaos and destruction if the nation tried to fulfill at one time all the demands of the people, which vary from person to person."

"If the chaos comes, it is the people who will suffer the ultimate damage," Chon said.

During the briefing session, Gov Chang said that Cheju Province will invest 175.8 billion won (U.S.$198.6 million: one U.S. dollar is worth about 885 won) this year in an international tourist spot.

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CSO: 4100/104

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY BANS UNAUTHORIZED STUMPING RALLIES

SK150041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University yesterday called on its students to refrain from holding unauthorized stumping rallies designed to elect the student council leader.

Saying that such rallies have shattered the academic atmosphere, the state-run university said the "undesirable" remarks and violent acts by students during recent rallies are increasingly becoming politically tainted.

In a statement, the university expressed worry that such remarks and deeds may result in the abandonment of the right to organize the council.

The statement was adopted in a meeting attended by deans of SNU colleges and graduate schools, director of the university library and some key administrative officials.

The statement was apparently referring to the two rounds of rallies the students attempted to stage early this week for the election of the student council leader. The rallies, unsanctioned by the school authorities, were dispersed in clashes between students and riot policemen.

"The main function of a university is to pursue academic and research activities. Therefore, on-campus political activities should never be allowed under any circumstances," it said, apparently in reference to some political remarks, including those on the constitutional revision, recently made by the students.

The university urged the students to actively cooperate in the faculty efforts to restore academic milieu.

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CSO: 4100/104

REPORTAGE ON ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Student Slogans Endanger Security

SK230059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Radical Student Slogans"]

[Text] Despite scattered and isolated campus demonstrations, the majority of college students are confining themselves to academic pursuits. This is, of course, good for campuses, whose primary, irreplaceable goal is to promote and facilitate study.

But we cannot help being concerned about the trend among some student activists to become growingly radical. The increasing isolation of the radical students, whose numbers are decreasing, is causing their slogans to become ever more extremist.

Some of the slogans have gone so far as to be no longer tolerated as mere expressions of idealistic pursuits. Some of them, if left unchecked, could work against the very survival of our country.

Some of the slogans sound similar to those being trumpeted by Communist North Korea which calls for withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and, for that matter, discontinuation of Team Spirit, the joint military exercise which has been conducted annually by South Korean and U.S. troops for defensive purposes. The radical students should give a second thought to their rash slogans, unless they intentionally wish to support Pyongyang's aggressive goals. Before uttering such reckless slogans, they should first understand why the American troops are here and why Team Spirit has had to be conducted.

Needless to say, the U.S. soldiers came here to help repel the North Korean invaders. Since the aggressive intentions of Pyongyang have remained the same as before, the Seoul-Washington joint military drill is necessary as a deterrence. It must be recalled that the Pyongyang Communists launched the southward invasion in 1950 immediately following the pullout of American troops from South Korea. They staged a peace offensive to smokescreen their impending aggression.

Now Pyongyang is stepping up psychological warfare against the South, after completing war preparations. We must guard against its tactics. Appearing gullible to the Pyongyang Communists would only tempt them to resort to military venturism. Hence, we cannot but be concerned about reckless acts by student extremists which would lead Pyongyang to make a miscalculation of the situation here. None of us, whoever we may be, must fall a victim to Pyongyang's psychological warfare aimed at creating internal division, a factor which, in Pyongyang's eyes, is decisively favorable to its strategy.

One must note North Korea's growing military relationship with the Soviet Union which has made a dramatic military buildup in the Far East, with a fourth of its nuclear arsenal assigned to that region. Herein lies the imperative for Seoul and Washington to maintain security cooperation. This and other security efforts on our part are needed to ensure our survival. We must refrain from anything that could jeopardize that survival.

Students Stage On-Campus Rallies

SK250112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] About 1,000 students of three Seoul universities staged on-campus rallies yesterday, shouting slogans, including those against field training for college students.

About 500 sophomores of Yonsei University held a rally in front of the university library opposing the week-long training. They were part of 2,777 male sophomores who were to leave the campus aboard buses for the training site.

At Sogang University, some 300 students held demonstrations after finishing a stumping rally to elect the student council president. About 100 Ewha Woman's University students also held a similar rally for about 40 minutes.

Clergymen Urge National Reconciliation

SK270309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 27 Mar (YONHAP)--Some 1,000 clergymen affiliated with five major Korean Christian clergy organizations Thursday called in a joint statement for national reconciliation and stability in order to promote "the great task of national development."

In a statement, the clergymen said that extreme disputes that "squander national strength" could result in "a great blunder" in Korean history.

For the sake of social stability, they urged Koreans to put an end to their disputes and to work toward reconciliation and the settling of differences.

The statement was adopted after the clergymen held a prayer meeting on behalf of the nation in a hotel here.

The clergymen also appealed to political parties and social organizations to perform their duties on the basis of social stability and harmony and called on schools to exert themselves in the pursuit of study, while doing away with practices that waste national strength.

Police Break Up Campus Protest

HK271144 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 27 Mar (AFP)--Students pelted stones at about 500 riot police who stormed onto the campus of Sungkyungwan University Thursday to break up an anti-government demonstration with tear gas, witnesses said.

They said some 1,000 students had taken part in the demonstration at the university campus here, calling for the "ouster of the dictatorial regime" and abolition of the "fascist constitution."

Similar disturbances occurred Wednesday on the campuses of Seoul National University and Kunguk University.

Police arrested 37 students Wednesday after about 200 people demonstrated outside Seoul's Kuro industrial zone to denounce the government's "repressive" labour policies.

Opposition leaders have said that more than 1,000 students are now under arrest for anti-government activities.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said during a session of parliament which convened 4 days ago to tackle the constitutional issue that some of the slogans the demonstrating students put forward were "inadmissible" as they resembled North Korea's call for a revolution in the south.

Mr No repeated President Chon Tu-hwan's recent proposal that the present constitution be changed in 1989, after the conclusion of the Seoul Olympics.

The opposition is pressing for a constitutional amendment to pave the way for a presidential election through popular vote before Mr Chon's term of office ends in 2 years time.

Police To Disband Command Post

SK270059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A command post of police on the Seoul National University campus is to be disbanded after having been established for only about one week, it was learned yesterday.

The police facility was set up on the third floor of the university headquarters building to effectively cope with violent student activism.

However, police sources said they decided to disband it since it is not welcomed both by students and faculty members.

The facility, which is originally for the prevention of campus disturbances, is to be used occasionally by police only when there arises a need in connection with campus unrest.

Professors Disperse Violent Students

SK280102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] A group of professors disbanded students staging violent rally against riot police in Seoul yesterday. About 200 professors and administrative officials of Konkuk University took stones away from about 70 students engaged in a violent rally in front of the school's main gate around 3:50 pm. The students stopped the rally and returned home. It was quite unusual for professors to actively intervene in student rallies and stop them.

The incident occurred after the university protested the police move into the campus to subdue student rallies in the last 2 days.

University Vice President Yi Chong-kun visited the Tongbu Police Station chief Wednesday, reportedly to protest the "excessive" police action taken against student ralliers.

University President Kwon Yong-chan, meanwhile, invited the police chief to his office yesterday, and asked him not to let riot policemen enter the campus unless requested. He also promised the police chief that professors will actively discourage student ralliers.

Antigovernment demonstrations were staged at three more universities in Seoul yesterday. The three are Sogang, Sungkyunkwan and Kyunghee universities.

Students involved in the rallies numbered about 300 at Sogang, and 100 each at the other two schools.

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KIM YONG-SAM PROPOSES MEETING WITH CHON, KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK250102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Kim Song-pok]

[Text] Pusan--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam Sunday proposed a "tripartite meeting," among President Chon Tu-hwan, Kim Tae-chung and himself, to overcome political crisis and seek the "democratization" of the nation.

In a rally to establish a local office for the constitutional amendment movement in Pusan, the permanent advisor for the opposition New Korea Democratic Party suggested, "If President Chon regards the current situation as a crisis, I urge him to comply with my proposal."

After the rally, NDP members, joined by tens of thousands of Pusan citizens staged a peaceful demonstration along a downtown street. There were no clashes with police.

Kim, a native of nearby Koje, said in his speech at the rally that he would exert his utmost to achieve democracy, through consultations with those from all walks of life, including President Chon.

He then reiterated his earlier warning that a "revolution" would take place if President Chon would not push ahead with measures for democratization.

The rally at the Taehan Cinema in Pusan was attended by about 3,000 NDP members and dissidents. Kim Tae-chung who planned to attend it was checked by police at the Seoul Railway Station.

Kim Yong-sam stressed that the military has to keep its neutral stance in politics under any circumstances. "The military men should devote themselves to the national defense rather than intervene in politics so that the people will respect them," he noted.

NDP President Yi Min-u said that the Pusan branch will be a bastion from which his party will spread the "passion of democratization" across the nation. "The wave of democratization has touched here now and it should not be retreated," he declared.

Kim Tae-chung asserted in a taped speech that President Chon should let the people breathe by putting an end to the current "suffocating political situation."

He accented that the military should assume an absolutely neutral attitude toward politics, warning that its intervention in politics will result in the ruin of both the military and the nation.

On hand were some 70 NDP Assemblymen and many dissident figures, including Ye Chun-ho.

The speakers' addresses were relayed to outside of the movie house through nine loudspeakers for tens of thousands citizens, who gathered there.

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REPORTAGE ON KURO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS SIT-IN

Workers Continue Sit-In

SK250107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Some 40 workers from industrial firms in Kuro and Inchon have continued a sit-in protest at the Chon Tae-il Memorial Hall in Seoul for 3 consecutive days, demanding wage increases and working condition improvements. The protest began on 22 March when they gathered at the memorial hall to pay tribute to Pak Yong-chin, 26, a worker who burned himself to death on 18 March.

About 50 other workers attempted to enter the hall to join their friends waging the sit-in inside, but failed because of the obstruction by combat police forces.

The funeral service for Pak Yong-chin at the hall Sunday was not held because of strong police measures. Seven of the workers are under police custody for questioning.

Meanwhile, the Nambu Police Station arrested 11 people in connection with the joint demonstrations by workers and students at Kuro Industrial Complex on 19 March.

Seven others were sent to summary court and 12 others were served with a warning for their involvement in the protest rally staged to demand wage hikes and better working conditions.

60 Workers Continue Protest

SK260030 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Some 60 workers continued to stage a sit-in protest at the Chon Tae-il Memorial Hall in Seoul for the 4th consecutive day yesterday.

The sit-in began 22 March when the workers from the industrial firms in Kuro and Inchon areas gathered at the hall to take part in a memorial service for Pak Yong-chin who recently burned himself to death.

Four Workers Arrested

SK230122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday put under formal arrest four of the six employees of the Sinheung Precision Co who staged a sit-in protest in a company building on Monday, calling for more pay and better working conditions.

During the protest, Pak Yong-chin, 27, an employee of the firm located in the Kuro Industrial Company, burned himself to death in protest against what he claimed to be the government's repression of the labor movement.

The four arrested include Cho Chang-hwan, 30, a graduate of the department of education in botanics of Seoul National University.

Police also booked the remaining two workers on the same charges.

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KIM CHONG-PIL VIEWS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC ADDRESS

Exercises 'Prudence' in Speech

SK270054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former chairman of the erstwhile ruling Democratic Republican Party, yesterday exercises much prudence in making a public speech not to give the impression that he declared the resumption of political activities. He delivered his first public address to a welcoming ceremony at the Hotel Shilla since he returned home from the United States a month ago.

The ceremony hosted by the Fraternity Club for National Revitalization, a group of former DRP members, was attended by about 1,500 of his followers.

In the 10-minute impromptu address, Kim said, "Let's renew our will to resume the task of the modernization of the nation which started under the assassinated President Pak Chong-hui since the early 1960s."

"I hope that you will display the consistent intention to revitalize the nation with firm determination and courage," he told the participants.

He went on, "The modernization of the nation is the way to the national revitalization." He added that the modernization means the "democratization" of the nation in politics, the accomplishment of economic self-reliance and the development of traditional culture.

Mixed Response to Remarks Noted

SK280128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Senior members of the ruling DJP chose to remain silent yesterday with regard to the virtual resumption of political activities by the former leader of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party.

The DJP spokesman refused to make an official comment on the "welcoming ceremony" for Kim Chong-pil held at Hotel Shilla Wednesday.

As to Kim's remarks, Rep Sim Myong-po simply said: "Who will object when he devotes himself to national development?"

Asked of the possibility that the ruling DJP makes an alliance with the Fraternity Club for National Revitalization made up of the supporters of Kim, he made no answer.

"A considerable number of" DJP members were learned to have attended the welcoming ceremony. They were most those who had been associated with the former ruling party.

Rep Pak Chan-chong of the major opposition NDP, who was a member of the DRP, asserted that "he certainly is one of the leaders in our times but now he should clear himself (from past wrongdoings)."

"He should clarify his political direction, rather than making ambiguous remarks," Pak said.

Kim Yong-chae, floor leader of the minor opposition KNP, said that his party will keep friendly relations with Kim J.P., recalling that the KNP president had declared recently his intention to welcome "J.P." Kim as president if he would join the KNP.

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DAILY VIEWS UPCOMING DEBATE OVER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SK150050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Code of Parliamentary Conduct"]

[Text] The National Assembly is to open its first working session of the year next week, amid precarious political circumstances involving the issue of amending the Constitution, a divisive issue that is likely to touch off heated debate between the ruling and opposition parties.

While the rival parties are bracing themselves in working out tactics for the parliamentary sitting, another controversial question has emerged with regard to the ruling Democratic Justice Party's move to revise the National Assembly Law in its apparent efforts to curtail and punish "obstructive" maneuvers by oppositionists on the floor.

An amendment to the Assembly Law has been discussed for some time, especially in the wake of the unilateral parliamentary passage of the 1986 national budget bill by the government party and the subsequent protest, including physical melees, staged by opposition lawmakers last December.

Thus disclosed earlier this week was a draft revision by the ruling party, which highlighted a marked strengthening of disciplinary measures against "delinquent" lawmakers, while conspicuously expanding the authority and power of the speaker in managing the parliamentary function and in ensuring orderly proceedings.

The DJP draft envisions, among other points, institutional safeguards against sit-ins and other disorderly or violent acts on the Assembly premises, which may prompt the speaker to call in security guards to remove parliamentarians in question from the scene.

Of course, there is no denying that proper guidelines or codes of conduct are necessary to forestall an abnormal functioning of the legislature and, moreover, to prevent the recurrence of violence in whatever form in the parliamentary chamber.

At the same time, it is to be noted that a desirable way of safeguarding an orderly and productive legislative function, as well as of elevating the dignity of lawmakers, be devised by the voluntary conduct on the part of parliamentarians themselves, rather than by the force of legal provisions armed with rigid disciplinary steps.

After all, the Assembly serves as the nation's political forum for the people's representatives, who in turn are expected to behave themselves. Besides, the mode of parliamentary function has been more often affected by the prevailing political climate than legal force.

Accordingly, it is hoped that far-reaching political insights by both ruling and opposition politicians will be duly reflected in the forthcoming debate on a revision of the Assembly Law.

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GOVERNMENT STUDIES FORMATION OF CONSTITUTION PANEL

'Multiple Plans' Under Study

SK160400 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The government has embarked on the work of embodying President Chon Tu-hwan's idea to set up a special committee on the Constitution at the presidential office.

President Chon bared in his 24 February meeting with party leaders a plan to establish an ad hoc panel on the Constitution at his office, and the Cabinet resolved on 6 March to form the proposed panel as soon as possible.

Government sources said yesterday that the government is studying "multiple plans" about the panel's name, organization, function and selection of its members.

The National Assembly is also planning the establishment of a special committee on the Constitution in the upcoming extra session, but the rival parties are pitted against each other over the name, function and deadline for activities.

The sources said that the government is now screening some 100 candidates for the committee members since the end of last month.

The candidates were chosen from among scholars in areas pertaining to the Constitution, political science, economics and administrations, in addition to lawyers, and ranking government officials, according to them.

The names of the panel which the government is now studying are "Committee for the Study of the Constitution," "Committee for the Study of Constitutional Matters," and "Committee on the Revision of the Constitution," they said.

The committee will study basic data on both the direct presidential election and the indirect election systems, the parliamentary Cabinet system and the double executive system in preparation for its possible drafting of a revision bill, the sources said.

The ruling camp, as proposed by Chon, plans to rewrite the Constitution in 1989 after the peaceful transfer of power in 1988 against the opposition camp's call for the revision this fall.

The opposition camp opposes the establishment of the government's special committee, claiming that the operation of the committee is "a waste of national energy."

The projected parliamentary special committee on the Constitution is good enough for the study and amendment of the basic law, the oppositionists argue.

Parties Working Out Strategies

SK150045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The rival parties are gearing up to map out strategies on the crucial issue of constitutional amendment to be debated in the year's first full House sitting, opening next Friday.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party held "floor strategy" meetings yesterday, respectively, mainly to discuss ways of countering the other party's plan on constitutional revision.

The DJP maintains that the basic law should be rewritten in 1989, after achieving a peaceful transfer of government in 1988, for the first time in the Republic's history.

On the contrary, the NDP claims the Constitution should be revised this fall and a new government should be established next year under the revised Constitution.

The sharp partisan confrontation over the question, plus the National Assembly Law revision issue, is espected to make the 20-day extra session suffer rough sailing.

In its floor strategy meeting, the DJP decided to concentrate on weakening the opposition camp's "out-of-parliament" struggle for constitutional revision and on bringing all pending political issues into the parliament.

The party also decided to seek to revise the Assembly Law "to prevent violent acts of lawmakers at the Assembly" during the special session.

The party aims at weakening the NDP's political offensives for constitutional revision by tackling the issue of the revision of the House Law.

On the other hand, the opposition NDP will focus its floor activities on asserting the necessity of constitutional revision and the legality of the ongoing signature-gathering campaign, while pointing out the "fictitiousness" of the ruling camp's offer to amend the basic law in 1989.

The party reaffirmed its earlier position that a parliamentary ad hoc committee should be formed, on the presumption that the Constitution will be revised in 1988. The name of the special panel should be the "Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment," it should be composed of Assemblymen of the same number from ruling and opposition parties, and it should conclude its work by the end of this year's regular House session.

Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, said in the meeting that the "upcoming extraordinary House session is so important as to determine the success or failure of parliamentary politics."

He asserted that the DJP must lead national politics on the occasion of the House session "fairly and squarely," thus to help the people trust the ruling party.

"The opposition forces are certain to resort to every way and means in the House sitting for their struggles for constitutional revision, both inside and outside the House," No said.

Floor leader Yi Se-ki said that the DJP will operate the House session flexibly, based on the principle that all political issues should be tackled in the parliament.

"We will strive to expand the national consensus on 'grand politics' (proposed by the president) during the session," Yi said.

Yi, who also is a chairman of the House Steering Committee, made it clear that the DJP will deal with "urgent" bills related to the people's livelihood, including some 41 bills pending at the House.

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REPORTAGE ON 20-DAY SPECIAL HOUSE SESSION

Parties Agree on Agenda

SK190111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong yesterday posted a notice the 129th special Assembly session will be convened from Friday through 9 April.

According to an agreement reached between rival parties last week, the upcoming 20-day special sitting is slated to discuss three agendas during an interpellation: political (including diplomacy and national security), economic and social affairs.

Before the question and answer session, the Assembly is to hear a policy report from Prime Minister No Sin-yong and speeches from the leaders of the three major parties. However, rival parties have yet to reach an accord on the length of the interpellation session and the allocation of interpellators among floor negotiation groups.

To iron out remaining disagreements, senior vice floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice and major opposition New Korea Democratic parties met yesterday at a Seoul hotel.

But the meeting produced no visible result as they adhered to their previous positions; the DJP proposed a completion of the interpellation session by next Saturday while the NKDP demanded the 6-day question-answer sitting end 31 March, the day after the party holds a rally for a constitutional change in Kwangju.

Schedule for 20-Day Session

SK210038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly starts a 20-day special session today. An opening ceremony is slated for 2 pm.

The Democratic Justice, New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties yesterday reached an agreement on a schedule for this year's first session yesterday. The agreement came on the eve of the convocation of the session, ending days of wrangling over the timetable.

The schedule calls for Prime Minister No Sin-yong to brief the unicameral 275-member Assembly on the overall state administration affairs tomorrow.

The leaders of the three major parties will deliver keynote speeches Monday, most probably focusing on pro and con arguments on an early rewriting of the Constitution.

A 6-day interpellation session, the highlight of the special sitting, is scheduled for Tuesday through 31 March.

The Assembly will query the government on political, diplomatic and security affairs Monday and Tuesday.

The Assembly, which was inaugurated last April, will quiz the government on economic issues Thursday and Friday.

A 2-day interpellation on social affairs is reserved for 29 and 21 March.

The inquiry session will be followed by a [word indistinct], which will last from 1-7 April.

The Assembly will resume a plenary session 8 April to act on bills and other agenda items which will be referred by standing committees. The session will conclude 9 April.

Briefing reporters on the results of a meeting of senior vice floor leaders yesterday, Rep Chong Si-chae of the DJP said, "We have yet to set the date for confirmation of the appointment of a new chief justice."

Chong said the ruling DJP proposed that the confirmation motion be handled tomorrow, while the main opposition NKDP insisted that it be dealt with on 9 April.

The majority vice floor leader said rival parties will continue negotiation to set the timing for it.

If rival parties fail to reach an accord, "We (DJP) may have no choice but to push ahead with our own plan," he said.

He pointed out the confirmation concerns the formation of a governing body and should take precedence over "ordinary issues."

Speaker Yi Chae-hyong has already requested the chairman of the Steering Committee to seek action on the confirmation motion tomorrow, he said.

Meanwhile, the DJP and KNP will convene separate meetings of their lawmakers in the Assembly building today to add finishing touches on their floor strategies.

The majority party intends to allocate top priority to attracting all political debates to the Assembly forum, thus weakening the rationale for "politics outside the Assembly."

The NKDP called a similar meeting yesterday and adopted a resolution demanding the revision of the Constitution within this year.

Editorial Urges Conciliatory Approach

SK210058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Parliamentary Task"]

[Text] The National Assembly is to open today a 20-day extraordinary session, the first working session for the year, amid precarious and indeed bleak prospects of its proceedings.

For one thing, on the eve of the opening, the ruling and opposition parties were still at odds in setting an overall timetable of the parliamentary activity during the session, even though the sitting had been convoked jointly by the parties.

Overshadowing the Assembly session and, for that matter, the political world at large is the long-standing divisive question over an amendment to the Constitution, which is accompanied by a number of touchy issues.

While the government camp has been adamant in its professed stand that a constitutional revision may be undertaken only after the presidential election conducted under the existing basic law and the staging of the Seoul Olympics, both slated for 1988, the opposition camp is stuck to its demand that the amendment be made within this year, bracing itself to push through the controversial drive aimed at garnering public support.

As for the upcoming Assembly session, the ruling party appears to be employing tactics to converge the constitutional debate within the boundary of the Assembly floor, as against the opposition's obvious attempt to wage the political campaign for rewriting the basic law both in and out of the parliament.

Owing to such contradictory approaches, the rival parties have been helplessly pitted against each other, even in setting business schedules for the Assembly session, which is laden with piles of bills necessitating prompt legislative actions, many of which are related to economic affairs and the people's livelihood.

For the general public, the persisting political stalemate offers nothing but profound worries, lest it might touch off a disatrous clash between the contending parties, resulting in a chaotic situation.

Accordingly, the political actors of both the government and opposition camps are earnestly called upon once again to restore composure and assume broad-minded postures to find room for compromise through meaningful dialogue and debate, getting rid of "all or nothing" stands.

The need for such a conciliatory approach seems to be all the more acute at this stage, as the forthcoming Assembly session may prove to be at a crucial turning point in the path of the nation's political development.

Assembly Convenes Special Session

SK210856 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 21 Mar (YONHAP)--The National Assembly Friday convened a 20-day extra session to deal with state affairs and pending political issues. During the session, the lawmakers will hear administrative reports from Prime Minister No Sin-yong and will interpellate the government.

According to the timetable agreed upon by floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties, Prime Minister No will deliver an address in a plenary session Saturday, and leaders of the three major political parties will deliver keynote addresses on Monday.

The legislators will take the podium to ask the government about various issues in plenary sessions, scheduled for 25-31 March.

After 7 days of activities in respective standing committees until 7 April, the unicameral legislature will convene plenary sessions 8 and 9 April to act on bills and motions.

Meanwhile, the rival parties are expected to engage in fierce debates over political issues, such as the establishment of an ad hoc committee to deal with the matter of constitutional revision, political observers here said.

The ruling and opposition parties are expected to wrangle over the christening of the committee and the period of the committee's existence, they said.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has demanded that the committee be called the "National Assembly's Special Committee on the Constitution" and that the proposed body be in operation until the tenure of office of the current Assembly expires in 1989.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party insists that the committee should be called the "Special Committee for the Revision of the Constitution" and that it be in operation only until the end of this year's regular National Assembly session, scheduled for 3 months from late September.

In an opening ceremony Friday, Speaker Yi Chae-hyong appealed to the Assembly members to develop democracy through bipartisan dialogue within the house.

Noting that the National Assembly has been unable to carry out its function as the "stage of dialogue" to solve state problems since late last year, Yi stressed that the current special Assembly should be a place for dialogue and reconciliation.

All the cabinet ministers attended the meeting.

DJP Chairman on Constitutional Revision

SK210916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 21 Mar (YONHAP)--No Tae-u, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Friday that the constitution should not be revised until 1988 under any circumstance and his party will discuss its revision in 1989.

"The most important national task now is the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics" he emphasized.

No made the remarks in a speech before a general meeting of DJP lawmakers.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has demanded that the constitution be revised within 1986, for the direct election of the president.

Meanwhile, Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the DJP, explained that his party's basic position is that the constitution can be revised in 1989 in accordance with the people's intention after going through the necessary procedures written in the constitution.

"The DJP thinks its biggest task is to prevent the long-term seizure of power by one man and to establish a tradition of peaceful change of government. The DJP's position is that the constitution can be revised in accordance with the public opinion, after we establish such a tradition," Sim added.

Government, DJP Work Out Strategies

SK210054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday discussed strategies for the special National Assembly session to open today.

Party sources said that they shared the view in the meeting that the opposition camp's "illegal struggle" outside the parliament should be dealt with "sternly" as it will impede social stability.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, DJP Chairman No Tae-u and other high-ranking officials from the two sides, they said.

The DJP bared in the meeting that it would try to realize the revision of the National Assembly Law designed to prevent lawmakers' violence at the Assembly, the sources said.

The party also made it clear that it would not back off from its position on the question of creating a special parliamentary committee on the Constitution.

As to the controversial issue of naming the envisioned ad hoc panel, the DJP revealed in the meeting that the panel should be named the "Special Committee on the Constitution." It will never yield to the opposition demand that the panel be called the "Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment," the sources said.

Meanwhile, the DJP will hold a caucus of its lawmakers at the Assembly this morning to finalize its floor strategies for the extra House session.

NKDP To Seek Basic Law Revision

SK210056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will devote its whole efforts in the National Assembly for the struggle to secure a firm ground for constitutional revision within this year.

In a meeting for floor strategy, it reaffirmed that the amendment to the basic law to introduce the direct presidential election system is a "call of the era which should be achieved at any cost."

The NDP urged the government to withdraw its overture to revise the Constitution in 1989, 1 year after the stepdown of incumbent President Chon Tu-hwan.

In a resolution adopted in a party caucus, the NDP prodded the ruling camp to accept the opposition proposal for constitutional revision in 1986 and a presidential election in 1987.

The opposition party will take a tough offensive of demanding resignation of ministers of education, culture-information, home affairs and justice for the alleged mismanagement of education policies and a stern crackdown on the NDP's signature-gathering campaign.

The NDP whose floor strength falls short of the quorum for the introduction of a dismissal motion against a Cabinet minister yesterday left it for the party president and whip to decide on whether the NDP should seek joint actions with minor opposition parties.

Accord Sought for Constitutional Change

SK250045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party stressed that the revision of the current Constitution will be possible only through an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties.

Party Chairman No Tae-u warned that the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party should not "rush out into the street" to incite the people in an attempt to seek the revision of the basic law.

"The only constitutional way by which the NDP can achieve the amendment is to draw an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties," No said.

He pointed out that even the ruling party alone, which has 53 percent, or 148 seats, of a total of 276 seats of the National Assembly, let alone the opposition NDP, cannot attain a constitutional change without support from the other party.

The current Constitution requires the approval of over two-thirds of the National Assembly for its amendment, to be finalized in a national referendum.

Therefore, he suggested that an ad hoc House committee on the basic law be installed in the Assembly to reach an agreement with regard to the constitutional revision.

The DJP chairman also asserted that it is the proper means for the national democratization to carry out the peaceful transfer of power through presidential election under the current Constitution.

No claimed that there had been a national consensus supporting the unprecedented peaceful transition of power in the national referendum conducted in 1980, which approved the current charter.

He went on, "Such a significant consensus should not be broken by a few politicians or by a minority party."

The No 2 leader of the ruling party suggested that the Presidential Election Law may be revised, if necessary, through an accord between the rival parties prior to the next presidential election.

As to the recent NDP movements, including the signature-collecting campaign to seek the constitutional amendment, No asserted that it could be considered as an attempt to take political power by way of revolutionary means. He criticized that some oppositionists have attempted to incite the people to support the constitutional revision to reintroduce a direct presidential election system with allegations that it will solve all the problems the nation is facing.

The common people, particularly the middle class, want a gradual reform and growth of the nation, the retired four-star general said.

By successfully undergoing such national tasks as the Asian Games this year and the Olympics in 1988, the nation will join the ranks of advanced countries, thus forming a basis for the national reunification, No said.

NKDP Refuses 1988 Elections Participation

HK241000 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 Mar (AFP)--The main opposition party declared Monday it would refuse to take part in the next presidential poll in 1988 unless the government first amended the electoral system.

But the ruling party, while it said it was prepared to work with the opposition for changes in the electoral law, tacitly rejected the opposition's demand for presidential polls by direct election.

Opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Chairman Yi Min-u in a major policy address called the present system of electing the president by an indirect electoral college "undemocratic."

He said in the opposition's most clearcut warning to date that the NKDP would refuse to take part in the elections unless the system was changed. "The entire nation will totally reject such an election," he added.

The next presidential election is due in 1988.

Mr Yi told a full parliamentary session declared that "the sooner the Constitution is amended (to provide for presidential elections by popular vote), the better it is to end trouble and misfortune."

However, ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Chairman No Tae-u tacitly rejected the opposition demand by telling Parliament that it was "most reasonable for democratic development" that the next presidential election be held in accordance with the present Constitution, for a peaceful transfer of power.

He quickly added that the ruling party was prepared to work with the opposition minority for changes in the presidential electoral law, but did not spell out what these changes were.

The NKDP demand, reiterated by Mr Yi in his speech, is that the present Constitution be amended this year before President Chon Tu-hwan ends his term in office in February 1988.

President Chon as a compromise has proposed that the constitutional changes be carried out in 1989 after a new president is elected by the existing system.

"Does this mean that President Chon intends to run for the presidency once again under a newly revised Constitution?" Mr Lee asked in his speech. The present Constitution limits the president to only one 7-year term.

The opposition party has called a nationwide petition campaign pressing for constitutional change and on Sunday organised a rally in the southern city of Pusan where several thousand people shouted anti-government slogans.

No Sin-yong Views Constitutional Revision

SK251323 Seoul YONHAP in English 1206 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 25 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday it is the government's position that the revision of the constitution may be considered in 1989 after conducting "the three national tasks."

No stressed that now is the time for the government and the people to make concerted efforts to accomplish the tasks successfully. The three national tasks are the 1986 Asian Games, a peaceful power transfer under the current constitution and the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

In testimony before the National Assembly, No said, "Since his inauguration in 1981, President Chon has believed in the fact that only the realization of the single 7-year term of presidency and the peaceful change of political power can bring about democracy in the nation."

No also said that a constitutional research committee may be established in the government as occasion demands to study the issue of rewriting the constitution. He was answering to calls for constitutional rewriting made by Rep Pak Yong-man of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party and Rep Kim Kwang-su of the Korea National Party.

The prime minister said that the government is conducting working-level studies of a plan to establish a constitutional committee, as the president is authorized to propose constitutional amendments.

The timing for the inauguration of the body is subject to further research, he added.

Replying to questions concerning inter-Korean relations, he said the government will make steady and persistent efforts to realize a meeting of top leaders of South and North Korea.

NKP Leader Calls for Direct Election

SK250050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Man-sop, president of the second opposition Korea National Party, said yesterday that the genuine peaceful transfer of power can be realized only when the president is elected by the people's own hands. "The absolute majority of the people are eager to elect the president by their own hands," he said, calling for the constitutional amendment to adopt the direct presidential election system.

He demanded that the basic law be revised before the incumbent president finishes his official term. "The next president ought to be elected under the revised Constitution," he stressed.

He rejected the ruling party's plan to rewrite the basic law in 1989 claiming that "the idea is both unreasonable and unpersuasive."

"Why are the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the government attempting to delay the constitutional revision while agreeing on the necessity of the revision?" he asked.

"The DJP should acknowledge the fact that the people decline to accept the idea of revision in 1989 as it is," he said.

"Since the Assembly has to make its best effort to find out national consensus, the Assembly should establish a special committee on the Constitution during the present extra session," he said.

The second opposition party leader proposed that "a high-level political talk" be held between the ruling and opposition camps to seek a "grand compromise" on difficult political problems, including the revision of the basic law.

He also said that the military should neither intervene in politics under any circumstances nor exercise any influence on politics in the days ahead.

"The real democracy can be realized only when the politics are led by civilians."

Lawmakers Heatedly Debate Revision

SK260016 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Mar 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The National Assembly yesterday started a 6-day interpellation session on overall state affairs with the attendance of Cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

In the inquiry of government policies on political affairs, diplomacy and national security yesterday, Assemblymen from rival parties engaged in a hot debate on the constitutional amendment issue.

Three legislators took the floor to question the government's policy on political matters yesterday. They were Rep Pak Yong-man of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, Rep Kim Kwang-su of the minor opposition Korea National Party and Rep Na Sok-ho of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Calling for the reintroduction of the direct presidential election system, Rep Pak said that the election of the president by electoral college is a "formality" to rubber-stamp the ruling party candidate.

He went on that the DJP assertion of revising the basic law in 1989, one year after the end of the current presidential term is a "scheme to prolong the grip of power."

He then asked the government to disclose who ordered the house arrest of NDP members and "fighters for democracy" and the blockade of the NDP headquarters to impede the NDP's signature-gathering campaign last month.

Rep Kim of the KNP asserted that the present "political crisis" resulted from the controversial issue of the constitutional revision and therefore the crisis will never be overcome without the amendment to the Constitution.

He asked whether or not the ruling camp has withdrawn its pledge to revise the basic law in 1989, pointing out that DJP leaders said in the 21 March caucus that the question will depend on the situation in 1989.

Rep Na of the DJP asked the prime minister why government authorities have stopped arraigning those involved in the NDP's signature-collecting campaign since a meeting between the president and leaders of the three political parties 24 February.

He inquired whether the prime minister is still sure that peaceful transfer of power will be carried out without fail, in February 1988, given growing skepticism among some people.

The DJP lawmaker also asked No to disclose how the government is working on the formation of a special committee on the basic law under the presidential office.

Opposition Demands Direct Presidential Vote

SK270057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition lawmakers were again all-out to demand the revision of the constitution to reintroduce the direct presidential election system within this year in a House interpellation session for the second day in a row yesterday.

Ruling party members, however, focused their questions on diplomatic matters and national security problems.

Rep Ho Kyong-man of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed that "Our demand for the revision of the basic law is inevitable because the current law rules out the possibility of electing a president according to the will of the people."

"The Chief Executive should be elected by the will of the people. Otherwise, any system cannot be said to be democratic," he argued.

"Even Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, who had stood aloof from politics, termed the present situation a crisis, and stated that in his view the only way to tide the nation over this crisis is to democratize the country through constitutional revision," he noted.

He then asked Prime Minister No Sin-yong what he thought of the cardinal's view.

He also said that the nation could not experience a peaceful change of power in the past, not because of loopholes in the political systems, but because of the "greed of the then rulers and of some political soldiers who forgot their duty."

Rep Chang Ki-uk, also from the NDP, claimed that the current Constitution "was enacted under martial law, so it has a clear-cut defect." "Therefore, the defect cannot be corrected only by the realization of the president's single term," he said.

"The regime of the Democratic Justice Party will be able to restore its legitimacy only when it corrects the defects of the current Constitution," he claimed.

The two NDP lawmakers also pressed the government on the police cordon around NDP headquarters to deter the signature-collecting campaign and on the indictment of 17 party lawmakers allegedly involved in the violence case at the Assembly.

Rep Chang further claimed that the true picture of the "incident" that took place during a dinner party for Defense Committee members Saturday should be bared nakedly in order to eradicate groundless rumors and to help "develop" the military.

Rep Yi Pom-chun of the ruling DJP stated in the course of a question that "now is the most dangerous time for the nation's security." "Our internal problems--political strife, campus commotions, and others--appear to be a serious element jeopardizing our security," he said.

"Such problems may lead the North Korean Communists to miscalculate that now is a golden opportunity to invade the south," he said.

The retired Army general urged the administration to work out due measures to prevent the excessive inflow of people into the metropolitan area, which he pointed out is "an obstacle" to the defense of the area.

Rep Kim Hyong-uk of the DJP asked about the possibility for holding talks between the highest authorities of the South and North.

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FURTHER REPORT ON 23 MAR NKDP SPONSORED MEETING

SK241114 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] At 1400 on the afternoon of 23 March, the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] held a meeting at the Taehan theater in Pusanjin-Ku, Pusan, to form the Pusan chapter of the Committee for Promoting Constitutional Revision (the chairman of this chapter is party Vice President Yi Ki-taek), with the participation of party President Yi Min-u, party adviser Kim Yong-san, and national assemblymen from the NKDP.

More than 3,000 party members and ordinary citizens participated in this meeting. Many people who could not enter the theater watched the proceedings of the meeting, standing along the streets and alleys around the theater.

In a speech, party President Yi said: The formation of the Pusan chapter can be compared to the development of a democratic position by the Pusan citizens, who played a decisive role in bringing an end to the Yusin system. We can readily expedite the democratization of the country when we successfully perform our duty in assuming the role of taking the lead in the struggle for constitutional revision, in which we should not retreat and in which we have no place to retreat.

Party adviser Kim said: The peaceful transfer of power is only possible not when the person concerned is replaced but when the people can choose their leader in accordance with their free will. Who among our people would admit that the type of presidential election conducted in 1981 was a function for the peaceful transfer of power?

Party adviser Kim declared that if the presidential election is conducted in 1988 under the present Constitution, the NKDP will never send a candidate to this election.

Through a recorded cassette, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, who failed to participate in the meeting because police forces in Seoul made him return to his home, urged the present regime to ease the suffocating political situation and to guarantee the political neutrality of the military and a fair election. He then said: If the presidential election in 1988 is conducted under the present Constitution, we will never participate in it.

At a press conference conducted prior to the meeting, party President Yi said: The NKDP will inquire into the forcible convocation of the National Assembly session on 22 March in connection with the incident involving the dinner party of the National Assembly Defense Committee on 21 March. On 24 March, in a speech intended to make it possible for the National Assembly session to proceed and progress, we will demand an investigation into the incident.

Party President Yi said that he plans to form a special committee for an investigation into the incident.

At 1630 the same day, following the conclusion of the meeting, party members who participated in the meeting and citizens who were outside the meeting side marched, under the leadership of party President Yi and party adviser Kim, toward the building of the NKDP Pusanjin chapter some 600 meters from the meeting site. Citizens who were along the streets and alleys in the area encompassing Somyon crossroads joined the march, filling the 6-meter-long four-lane street linking the Taehan theater and Somyon crossroads.

Because of this, traffic in this area was at a standstill for a while. However, there was no clash between the marching crowd and police forces.

Upon arriving at the spot in front of the office of the NKDP Pusanjin chapter at 1640 in the afternoon, the party that sponsored the meeting urged the crowd to maintain order. After holding a ceremony to hang a signboard denoting the Committee for Promoting Constitutional Revision, party President Yi and party adviser Kim bade farewell to the citizens and moved toward Somyon crossroads.

When the party that sponsored the meeting left the party building, students and some citizens tried to stage a street demonstration, shouting slogans, singing songs, and forming ranks and huddling. Police forces began to suppress them by driving them toward sidewalks and alleys. People who gathered in the area encompassing Somyon crossroads dispersed at 1800.

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CSO: 4107/114

NKDP DELEGATION TO ATTEND SEMINAR IN U.S.

Review of Decision Urged

SK210102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] In a party caucus yesterday to discuss floor strategy for a special House session, Rep Kim Hyon-su strongly urged party leaders to review the decision that NDP President Yi Min-u will lead a delegation to a U.S. Democratic Party-sponsored seminar.

He asserted that April will be "the most crucial period" for the struggle for constitutional revision, asking why President Yi himself should lead the delegation. Kim said that in April the party should concentrate all its energy on the struggle for the amendment to the Constitution during the extra House session.

He also pointed out that many rallies to establish local branches of the Center for the Promotion of the Constitutional Revision are to be held across the nation.

"It is the time to stage an intensive struggle for the amendment, led by the party president. Even if the exchange with the U.S. Democratic Party is important, the party president should not go abroad," he argued.

The NDP plans to dispatch a group of legislators to a seminar on Korean affairs which will be sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) on 13-19 April.

Yesterday the party named members of the delegation. They are, besides the party president, Reps Kim Tong-yong, Chang Ki-uk, Hong Sa-tok, Yi Yong-chun, Chong Chae-mun, Kim Hyon-kyu, Kim Tong-kyu and Pak Sil.

22 Member Group to Attend

SK260956 Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 26 Mar (YONHAP)--The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Wednesday established a 22-member delegation to attend a workshop sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, which is affiliated with the U.S. Democratic Party.

The workshop will be held 13-19 April in the United States.

Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the NKDP, will lead the delegation, which will include 14 other lawmakers and seven NKDP staff members.

The 14 legislators are Kim Hyon-kyu, So Sok-chae, Yi Yong-chun, Yi Chae-kon, Ho Kyong-ku, Pak Sil, An Tong-sun, Chang Ki-uk, Pan Hyong-sik, Yi Chol, Chung Chae-mun, Ko Han-chun, Yun Yong-tak and Song Hyon-sop.

Many NKDP Members Oppose Visit

SK280119 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday gave up leading his party's mammoth delegation to a seminar sponsored by the National Democratic Institute of the U.S. Democratic Party.

Earlier, he had planned to head the delegation composed of 15 lawmakers and seven other senior party members against strong criticism among party members.

Many party members are still critical of the "junket of a large number of lawmakers" in April when the party has many things to do with regard to its struggle for "democratization of the nation."

The seminar of the NDI led by Sen Walter Mondale is slated for 13-19 April.

The party named floor leader Kim Tong-yong to lead the delegation. Of the 22 delegates, only a few are said to be able to speak English "fluently" enough to express their political views.

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CSO: 4100/106

BRIEFS

LEADERS DISCUSS STRATEGY--New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u yesterday discussed with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam about the floor strategy for the coming 20-day extra House session beginning Friday. In a get-together at Kim Yong-sam's house, the opposition leaders reaffirmed that the NDP will make political offensives against the ruling camp during the session, while pushing ahead with the ongoing signature-garnering campaign for constitutional amendment across the nation. They also discussed the projected exchange with the U.S. Democratic Party, including the formation of a delegation to a seminar on Korean affairs in Washington next month. The NDP plans to dispatch a group of Assemblymen to the seminar to be sponsored by the U.S. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) led by Sen Walter Mondale. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

GUARD AROUND FOREIGN INSTALLATIONS--Seoul 15 Mar (YONHAP)--The National Police Headquarters (NPH) Saturday directed police stations throughout Korea to strengthen procedures to guard government buildings and foreign installations to counter any possible attempts by militant students to seize the buildings. The directive was based on intelligence information concerning "written plans and instructions" for seizing certain buildings and holding sit-ins. The information has been circulated among some anti-government students, police sources said. Among the buildings targeted by the students are the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, the Labor Ministry, police stations and buildings housing foreign agencies, the sources said. The plans and instructions for staging blitz-like seizures of the buildings contain the names of the targeted buildings and other details, including the number of guards on duty and the locations of entrances, they added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 15 Mar 86] /9604

FKI CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE BROKEN INTO--Sixteen student activists, including some coeds, broke into the chairman's office of the Federation of Korean Industries yesterday only to be arrested by policemen. According to a spokesman of the FKI, the students, believed to be from Yonsei, Ehwa and Hongik Universities, intruded into the office on the second floor of the FKI building in Yoido at around 12:20 pm. At the time, a female secretary was in the office alone during the lunch hour. Hyundai Chairman Chong Chu-yong is FKI chairman. The students were all led away to Yongdungpo

Police Station by the police immediately after their intrusion. It was learned that police forces had been stationed right next to the office for several days on a tip some students were planning to seize the office. No injuries were reported, but two windows were broken in brief scuffle between students and policemen. Before being arrested, the students shouted a slogan condemning conglomerates as "compradors" and attempted to scatter 200 leaflets called "note to eight million workers." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE--An estimated 1,000 Yonsei students and about 300 students of Seoul National University yesterday staged violent rallies at their campuses, shouting antigovernment slogans and hurling stones at riot policemen who moved into the campuses to disperse them. At Yonsei University, police fired teargas shells in order to scatter about 400 ralliers who were gathered in front of a school library around 1 pm to hear speeches of candidates running for the student council chairman. The number of ralliers suddenly increased to about 1,000 when police attempted to lead away eight students. The violent rally of exchanging stones and tear-gas shells lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours. Students at the SNU hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at about 1,200 riot policemen who entered the campus to foil the projected inauguration ceremony of a new student council scheduled for 1 pm. Students were disbanded about 20 minutes later. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

KIM CHONG-PIL MEETS LAWMAKERS--Kim Chong-pil, former prime minister under the late President Pak Chong-hui, wined and dined yesterday with a few political leaders, including KNP President Yi Man-sop, at a Seoul hotel. Also present were Reps Yi Chol-sung and Kim Su-han of the NKDP and former prime minister Chong Il-kwon who arranged the dinner meeting. Kim's aides said "nothing political" was discussed at the dinner which was intended as "just a meeting of those who once engaged in politics together (with Kim)." Kim returned to Seoul 25 February after staying 1 and 1/2 years in the United States. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Mar 86 p 4] /9604

NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB SEEKS PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM--The New Conservative Club yesterday proposed the revision of Constitution to clear the way for a parliamentary government system. Rep Yu Han-yol, leader of the 12-lawmaker group, alleged in a news conference the current interparty confrontation over the timing of a constitutional revision is "a cause of national catastrophe." To break the deadlock, he insisted the basic law be changed "as soon as possible" to introduce parliamentary government system, the National Assembly be dissolved and the next president be elected by a new Assembly. Yu added the group will be able to invite eight more lawmakers to join them and form a floor negotiation group "sooner or later." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE--President Chon Tu-hwan has nominated Kim Yong-chol, a Supreme Court justice, as new chief justice, it was disclosed yesterday. The government yesterday submitted a motion to the National Assembly, seeking its consent for Kim's appointment as the ninth chief justice. Kim, 62, now concurrently serves as director of the Office of Court Administration. He will succeed Yu Tae-hung whose 5-year term of office expires on 15 April. Born in Songju in Kyongsangbuk-do, Kim has served in the bench for 29 years, the last 11 years as a Supreme Court justice. He assumed the current post as the top court administrator on 17 April 1981. Once appointed as chief justice, Kim will reshuffle eight out of the 12 Supreme Court justices whose 5-year terms are due to expire on 17 April. Under the Constitution, justices will be reappointed by the president on the recommendation of the chief justice. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

MOTIONS AGAINST FOUR MINISTERS--The opposition New Korea Democratic Party and the Korea National Party yesterday decided to jointly introduce a motion for the dismissal of four Cabinet ministers for their "mismanagement of government policies and the crackdown on the opposition movement for constitutional revision." The four Cabinet members are ministers of education, culture-information, justice and home affairs. The major opposition NDP which has a floor strength less than the one-third the level needed to introduce such a motion had asked the KNP to take a joint action. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE--Seoul, 25 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is expected to set up a constitutional research committee early next month, a government official said Tuesday. The government is now in the process of selecting 30 to 40 constitutional scholars and experts from various fields to comprise the committee, the official said. President Chon Tu-hwan said last month at a luncheon meeting with the leaders of Korea's three political parties that he will set up the committee to study the issue of amending the constitution. The committee will be chaired by a civilian constitutional expert, not by a government officials, the official said. The government had originally planned to establish the committee at the same time the assembly sets up a special constitutional committee. It has decided, however, to establish the committee regardless of when the National Assembly forms a similar committee, because the prospects of committee being inaugurated in the National Assembly are still obscure, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 25 Mar 86] /9604

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH PRC--Rep Kim Hak-chun of the DJP said Thursday that relations between Korea and China might develop into the establishment of diplomatic ties "if it has proper justification." The professor-turned-lawmaker also said there is a great possibility that there will be a cross-recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang through four major powers--Washington, Tokyo, Moscow and Beijing. Kim was addressing the Northeast Asian situation and tension on the Korean peninsula at a seminar sponsored by Chongminhoe (Genuine Democratic Club), a fraternity of first-term lawmakers in the NKDP. Political observers said it was somewhat unprecedented for the opposition lawmakers to invite a ruling DJP lawmaker to speak at their seminar. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 86 p 4] /9604

CSO: 4100/104

PAPER CAUTIONS AGAINST WEAKENING OF WILL ON SECURITY

SK211420 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Defense Minister's Press Conference--The Weakening of Will Is More Fearful Than Fighting Force"]

[Text] The report on the fighting force of the North Korean Armed Forces and their attack posture revealed by Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek in his press conference held on 20 March arouses afresh vigilance in the hearts of the people with regard to two aspects. First, 65 percent of the fighting force of the North Korean Armed Forces has been deployed in forward areas close to the frontline; North Korean Armed Forces are capable of launching a surprise attack against our capital, Seoul, within 8 minutes; and it has stockpiled a large amount of chemical weapons aimed at massively destroying fellow countrymen, thus leading us to sense the murderous atmosphere more keenly than at any previous time.

Second, his report is noteworthy because he compared the present situation to the state of affairs at the time the Korean war broke out. At that time, North Korea had a standing army of fewer than 200,000. The North Korean Army caught our armed forces by surprise by coming to the south with 230 tanks, of which we had none at that time. However, the fighting force of North Korea at that time pales in comparison with what it has now. Nevertheless, 1 million human lives had to be sacrificed.

Today, North Korea has fighting forces 4 times greater than what it had at the time the Korea war broke out, and 15 times more tanks that it had at that time. North Korea has repeatedly developed and increased its aircraft, ships, and ground firepower, in both qualitative and quantitative terms, to the point where it is too much for one to compare them. At the same time, our armed forces and fighting force are believed to be inferior to those of North Korea, at least at present. Minister Yi said that they will become equivalent by the 1990's.

Now, if this turns out to be true, the number of lives, whether in the North or the South, that will be sacrificed in the event North Korea makes a miscalculation and ignites the flames of war may be several times higher than the number sacrificed during the Korean war. Human lives aside, what will become of the properties built, even under different systems, in this land with the sweat and blood of the people? The mere thought of this sends shivers up our spines.

The combined figure for the armed forces of the North and South is 1.4 million. By all accounts, it is a tragedy that military forces of this size, which rank right next to the Soviet Union and Communist China, are deployed across the truce line that bisects this country right in the middle. If such huge armed forces were deployed along a genuine border the existence of which no one could deny, this would be very desirable. Of course, the best thing we could hope for is that we would not need to deploy military forces along a genuine border. We must think about why our people have been so stupid as to have such huge armed forces standing face to face in the middle of our fatherland and have kept them standing there for nearly half a century.

What particularly impressed us in the remarks made at Minister Yi's press conference was his reference to the people's distrust with regard to national security and his call for cooperation with the military so that it can devote itself to the defense of the country. Successive governments since the Korean war should be held responsible for the distrust with regard to national security, if such distrust ever existed. As Minister Yi indicated that the distrust about national security in the past stems largely from the abuse of national security by those who ill-used it in an attempt to stay in power longer, the government should not become the boy who crys 'wolf' in the future.

Security by definition is too vague. Simply put, there can be no two different wills--namely, the will of the government and that of the people--in fighting against those who would force communist ideology on people by using military force. Also, the fight against those who are trying to force communist ideology on people by use of military force cannot be won by strengthening of military forces alone. It was not because the United States had weak military forces that it pulled out of Vietnam, nor was it because of the young people's antiwar ideology or the exposition of national secrets by the press, as bureaucrats have been inclined to believe. The United States suffered defeat in the war against the Vietnamese because the U.S. Administration in office at that time continued the war in defiance of the people, who did not want war in that part of the world.

It is natural, at least from the military standpoint, for the military to ask for cooperation from the people so that it can dedicate itself to the national defense. However, it is our belief that people will cooperate with the military naturally if the military is dedicated to the national defense.

We must /passage indistinct7 Israel manage to put democratic principles into practice not through clashes but through debate, in the midst of acute confrontation between rival parties, and to remain ever-victorious in war with the Arab peoples around it, whose numbers are 40 times greater than Israel's population. What is more fearful than the North Korean Armed Forces is our internal division and the weakening of will.

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CSO: 4107/114

YONHAP REPORTS ON EPB GUIDELINES ON 1987 BUDGET

SK280242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 28 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to set its fiscal 1987 budget at 15.65 trillion won (U.S.$17.68 billion: one U.S. dollar is worth about 885 won), an increase of 12-13 percent over this year's budget, according to guidelines set by the Economic Planning Board (EPB).

Under the guidelines, which were approved Friday by the Cabinet, the government will draft next year's budget in order to deal with changing economic and social conditions and to meet financial demands with flexibility, while maintaining healthy government finances.

Yi Chin-sol, EPB budget director, said that his office estimates that the budget will grow by 12-13 percent, because it expects real economic growth to reach 7.5 percent: the gross national product (GNP) deflator, an inflation-adjusted overall price index, to gain 3.5-4 percent: and the current account to grow 11.3-11.5 percent.

"With the 1988 Olympics one year ahead, the government has many projects that cannot be delayed," Yi said. "Because a great increase is also expected in the financial demands of the defense, social welfare, and farming and fishing sectors, a flexible operation is inevitable."

He said that the scale of the budget will be clarified in August.

The Korean Government plans to restrict as much as possible large-scale construction and civil engineering projects, while expanding investments in manufacturing industries to promote further growth and to sharpen the nation's international competitive edge, according to the EPB guidelines.

To enhance its financial efficiency, the government is also determined to expedite the process of improving the management of government-invested businesses and to set up a special account for the management of industrial investments in order to increase its income from dividends and to sell unnecessary shares.

The government has also decided to emphasize investments in the fields of science and technology, and manpower development in order to promote balanced regional development and to support small- and medium-sized industries, while taking steady measures for the comprehensive development of farming and fishing villages.

In the 1987 budget, the government will also allocate funds to steadily promote investments in 1988 Olympic projects, to step up support for the low-income class, as well as for the sectors that lag behind and to reinforce national security capabilities.

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CSO: 4100/107

GOVERNMENT GEARS UP TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT

SK150412 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has geared up its technology research and development (R&D) efforts in response to the growing international trend toward protectionism.

Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che Friday told the government-private policy consultative body that the government has earmarked 371.1 billion won (nearly U.S.$417 million: one dollar is worth about 890 won) for R&D this year, up 47.8 percent from 1985.

Kim also said that the government has decided to raise the ceiling for the tax-free R&D funds of private industries to 1.5 to 2 percent of their annual turnover from the 1 percent now.

By doing so, the government intends to boost Korea's R&D investment to 2 percent of its gross national product (GNP) this year from 1.7 percent last year.

Under the government's policy measures, Korea's (R&D) investment will reach 2.5 percent of the GNP in a couple of years, about the same level as the United States (2.65 percent), West Germany (2.8 percent) and Japan (2.35 percent).

The government also plans to extend tax favors to businesses that invest in high-tech R&D facilities and to conduct a series of high-tech training programs, while applying a favorable depreciation system to those facilities, the top economic policymaker said at the meeting, which is held every Friday.

"We can no longer expect economic growth on the strength of the labor-intensive industries as was the case in the 1960-70 period," Kim said. "Technology development must be maximized in order to ensure the nation's economic survival in the ever-worsening international climate."

Under the policy package, drafted by the economic planning board, the government will also expand tax cuts for R&D investments up to 20 percent from 10 percent now.

The policy package will also allow private firms to carry forward their tax benefits for future R&D investments and to expand the kinds of R&D equipment subject to tariff reductions, which now number 177.

"With these and other measures, the government aims to achieve a ranking of 10th in the world in terms of technological development by the turn of the 21st century," Kim said.

Venture businesses will be admitted into such new areas as leasing and factoring and will be encouraged to introduce new technologies that are developed abroad.

The government also plans to expand the trust guarantee fund to 25 billion won ($28 million) this year from 9.2 billion won ($10.3 million) last year and to simplify administrative procedures for R&D projects.

Attending the meeting, which was chaired by Kim, were Finance Minister Chong In-yong, Science and Technology Minister Chon Hak-che and a dozen business leaders and scholars.

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CSO: 4100/104

REPORT VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SEMICONDUCTOR INDUSTRY

Seoul KUKGA CHANGGI PALJON KUSANG in Korean Dec 85 pp 210-219

/Article entitled "The Semiconductor Industry" from the December 1985 Korean Institute of Economics and Technology Report/

[Text]

DOMESTIC OUTLOOK

(1) Supply and Demand

1) Key Judgment

Our country's domestic demand is not large enough to support the semiconductor industry's continuous growth. Therefore in the 1990s' semiconductor industry has no choice but to rely upon export for its growth just as in the 1980s. We are expecting the advancement of our domestic semiconductor and raw material industries to influence a gradual decrease in the importation of materials and parts for the manufacturing semiconductor products.

Looking closely at the situation, the annual production growth rate for 1984-1990 will be 15.1% and is expecting to reach a real growth rate of 13.2%, approximately 1.6 trillion won (at 1980 constant prices) in 1990 and approximately 5.5 trillion won (at 1980 constant prices) in the year. Export will have an annual growth rate of 13.9% for 1984-1990 and 12.7% in the 1990s and are predicted 1.4 trillion won in 1990 and 4.6 trillion won in the year 2000. Also the export ratio will slowly decrease from 1983's 95.4% to 88.9% in the 1990s and to 85.2% in the 2000s.
Our country's domestic demand will increase at an annual rate of 12.6% in 1984-1990 and 11.3% in the 1990s. Imports will increase at an annual rate of 11.2% for 1984-1990 and 10.3% for the 1990s, showing a slightly lower rate of growth than the domestic demand. Dependancy on imports is expected to fall from 1983's 50% to 44.1% in the 1990s and 38% in the year 2000.

2) Discrete Semiconductor Elements

Due to the increased use of Integrated Circuits's (IC) parts and the development of semiconductor manufacturing industries in the major countries, the increased rate of export and export ratio will also go down considerably. During 1984-1990, exports will have an average annual growth rate of 8.5% and be held at about 7.6% in the 1990s.

Exports will be approximately 200 billion won (at 1980's constant prices) in 1990 and about 400 billion won in the year 2000. Also the export ratio will fall from 1983's 81.1% to 68.2% in 1990 and to 55.4% in the year 2000 With decreased imports, production is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 11.2% in the 1980s and 9.9% in the 1990s, reaching approximately 277 billion won in 1990 and 710 billion won in the year 2000. Because a production growth rate of 9% is expected while import growth rate will be below 6% and the dependency on imports will fall from 1983's 28.6% to 22.2% in 1990 and to 16.1% in the year 2000.

3) Integrated Circuits (IC)

Unlike discrete elements ICs are expected to reach high growth in production, exports and domestic demand. Benefitting from the continuous growth of exports and domestic demand, production is expected to achive a high annual growth rate of 16.1% for 1984-1990 and 13.7% in the 1990s amounting to over 4.7 trillion won by the year 2000 (at 1980 constant prices). However, the growth of export will be a slightly lower than production, but, still the exports are expected to exceed 4.2 trillion won in the year 2000 showing export production ratio of 89.7%.

Dependency on imports will decrease considerably because of lower imports and increased domestic demand. The real growth in imports will be held to 7% due to advances in the domestic semiconductor industry. With our country's advanced development in the electronics industry and its continuous usage of the applied techniquies, our domestic demand is expected to grow high at an annual rate of 13% for 1984 thru 1990 and 12% in the 1990s which will permit for lowering dependency on imports to an annual 12.5% for 1983-1990 and 7.1% in the year 2000

(2) Outlooks for the Balance of Trade

1) Key Judgment

If imports of material and components for manufacturing semiconductor products are included, the semiconductor industry recorded a trade deficit of $18 million in 1983. But, with the development of the domestic semiconductor products and its raw material industries, the increase in exports will be much greater than imports which will improve the balance of trade significantly. In other words, we are expecting that exports will show an annual growth rate of 19% from 1984 to 1990 and 16.1% in the 1990s while imports are expected to show an annual growth rate of 15.9% from 1984 to 1990 and 13.6% in the 1990s. Therefore, we are predicting the balance of trade to record a surplus of over $400 million in 1990 and $3.8 billion in the year 2000.

2) Discrete Elements of Semiconductor

The export of discrete elements of semiconductors are expected to grow by an annual average of 13.3% for 1984-1990, and 10% in the 1990s. We are anticipating the export scale to be $369 million in 1990 and $1.031 billion in the year 2000. Meanwhile, imports will show an annual increase of 11% in 1984-1990 and 8.2% in the 1990s. Imports will reach $154 million and $340 million by the year 2000. Accordingly, the surplus in the balance of trade will gradually increase to reach $200 million in 1990 and $700 million in the year 2000.

3) Integrated Circuits (IC)

Due to massive investments by domestic semiconductor industries, our country's semiconductor industry is currently expanding at a rapid rate and the trend is expected to continue in the future. Exports will show an annual increase of 20.2% in 1984-1990 and 16.7% in the 1990s.
By 1990 exports are expected to reach $2.4 billion, and $11.2 billion in the year 2000. Imports are expected to grow at a low rate, reaching an annual 11.6% for 1984-1990 and 10.1% in the 1990s. So, the balance of trade surplus is expected to increase from 1983's $500 million to $2 billion in 1990 and $10 billion by the year 2000.

(3) Semiconductor Positions in the Domestic Electronics Industry

The importance of the semiconductor industry in the electronics industry and electronic components' industry is expected to grow. The production of semiconductors for electronic products will increase from the 15% of 1983 to only 16% in 1990 and 18% in the year 2000. On the other hand, electronic components are expected to increase considerably, from 35% in 1983 to 40% in 1990 and 48% by the year 2000.

Meanwhile, export of semiconductor products comprised 56.1% of total electronic components products export in 1983 and it will probably continue to grow in the future to reach a level of 66% by the year 2000. However, taken as a part of the total export of electronic products, it is expected to decrease somewhat, 26% in 1983 to 25% in the year 2000. The reason for the decrease is that the rate of industrial electronics equipment is clearly increasing (taking a large percentage of the electronics products) and we can safely expect that it's high growth rate will continue in the future. Therefore, the export growth rate for overall electronic products will exceed the growth rate of exports of semiconductor products.

(4) Position in the world market

Currently our country's semiconductor industry is growing rapidly and it's important position in the World Market will grow ever stronger. Our country's export of semiconductor products in 1983 were 5.3% of the total world trade, our expectations for the 1990s are 8.8% and 11.1% by the year 2000. Of these exports, discrete elements are expected to increase from 4.5% of world total in 1981 to 6.7% in the 1990s and to 10.3% in the year 2000. ICs are expected to increase from 5.7% of the world total in 1980 to 9.2% in the 1990s and to 11.2% by the year 2000.

Table IV-20. Relative importance in the world export market
unit: $ million

	Categories		1981	1990	2000
World exports	discrete elements	(A)	3,130	5,517	9,974
	IC	(B)	6,054	25,845	100,099
	total	(C)	9,184	31,362	110,074
Korean exports	discrete elements	(D)	140	369	1,031
	IC	(E)	343	2,383	11,162
	total	(F)	483	2,752	12,193
	D / A (%)		4.5	6.7	10.3
	E / B (%)		5.7	9.2	11.2
	F / C (%)		5.3	8.8	11.1

Source: KIET estimates

(5) Projected Level of Technology

1) Overall Trends

Since the development of the IC in 1962, semiconductor technology has been developing advanced technologies continuously through its search for higher levels of integration. As a result, ICs have passed through various stages of scale, the small scale integration (SSI), mediun scale integration (MSI), large scale integration (LSI) and now, very large scale integration (VSLI). This trend towards higher levels of integration is expected to continue in the future as well, developing into ultra large scale integration (ULSI). these will naturally bring about lower prices, higher reliability and energy efficiency in the products. According to a statistical report, when a MOS RAM (metal-oxide semiconductor random access memory) increases from 1K (kilobit) level to the 16K level, the malfunction rate goes down to approximately one fifteenth. As the level of integration increases, the production capabality will also increase and the cost of materials will drop sharply thus making possible reduction in price. The price per bit in 1980 was about 98% lower than in 1971. Also, the speed of operation will increase parallel to the increased rate of integration which will cause notably lower consumption of electrical current. For example, the 256K DRAM (dynamic random access memory) works in one half the time required by the 64K DRAM and consumes only one third of the electrical current.

The overall trend in semiconductor technology will be towards increased levels of integration, reliability, lower prices, and the energy efficiency. We also expect a continued effort in adopting and utilizing the forward trend of technological development.

Table IV-21. Projected level of technology

	Korea	Advanced countries
At present	256K DRAM mass production independent design incapability 64K SRAMdevelopment assembly production of TIL	256K DRAM mass production 1M DRAM development 256K SRAM development PAL inexpensive mass production 32 bit 1 chip microprocessor ma production
1986-1990	1M DRAM development & mass production autonomous development & production of logic 4M DRAM development 16 bit microprocessor development	1M DRAM mass production 256K SRAM mass producton 4M DRAM and 1M SRAM development inexpensive optical semiconductor
1991-2000	4M DRAM mass production PAL mass production 16 bit microprocessor mass production	development of special components for artificial intelligence 4M-16M DRAM mass production optical semiconductor mass production

2) Projected Level of Technology

With the development of the 64K DRAM in 1983 and the start of mass production in 1984, our country's semiconductor production level has been increasing rapidly. At present, our country has facilities for mass production of the 256K DRAM, and by the 1990s we will develop and be able to begin mass production of the 1 M DRAM. Also the successful development of the 4M DRAM by the late 1980s and the start of mass production in the 1990s are in the horizon. Thus, our semiconductor production technology will be in close pursuit of the advanced countries' technological standards. However, we are far behind the advanced countries' technologies in the areas of designing and wafer preprocessing and it will take a long time to narrow the technology gap. Please note table IV-21 for the specific development of technological standards of advanced countries and our country's.

(6) Projected Investment Requirements

1) Projected Research and Development (R&D) Investment Requirements

Because our country's semiconductor industry's production system has concerntrated on simple assembly there has been no great need for R&D investment in the past, therefore the R&D investment in the semiconductor industry has been extremely low. But, our industry is expected to move away from assembly type production to a complete and comprehensive production system which will demand for a large R&D investments in the future. Between 1985-1990, approximately 6%, about 412 billion won (1980 constant value) of production ivestment will be needed for R&D and 8%, about 2.66 trillion won (1980 constant value) of total prduction is forseen for R&D projects for the period of 1991 to the year 2000.

Table IV-22. Projected R&D Investment Needs

Category	1985 ~ 90	1991 ~ 2000
R&D investment	412 billion won	2,660 billion won
Ratio to production	6%	8%

Source: KIET estimates

2) Projected Needs for Capital Investment

Because the semiconductor industry is one of the rapidly advancing technologies, it will also be in a great need of much better facilities which will require an investment for facilities. Even more capital investment will be needed when the current simple production system changes to a complete and comprehensive production system. Our country's wafer assembly companies have been making massive investments since the early 1980s in order to acquire comprehensive production system. From 1985 to 1990, we predict that about 10% of the industry's total production cost will be for capital investment and slightly higher rate of 11% for the 1990s. In other words, about 700 billion won will needed for 1985 thru 1990 and 3.7 trillion won will needed for 1991 thru 2000.

Table IV-23. Projected Capital Investment Needs

unit: billion won (1980 constant prices)

Category	1990	2000	1985 ~ 90	1991 ~ 2000
Facility investment	159 [新 72 代 87	600 [新 252 代 348	693 [新 312 代 381	3,664 [新 1,539 代 2,125
Ratio to production	10 %	11 %	-	-

Source: KIET estimates

Note: upper on facility investment line - new
lower on facility investment line - replacement

(7) Projected Manpower Needs

We expect a rapid growth in our country's semiconductor industry which will demand increased manpower needs.

To absorb the massive investment for the transition from a simple assembly type production system to a comprehensive and complete production system, the demand for high quality manpower such as special researchers and technicians will increase rapidly. In 1983, only about 1% of all positions were research positions. This is expected to increase to 5% in 1990 and 9% in the year 2000. The ratio of technical positions to the total number of positions is expected to increase from 7% in 1983 to 11% in the 1990s and to 15% by the year 2000. Conversely, the ratio of the skilled workers is expected to decline from 83% in 1983 to 76% in 1990 and 70% in the year 2000.

Overall employment in the industry is expected to increase from 24,000 in 1983 to 47,000 in the 1990s and 92,000 in the year 2000.

Table IV-24. Projected Manpower Needs

unit: person, %

Category	1983	1990	2000	Annual increase rate	
				1984 ~ 90	1991 ~ 2000
Research positions	220 (0.9)	2,350 (5.0)	8,280 (9.0)	40.3	13.4
Technical positions	1,600 (6.7)	5,170 (11.0)	13,800 (15.0)	18.2	10.3
Skilled worker positions	19,880 (82.8)	35,720 (76.0)	64,400 (70.0)	8.7	6.1
Office worker positions	2,300 (9.6)	3,760 (8.0)	5,520 (6.0)	7.3	3.9
Total	24,000 (100.0)	47,000 (100.0)	92,000 (100.0)	10.0	6.9

Source: KIET estimates
( ) percentage of total composition

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CSO: 4107/106

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP REPORTS ON ITINERARY OF CHON'S VISIT TO EUROPE

SK250031 Seoul YONHAP in English 0010 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 25 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan will make an official visit to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium from 7 April to 18 April for summit talks with leaders of those nations, presidential spokesman Chong Ku-ho announced Tuesday.

Chon, accompanied by First Lady Yi Sun-cha and a 17-member official entourage will also visit the Commission of European Communities on 17 April, while in Belgium, the spokesman said. The entourage will include Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

During his European tour, Chon will hold summit talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand, Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Jacques Delors, president of the Commission of European Communities.

In the meetings, they are expected to discuss ways to promote the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the nations of Europe, the spokesman said.

They will also exchange views on recent developments in northeast Asia and on the international scene and will discuss ways to improve diplomatic cooperation in laying foundations for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, Chong said.

The leaders will also make plans for long-term cooperation into the 21st century, based on shared perceptions of the current world economic situation, according to the announcement.

In addition, Chon will attend dinners or luncheons with British Queen Elizabeth II, West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Belgian King Baudouin I.

Chon also plans to provide encouragement to Korean residents in Europe.

The president, according to the announcement, will leave here on 5 April and will stop in Vancouver, Lausanne and Seattle on his way to or from the four European countries. He is scheduled to return home on 21 April.

A 34-member private economic mission that will accompany Chon on the tour will try to promote economic cooperation between Korea and the nations of Europe, the announcement said. A government official said that Seoul will seek ways to double the trade volume between Korea and the European nations before 1990 during the upcoming presidential tour.

The Korean Government is expected to ask the European nations to increase their investments in Korea and to transfer technology to Korea, the official said.

It will also ask the nations to ease regulations on the importation of Korean-made goods and to continue to apply the generalized system of preferences on Korean products, the official said.

The official also said that the president will explain Korea's ideas for preventing the recurrence of war and for securing peace and stability on the Korean peninsula to the leaders of the European nations.

Through an exchange of views with the European leaders on the situation in northeast Asia, the president will try to improve their understanding of the situation on the Korean peninsula, the official added.

The itinerary of Chon's tour is as follows:

5 April - depart
5 to 6 April - stopover in Vancouver
7 to 10 April - visit to Britain
10 to 12 April - visit to West Germany
12 to 14 April - stay in Lausanne
14 to 16 April - visit to France
16 to 18 April - visit to Belgium
18 to 20 April - stopover in Seattle
21 April - return home

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CSO: 4100/107

REPORTAGE ON PLANNED VISIT BY JAPANESE PRINCE

Opposition Group To 'Impede' Visit

OW200809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 20 Mar (KYODO)--South Korea's largest opposition and dissident group said in a statement Thursday it will impede a planned visit to South Korea by Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko "by all possible means."

The statement was announced by the "Federation of Popular Movements for Democratic Unification" chaired by the Rev Mun Ik-hwan. The group is the first to state it will obstruct the royal couple's visit.

The statement said the crown prince is reportedly more liberal (than the emperor) but that he is being used by Japan's militarists. It said the Japanese Government is promoting the planned visit by the royal couple with a view to strengthening Japan's economic, military and cultural invasion of South Korea after creating a friendly atmosphere with the royal couple's visit.

The federation also said it believes heads of state and government heads from any country can be welcomed in South Korea after South Korea is democratized and South and North Korea unified.

The federation and four other groups including the top opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided Monday to oppose the planned visit by the royal couple.

The federation was formed by 23 civic, labor, religious and other groups in March last year.

A Seoul morning paper, the CHOSON ILBO said in its editorial Thursday that it will side with opposition and dissident forces objecting to the royal visit.

North Korea's official party newspaper, the NODONG SINMUN, in a commentary on 30 January said South Korea's invitation of the Japanese imperial family was "intolerable."

Envoy to Japan Welcomes Planned Visit

SK220011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] Japanese Crown Prince Akihito's planned visit to Seoul this year would help "clear the unfortunate past" between the two countries, Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho said yesterday. Akihito will be coming to Seoul in place of his father, Emperor Hirohito, who is considered a spiritual strengthener for the Japanese people. As such, the crown prince's visit is of great significance and is expected to help increase mutual understanding and cooperation, said Yi in an interview.

Saying that there seem to remain lingering memories of the unfortunate past relations, the ambassador stressed the two peoples should exert "positive" efforts to heal the "emotional scars."

He said he expects the visit to Seoul by the heir to the Japanese royal family would provide a momentum for the two sides to mend the wounds.

Asked if, during his stay in Seoul, Akihito would make an apology for Japan's past colonial rule over Korea, Yi said "that is the matter to be decided by the Japanese side."

Akihito's visit is also meaningful in that it reciprocates President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan in 1984, noted the ambassador. Chon is the first Korean head of state to make a state visit to Japan.

Commenting on recent reports that Ho Tam, former North Korean foreign minister, has been invited by Japanese lawmakers to visit Japan, Yi said he does not think the Japanese Government would issue an entry visa for Ho. "Japan has exercised restraints as far as its relations with North Korea are concerned. And I think it will continue to do so," he said.

Referring to general relations between Seoul and Tokyo, the 60-year-old diplomat said he could see a "matured atmosphere of friendship."

The new climate has been formed since the exchange visits by President Chon and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Yi said. He added that he thinks it is fortunate that he works under such a vastly improved condition.

The professor-turned-diplomat expressed hope the two countries would pay attention not only to political and economic fields but to cultural and academic sectors.

He said he will endeavor to establish a "pipeline" through which exchanges of journalists, professors and other people in cultural fields could be further expedited between the two countries.

A one-time education minister, Ambassador Yi saidhe will attempt to help promote joint research into the ancient history of the two countries.

Yi has been serving in Tokyo since last November. Before being appointed to the ambassadorship, he had served as education minister, national unification minister and secretary general to the president.

No Sin-yong Supports Visit

SK261242 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 26 Mar (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong Wednesday said that it would be desirable for Korean-Japanese relations to push for a plan to invi te Japanese Crown Prince Akihito to visit Seoul as scheduled.

Testifying before the National Assembly's interpellation session here Wednesday afternoon, the prime minister said that the planned visit would lead to better relationship between Seoul and Tokyo in view of the fact that it will be arranged in return for Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan in September 1984.

No was answering a question raised by Rep Ho Kyong-man of the nation's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), who called on the government to put off inviting the Japanese crown prince.

On 11 March, both the Seoul and the Tokyo government announced simultaneously that they would work on preparations for the visit of the Japanese crown prince. Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyung told reporters that the visit may take place in the latter half of this year at the earliest after the two nations are relieved from their busy internal events.

No also told lawmakers that the country will have a diplomatic advantage over North Korea in seeking joint entrance into the United Nations after making the 1988 Seoul Olympics a success.

He went on to say that the successful hosting of the 1988 Olympiad will help enhance chances for cross-recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by four major powers--the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union.

Touching on the opposition party's consistent call for amnesty and restoration of civil rights of dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, he said that the government will determine the issue within the legal framework, depending upon his present and future conduct. Kim, 61, is under a suspended 20-year imprisonment sentence.

The Assembly was in the second day of a 6-day interpellation session Wednesday to question the government on political, diplomatic and security affairs.

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CSO: 4100/107

ENVOY ASSESSES KOREAN-INDIAN RELATIONSHIP

SK170405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 17 Mar (YONHAP)--Indian Government's relations with South Korea is "more beneficial in substance" to its interests than its relations with North Korea, Sin Tong-won, South Korean ambassador to India, said here Monday.

Sin said that India, which exercises "great influence on the international society" as leader of the nonaligned Third World, maintains equidistant relations with South and North Korea. However, Sin continued, India evaluates highly South Korea's improved status in the international society resulting from its growing national power.

In an interview with YONHAP News Agency, the 53-year-old ambassador said that the role of India, leader of the nonaligned nations, which are scheduled to hold a foreign ministers conference in New Delhi next month, is more crucial than at any other time to South Korea in its confrontation with communist North Korea.

"In consideration of the fact that the nonaligned summit conference will be held in August in Zimbabwe, which is maintaining close relationship with North Korea, promotion of relations with India and other leading countries of the nonaligned group cannot be emphasized too much," he said.

Noting that North Korea failed in an attempt to insert phrases related to South Korea, including a call for the withdrawal of foreign troops, into the resolution at the nonaligned foreign ministers conference held in Angola last year, the career diplomat stressed the necessity for the promotion of substantial relations with nonaligned countries through south-south cooperation.

Sin, who has served at the Foreign Ministry for his entire 29-year career, said that the Nonaligned Movement has been heading for a "constructive role" in the international society since India was elected chairman of the movement.

"It has been understood that the Nonaligned Movement was taking a radical left-leaning line, especially after Cuba assumed leadership of the movement in the 1979 Havana summitry. However, the movement has converted to a centrist line eventually, since India took the leading role," he said.

Sin emphasized that South Korea's relations with nonaligned countries should be promoted through cooperation in "substantial" fields such as trade and economy, science and technology, and culture, rather than on the political dimension.

"India, whose population stands at 750 million, is the largest trade market among the countries with which we have diplomatic relations" he said. "Although India does not have sufficient purchasing power for our high-quality products, due to its low national income, the great potential of India as a resource-rich nation will make the nation one of our major trade partners in the future. To india, we are the seventh largest trade partner, following the United States, Britain, Japan, the Soviet Union, West Germany and Saudi Arabia."

Sin said that although bilateral trade between South Korea and India suffered a slight setback last year, South Korea's exports to India totaled U.S.$1.05 billion and its imports from that country amounted to $400 million in 1984.

He predicted that South Korea will emerge as India's fifth largest trading partner at the end of India's seventh 5-year economic development plan (1986-90).

"India is showing an increasing interest in technology and capital joint ventures with us as well as in joint advances into third countries," he said. "In particular, India hopes for technical cooperation with us in electronic, petrochemical, shipbuilding, and machinery industries."

Sin said that the two countries are expected to enhance cooperation in the shipbuilding and construction industries.

He disclosed that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong, who recently visited India, that he will settle soon the matter of India's purchase of 29 vessels which it ordered from Korean shipbuilders. The value of the vessels totals $400 million.

Sin also said India would give favorable consideration to the participation of Korean construction companies in port expansion projects.

He said that South Korea will have to turn its eyes to countries with great potential, such as India, as part of its effort to diversify trade markets and to cope with mounting protectionism in industrialized nations.

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CSO: 4100/104

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLES NINE OVERSEAS MISSION CHIEFS

SK180309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 Mar (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Tuesday reshuffled the heads of nine overseas diplomatic missions. In the shake-up, the government named Choe Pil-lip, a researcher at the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), as ambassador to New Zealand. Choe, 58, served as ambassador to the United Arab Emirates between 1981 and 1983, before taking the post at the institute.

Chong Mun-kil, an IFANS researcher, was appointed ambassador to Denmark. The 58-year-old Chong served as ambassador to Sri Lanka between 1981 and 1983, before he was transferred to the institute.

The government selected Kwon Tong-man, another IFANS researcher, as ambassador to Switzerland. Kwon, 56, became head of the ministry's Information Cultural Affairs Bureau in 1984.

Cho Kwang-che, chief of the training department, was appointed ambassador to Venezuela. The 55-year-old diplomat was ambassador to Chile between 1981 and 1983.

Song Hak-won, 52, a consul general in Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States, was named ambassador to Liberia.

Pak Yun, 51, director general of the ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau, replaces Song in heading the consulate general in Atlanta.

The government also appointed Kang Sung-ku, 55, director of the institute's African and Middle East Research Department, as ambassador to Brunei. Before he was assigned to the directorship, Kang was minister of the Korean Embassy in Iran.

Chang Myong-ha, 51, director general of the ministry's Consular Overseas Resident Affairs Bureau, was chosen as ambassador to Turkey.

Kwon Yong-sun, 54, another IFANS researcher, was named ambassador to Paraguay.

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CSO: 4100/104

BRIEFS

TRADE MISSION TO TOUR EUROPE--Seoul, 24 Mar (YONHAP)--A high-powered South Korean trade mission comprising about 30 leading businessmen will tour Western European nations in April to promote trade and industrial cooperation, business sources here said Monday. The mission will include Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, and Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Their destinations will include the United Kingdom and France, but they have not yet made an exact itinerary, the sources said. During meetings, the Korean business leaders are expected to emphasize the strengthening economic relations between Korea and the European nations, mostly the members of the European Economic Community, they said. Technological cooperation will be the major topic of discussion at the meetings, they added. The Korean businessmen are also expected to request direct investments by European companies in Korea. Industrial collaboration between Korea and European countries would benefit both sides, the sources said, and European firms should be charmed by the expanding Korean market and its dynamic economic growth. Korea's geographical proximity to mainland China and Japan is another attraction for European investment in Korea, they added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 24 Mar 86] /9604

U.S. EMBASSY DENIES REPORT--The U.S. Embassy in Seoul yesterday denied previous news reports that Amb Richard Walker would soon be replaced by James Lilley, deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs. First Secretary David Fitzgerald, who also serves as the embassy's spokesman, said the news stories on Walker's replacement were "unfounded." Some daily newspapers in Seoul quoting Washington sources reported Sunday that the announcement of Lilley's appointment is only a "matter of time" and that Walker would retire and work as chief of the U.S. liaison office in Taipei. Amb Walker has been in Korea for about 5 years. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Mar 86 p 1] /9604

KOREA-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATIONS MEETING--Seoul, 28 Mar (YONHAP)--About 400 people attended the fifth meeting of the Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea Friendship Associations here on Friday. The participants adopted a five-point resolution calling for active support for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul. Yi Chae-hyong, president of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association and speaker of the Korean National

Assembly, led the Korean delegation. The Japanese delegates were headed by Tatso Tanaka, a member of Japan's House of Representatives. The bilateral friendship associations were set up in 1978, 13 years after Seoul and Tokyo normalized relations. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0835 GMT 28 Mar 86] /9604

OFFICIAL VISIT OF PERUVIAN VICE PRESIDENT--Seoul, 20 Mar (YONHAP)--Luis Alberto Sanchez, the first vice president of Peru, is scheduled to arrive here Monday for a 5-day official visit that will include an audience with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. Sanchez, who concurrently serves as the president of Senate, is also scheduled to meet with senior government officials, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, to discuss the promotion of further cooperation and friendship between Seoul and Lima. Sanchez, the highest Peruvian official ever to visit Korea, will be accompanied by a six-member entourage that will include Manuel Eduardo Romero Caro, minister of industry, commerce, tourism and integration. While here, the Peruvian vice president also is scheduled to receive an honorary doctorate in philosophy from Sungjon University on 27 March, the ministry reported. South Korea and Peru established diplomatic relations in 1963. In 1984, Korea exported about U.S.$5.4 million worth of goods to Peru and imported $64 million worth from the South American country. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 20 Mar 86] /9604

JAPAN LAUDS SUPPORT FOR ROYAL VISIT--Tokyo, 17 Mar (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government Monday expressed satisfaction with the Korean opposition party's decision to welcome Japanese Crown Prince Akihito to South Korea and with the affirmative position of the Korean media on the proposed visit. A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Monday that Japan will begin diplomatic negotiations on the matter because it would be meaningful for the crown prince to close an era of unhappy Korean-Japanese relations on behalf of his father, Emperor Hirohito. The official said that his government is drafting an apology, which Akihito will offer during his visit to Seoul in the context of a similar apology made by the emperor when he met with Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in September 1984 in Tokyo. In a meeting with Chon, Hirohito said it was "indeed regrettable that there had been an unhappy past" in the relations between the two neighboring countries. The "unhappy past" refers to imperial Japan's colonial rule of the Korean peninsula from 1910 to 1945. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 17 Mar 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/104

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

PAPER VIEWS IMPOSITION OF ANTIDUMPING TARIFFS

SK200145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Antidumping Duties"]

[Text] With the remarkable growth in the nation's exports, an increasing number of Korean products have faced antidumping charges in overseas markets in recent years, occasionally arousing public furors over what was locally decried as the unfair and even retaliatory nature of the foreign actions.

In the meantime, there have been numerous accusations made by domestic producers of dumping practices by foreign exporters in Korea, along with complaints by consumers that some of the imported goods are of poor quality, compared with the exorbitant prices charged.

Under such circumstances, the government is set to take action, beginning late next week, imposing antidumping tariffs on foreign goods dumped on the local market--at prices lower than either those charged in the exporting country or their export prices with regard to a third country.

To effect the punitive measures vis-a-vis foreign products, for the first time in Korea, the government authorities have just finalized statutory preparations by amending enforcement decrees of the Customs Duties Law.

Previously, Korea had acceded to the "Antidumping Code" of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a step that will take effect next Wednesday to provide international legal grounds for taking action against dumping practices by foreign concerns.

According to the domestic decrees, the application of antidumping measures will be carried out largely in line with those enforced in other countries.

The introduction of antidumping tariffs is deemed inevitable to protect domestic industries from unfair practices by foreign exporters--and, for that matter, to counter increasing dumping charges made against Korean exports in foreign countries.

Nonetheless, it is suggested that the antidumping clauses be enforced in a discreet way, making the best use of consultation, mediation and other dispute-settlement procedures prescribed in the domestic statutes, as well as in the international code, instead of taking rash actions that may give the impression of being retaliatory.

Regrettable, indeed, is the fact that international trade today is marred by frequent charges of dumping and counteractions. This sorry state calls for prudent actions and well-rounded approaches by the parties concerned, both traders and government authorities of all countries engaged in trade.

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CSO: 4100/107

PAPER WARNS OF RESURGENCE OF U.S. PROTECTIONISM

SK150052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Barrier to Textile Exports"]

[Text] The wave of trade protectionism that went into a lull toward the end of last year appears to be resurging in the United States Congress. More than a dozen senators this week warned President Ronald Reagan that Washington must move to reduce textile imports and hinted at possibly overriding his veto of last year's bill for limiting textile imports.

The bipartisan group representing various parts of the United States sent a letter to the president to express their conviction that decisive action should be taken in 1986 to solve the "pressing domestic problem" confronting the U.S. textile, fiber and apparel industry. The lower house leadership has also brought up lately the issue of new protectionist legislation.

The upcoming off-year election is bound to feed fuel to the flame of protectionism to meet the demand of the American electorate and to combat the woes of the continuing high rate of unemployment, heavy federal deficits and weak performance on world markets.

These disadvantages are not lilely to be overcome easily, despite the steady recovery of the U.S. economy as a consequence of the drop in oil prices, the depreciation of the dollar and the decline in interest rates. The drawbacks combine to generate strong pressure for erecting trade barriers.

Under the circumstances, the U.S. Government is likely to get tougher with import regulation measures. As one of the major exporting countries of such sensitive commodities as electronic products, garments, footwear and steel, Korea will have to bear the brunt of the pressure to sell less and buy more.

In the course of negotiating a new multifiber arrangement governing international textile trade later this year, we must secure the best possible footing to withstand the mounting pressure without antagonizing the advocates of protectionism.

Although many keep paying lip-service to the ideal of free trade, it no longer seems to be the wave of the future. Our economy must develop and learn the technique of survival in this arena of escalating trade competition and friction through strengthened diplomacy and competitive edge of our exports.

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CSO: 4100/104

DELEGATION TO ATTEND PACIFIC RIM TRADE CONFERENCE

SK190122 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, 19 Mar (YONHAP)--More than 50 delegates from 14 Pacific-rim countries will discuss trade issues affecting the Pacific region in the first Pacific trade policy forum, scheduled for Thursday through Saturday in San Francisco, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) reported Wednesday.

Nam Tok-u, chairman of the Korean Traders Association and former prime minister of Korea, will preside over the forum, which will be sponsored by the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC), the KDI said.

The KDI hosted the fifth PECC meeting here last May, when the Pacific trade policy forum was planned. The institute serves as the secretariat for the trade policy forum.

The participants will come from Australia, Canada, Chile, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the United States and South Korea.

The forum will focus on the global trade system and trade issues involving the promotion of free trade, KDI officials said.

Among the 50-odd participants will be Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith; Lawrence Krause, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institute; Lloyd Axworthy, a member of the Canadian Parliament; E.A. Woodfield, deputy secretary of the New Zealand Department of Trade and Industry; and Philippine Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Jose P. Leviste Jr., according to the KDI.

Nam will head a six-member Korean delegation that will include Assistant Trade and Industry Minister Kim Chol-su and KDI President An Sung-chol.

The forum will promote the intensive discussion of regional trade problems and the new round of multilateral trade negotiations among Pacific-rim nations, the officials said.

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CSO: 4100/104

EDITORIAL VIEWS 'REAGAN DOCTRINE' TOWARD THIRD WORLD

SK160412 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Doctrine"]

[Text] Since U.S. President Ronald Reagan first stepped into the White House 5 years ago, there have been several subtle, if not conspicuous, changes in his foreign policy or in his style of policy execution, especially when compared with his 1980 election pledges which were basically conservative and staunchly anti-Soviet or anti-Communist.

An instance that marked his first term in office was an alteration of his initially pro-Taiwan stand in favor of augmenting Washington-Beijing cooperative relations, though the shift was seen as part of meeting his ultimate goal to contain the threat of the Soviet Union.

Last week, Mr Reagan made what appeared to be yet another change in his policy approach--this time, by affirming U.S. opposition to all autocracies, be they leftist or rightist, in his reported efforts to step up pressure on authoritarian rules.

The affirmation was made in a statement titled "Freedom, Regional Security and Global Peace," which was sent to the U.S. Congress to sketch the outline of his policy toward the developing world.

The statement was essentially aimed at obtaining congressional approval for aid to "Contra" guerrillas fighting the Marxist regime in Nicaragua, an aid program at issue on the Capitol Hill. In fact, Mr Reagan elaborated in the message the growing resistance movements against Communist regimes installed or maintained by the Soviet military power and its proxies, in such countries as Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia and Nicaragua.

But then, noteworthy was his reference that the United States was opposed to rightist authoritarians as well as to those on the left, all the more so as it was made in the wake of the recent oustings of autocratic rulers in Haiti and the Philippines.

Such a statement may well be seen as reflecting the foreign policy approach of former President Jimmy Carter, which Mr Reagan initially disputed in favor of "quiet diplomacy."

As if to underscore the policy change, the United States joined other countries at the UN Human Rights Commission last week in condemning human rights violations in Chile, for the first time since the 1973 coup in the Latin American country.

These instances seem to bespeak of a flexible application of the "Reagan Doctrine" toward the Third World, which was framed in 1981 with a commitment to "contain Soviet expansionism," even while the basic theme remains intact.

If the shifts are addressed to meet the U.S. national interests in the changing world circumstances, they should be devoid of factors contravening the cardinal principle of national sovereignty and self-determination, let alone destabilizing areas in question.

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CSO: 4100/104

END

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24 APRIL 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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NORTH SAID ATTEMPTING TO DAMAGE ROK IMAGE ABROAD

SK030921 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP)--North Korea is holding politically-oriented exhibitions in some neutral and pro-Pyongyang nations of Africa in an effort to damage South Korea's image abroad and to hamper the success of the 1988 summer Olympics, scheduled for Seoul, the NAEWOE PRESS, which monitors North Korean activities, reported Thursday.

In addition to bribing international sports figures, North Korea has set up various exhibitions that include far-fetched slanders against Seoul. Pyongyang'anti-South Korean activities are conducted in some neutral nations, such as Sweden, and in pro-North Korean countries, including Mozambique, Angola, and Benin, according to the NAEWOE PRESS.

The exhibitions depict the South Korean capital as a "den of diseases" or as a "politically uneasy region," NAEWOE reported.

The exhibitions are set up by organizations that Pyongyang established in those countries for the purpose of idolizing North Korea's Kim Il-song and his heir-apparent son, Kim Chong-il, and propagating North Korea's political ideology.

In return for setting up the propaganda exhibitions, the organizations have received considerable amounts of money from Pyongyang, according to NAEWOE.

/9599
CSO: 4100/116

RADIO CONDEMNS U.S. FOR SPREADING AIDS IN SOUTH

SK281340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Yong-nam: "Why Should They Undergo the Fear of Death?"]

[Text] AIDS is spreading rapidly in South Korea, causing a serious social problem.

The number of patients suffering AIDS in South Korea as officially announced by the puppets is 11,000. This figure is far less than the actual number. According to an article in SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper published in Los Angeles by Korean residents, an AIDS patient was discovered among the South Korean residents in January 1979 and researchers of the Medical College of Hanyang University began investigation. The results of the investigation revealed that the number of patients was estimated to be 500,000 to 600,000.

It is easy for us to see how enormously the number has increased up to the present. What is clear is that South Korea has become the area in the world with the largest spread of AIDS.

As has been reported, the disease called AIDS is the most disgraceful and fearful disease in the modern age. This disease, which leads, among mankind, to death after destroying the functions of the immune system, has a 100-percent mortality rate. Furthermore, the speed and rate of infection is very rapid and high. This disease is known to infect even subsequent generations, thus showing its dangerous and serious nature.

The fact that the people of the world call this disease the modern version of leprosy and a new extreme disaster is not accidental. This disease originated in the United States and is rampant in countries where sexual intercourse is conducted indecently. Now, the problem is how this disease came to reach South Korea and why it has spread so rapidly.

This is related to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppets' treacherous maneuvers. Those who spread AIDS in South Korea are the U.S. occupation rascals who live a corrupt and indecent life.

According to the results of investigation, 90 percent of the patients who were diagnosed as having AIDS from August 1982 to January 1983 were soldiers of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces serving at the U.S. Air Force bases in Osan and Kunsan.

However, the U.S. imperialists have not taken any measures to prevent the spread of AIDS in South Korea by their aggressor troops. Furthermore, they have unhesitatingly sent soldiers who were infected with AIDS to South Korea.

A U.S. imperialist aggressor rascal called Rogers, who was caught while stealing something in Tongduchon, was identified to be an AIDS patient when he was in South Korea in June 1982 and had been interred in a U.S. Army camp. However, he was again sent to South Korea last November.

Indeed, we cannot but be furious. What is more atrocious is that the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is offering prostitutes to the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals who are infected with AIDS while respectfully upholding them. The puppets have some 20,000 so-called entertainers standing by around the towns on the outskirts of military camps to be sexual playthings for the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals. When the new U.S. imperialist aggressor troops swarmed into South Korea to participate in the "Team Spirit" exercise, the puppets offered these entertainers to them as their playthings.

Thus, a number of prostitues were infected with AIDS by the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals and they rapidly spread this disease to other people, thus causing the situation that exists today.

The puppet clique has dragged in foreign sensualists on a large scale while actively encouraging Kisaeng sightseeing and prostitution as good business. Thus, this disgraceful disease is being further spread.

The criminal act of the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which reduced South Korea to a place where the fear of death is heavily cast by offering South Korea to the foreign sensualists, including the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, as their amusement grounds in order to gratify its own ambition for power and seek its own wealth and fame, will never be tolerated.

Despite this, the puppets are attempting to hold the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. This shows that they are frantically running amok to achieve their impure aims even if foreign sportsmen and tourists will be infected with this disgraceful disease.

Noting that if one goes to South Korea, one will die after being infected with a modern version of leprosy, the peoples of the world raised their voices calling for refraining from going to South Korea. This is quite natural.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should be sternly punished for the criminal act of disgracing the national dignity and causing the fear of death by spreading this disgraceful incurable disease in South Korea.

/6662
CSO: 4110/044

REORGANIZATION OF STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL REVIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 463, 29 Nov 85 pp 1C-6C, 1C

[Unattributed article: "Drastic Reorganization of the State Administration Council Structure; Twelve Economic Departments Combined Into Six Committees"]

[Text] Seoul-Naewoe--Recently, North Korea drastically restructured the economic departments of its administrative executive organization, the State Administration Council and, at the same time, also conducted a partial cabinet reorganization.

On 19 November at the combined conference of the Party Political Bureau and the People's Central Committee, presided over by Kim Il-song, the State Administration Council was reorganized into a more unified structure. The existing Ministry of Metal Industry and the 1st and 2d Ministries of Machine Industry were united into the Metal and Machine Industry Committee, as departments in similar economic categories were absorbed into single committees.

In particular, the existing Ministry of Metal Industry and the 1st and 2d Ministries of Machine Industry were united and formed the Metal and Machine Industry Committee; the Light Industry Committee and the Ministry of Chemical Industry united and formed the Chemical and Light Industry Committee; and the Ministry of Construction and Ministry of Building Materials Industry united and formed the Construction and Building Materials Industry Committee. Also, the Ministry of Mining Industry, the Ministry of Coal Industry, and the Ministry of Resource Development combined into the Extraction Industry Committee; the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Land and Sea Transportation combined and formed the Transportation Committee; and the Ministry of Power Industry was reorganized as the Power Industry Committee.

The essence of this reorganization states that, of the organizations subordinate to the State Administration Council, 12 economic departments holding the title "ministry" were absorbed into six "committees."

In this way the State Administration Council, which until now was composed of 13 committees, 20 ministries, and 1 council, for a total of 34 departments, as a result of this reorganization reduced its composition to 15 committees, 10 ministries, and 1 council, for a total of 26 departments.

The result of this reorganization of the State Administration Council is a great expansion compared with the organization of the sixth cabinet (7 committees and 21 departments in 1978), formed prior to the Second 7-Year Plan; however, in comparison with the organization with which the seventh cabinet (1982) set sail, 15 committees and 18 departments, it shows a return to the original form.

Also, the background of this structural reorganization is that while the Second 7-Year Plan was in progress, as the seventh cabinet commenced, a reorganization by subdividing some of the economic departments was carried out, but the results were not spectacular. Instead, it was observed that the reorganization induced factors that brought ill-affected the execution of the economic plan.

Specifically, as the structure of the State Administration Council became excessively fragmented, the policies were not carried out, and a managed command organization was not established. In order to minimize other inefficiencies, economic departments were united around committees.

In the end, this phase of the State Administration Council reorganization can be regarded as an advance line-up of the administrative executive structure in preparation for the Third 7-Year Economic Plan, which is scheduled to be promoted in 1986. It follows that in the future, in regards to the promotion of North Korea's Third 7-Year Plan, at least to the execution of economic policies, as the central departments concentrate their efforts on planning coordination management, it appears that the tendency to transfer on a large scale the duty of carrying out actual business to the so-called provincial administrations and economic leadership councils and similar regional administrative organs will be reflected.

North Korea also carried out personnel changes accompanying the reorganization of the State Administration Council. In the newly-established Metals and Machinery Industry Committee, First Vice Premier Yon Hyong-mok was appointed to the additional post of committee chairman, as were Vice Premier An Sung-hak with the Chemical and Light Industry Committee and Vice Premier Hyon Mu-kwang with the Construction Committee. Also, Yi Kil-song was appointed as Transportation Committee chairman, and current head of the North Korean delegation to the North-South Red Cross talks Yi Chong-yul was appointed as minister of public health. In addition, Extraction Industry Committee Chairman Hong Si-hak, Power Industry Committee Chairman Yi Chi-chan, and Fisheries Committee Chairman Kim Yun-sang were kept in their posts.

North Korea prior to this personnel reorganization of the State Administration Council last 2 October, through the joint meeting of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the People's Central Committee, also replaced many personnel holding key posts. So this year alone, the personnel of the State Administration Council were shifted twice.

Details of the personnel changes in the State Administration Council carried out in October are: Yong Hyong-muk was appointed first vice premier;

An Sung-hak was appointed vice premier and Light Industry Committee chairman; Kim Pok-sin was appointed vice premier and Foreign Trade Committee chairman, and Paek Hak-rim was appointed minister of Public Security. Also, it became known that former First Vice Premier Ch'oe Yong-rim and Vice Premier Kim Hwan were removed from their posts and transferred to other duties.

What is notable in these personnel shifts of the State Administration Council is that by having party technocrats such as Yon Hyong-mok, An Sung-hak, Kim Pok-sin, and Hyon Mu-kwang as vice premiers and economic departments heads, the party has built a systematic personnel structure that is capable of carrying out party policies quickly and efficiently.

Also, in the course of the individual changes of some members of the State Administration Council, the advancement of former party officials was prominently visible. In addition, Kim Pong-wol, who was appointed minister of labor administration in January of this year, was party responsible secretary of Hwang-uk Province, and Pak Yong-sok (party director), who briefly served as Transportation Committee chairman in September, and Yi Kil-song (Hamnam Province party responsible secretary), who received a promotion in the recent reorganization, were both party officials.

Moreover, in the changes of important office-holders within the State Administration Council, former Vice Premier and Foreign Trade Committee Chairman Kong Chin-tae was transferred to the position of People Service Committee chairman; Yi Cha-pang replaced Ch'oe Chae-ik as State Science and Technology Committee chairman; Kim Yun-sang replaced Ch'oe Kwang as Fisheries Committee chairman, and Yi Mong-ho replaced Kim Po-sup as chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Also, Kim Tu-yong, who served as vice premier and minister of Construction Industry at the beginning of the seventh cabinet, died at the age of 62, and the news was conveyed that Yi Chong-mok, former director of the First Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, died in a traffic accident.

Reflecting upon this year's reorganization of the State Administration Council and changes in personnel, one can predict that North Korea will carry out next year's Third 7-Year Plan, consolidate party-government bonds, and concentrate efforts to lay a firm foundation for and justify Kim Chong-il's succession using Premier Kang Song-san's cabinet as the base.

Post-Reorganization Table of Organization of the State Administration Council (19 November 1985)

(15 Committees, 10 Departments, 1 Council)

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Kim Yong-nam)
2. State Planning Committee (Hong Song-yong)
3. Extraction Industry Committee (reorganized) (Hong Si-hak, no change)
4. Metal and Machine Industry Committee (reorganized) (Yon Hyong-mok, new)
5. Foreign Trade Committee (Kim Pok-sin)

6. Agricultural Committee (Kim Chang-chu)
7. Fisheries Committee (Kim Yun-sang, no change)
8. Transportation Committee (Yi Kil-song, new)
9. Ministry of Building Material (Kim Tae-kuk)
10. Ministry of Forestry (Kim Chae-yol)
11. Chemical and Light Industry Committee (reorganized) (An Sung-hak, new)
12. Academy of Sciences (Chong Ki-chol)
13. People Service Committee (Kong Chin-tae)
14. Ministry of Culture and Art (Yi Ch'ang-son)
15. Ministry of Foreign Trade (Ch'oe Chong-kun)
16. Ministry of Communications (Kim Yong-ch'ae)
17. Power Industry Committee (reorganized) (Yi Chi-chan, no change)
18. Ministry of External Economic Affairs (Chong Song-nam)
19. Ministry of Labor Administration (Kim Pong-wol)
20. Ministry of Finance (Yun Ki-chong)
21. State Science and Technology Committee (Yi Cha-pang)
22. State Construction Committee (Kim Ung-sang)
23. Land and City Administration Committee (Pak Im-t'ae, died 6 Nov, unknown)
24. Education Committee (Choe Tae-pok)
25. Construction Material Industry (reorganized) (Hyon Mu-kwang, new)
26. Ministry of Public Health (Yi Chong-yol)

9259/6662
CSO: 4107/070

NKDP CONVENTION, ELECTIONS REPORTED

Election of Vice Presidents Detailed

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 2 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] On 1 August, after repeated problems surrounding the election of vice presidents, the NDP's [NKDP] Party Convention ended with the selection of four vice presidents.

The trouble began at around 2 pm, about half way through vote counting that was being carried out after the 1st ballot for vice president which had begun at 2:35 pm.

The ballot boxes were opened about 4:05 pm, and after about 1 hour had passed, when vote counters transmitted their midway vote counting results--results which had concluded that CPD vice presidential candidates Ch'oe Hyong-u, I Chung-jae and Yang Sun-sik and independent candidate I K-t'aek had all achieved a plurality of votes--to the control center of their faction, the meeting was adjoined in a commotion with cries of "we have been cheated" from the non-CPD camp.

At one time, someone shouts "submit an alternate proposal". At 7:20 pm, when the meeting was resumed, a non-CPD assemblyman, Kim Yong-bae, took the floor and explained that an agreement had been made to establish a five member judging committee for revision of the party constitution and to have three vice presidential candidates recommended by the CPD and three vice presidential candidates recommended by the non-CPD side elected.

At this time, when delegates for I Ki-t'aek shouted at and taunted him, saying such things as "is it up to the delegates to decide?," Assemblyman Kim stepped down from the platform before he was finished speaking and at 7:27 pm Party Convention Chairman Song declared the meeting adjourned by saying "by the power vested in me as Chairman, I adjourn the meeting."

At around 5:40pm, President I Min-u, Chou Yon-ha, Ch'oe Hyong-u, Kim Dong-yong, Pak Yong-man, Hwang Myong-su and others of the CPD side sat down together with I ch-ol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang, Han Kon-su, Kim Su-han, Kim Ok-son and others of the non-CPD side, and began the task of mediating the difference of opinion between the two factions that resulted from the vice presidential elections.

President I expressed his regret by saying "I am sorry that the promise wherein the CPD side would first choose three vice presidents and then the non-CPD side would choose three vice presidents was not kept."

Following this, Assemblyman Kim Dong-yong and Ch'oe Hyong-u of the CPD side stated that "it is not true that we (SangDoDong faction) directed that candidate I Ki-t'aek be voted for" and demanded from the non-CPD side that they "submit an alternate proposal explaining what should have been done."

Kim Ok-son attacked the CPD side by saying "because the CPD has turned its back on political trust it must submit a solution" and by freely using such words as "traitor," fraud," etc., and at one time a tense atmosphere full of shouting, etc. persisted.

While negotiations among representations of all circles of the CPD and non-CPD side were going on, unconfirmed rumors that the CPD side submitted a proposal that the fixed numbers of vice presidents be increased by one, that the non-CPD side demanded that the fixed number of vice presidential candidates be increased by two--both of which were to be given to the non main-stream side and then elected, that the CPD side proposed that two non-CPD side candidates be designated vice presdidents and the remaining one candidate be designated Vice Chairman of the Assembly, Secretary General or other high ranking party position, etc. spread, but the two sides could not reach any point of agreement and at 6:40 pm negotiations broke off.

Charge each other in accounting for cause of defeat: At around 5:20 pm, non-CPD members including Assemblymen I ch'ol-sung, Kim Chae-kwang, Sin Do-hwan, Han Gon-su, Kim Su-han No Sung-hwan, Kim Ok-son, Kim Yong-bae, Kim Byong-su, etc. left the convention center, gathered in the employee's office of the Sejong Cultural Center and deliberated a countermeasure

At this place, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang called Assemblyman I Ch'ol-sung to account by saying "we have arrived at this result because when I was not present you made an agreement with I Min-u on the method of casting ballots whereby the 'CPD would go first and the non-CPD side would follow'."

In response to this, Assemblyman I Ch'ol-sung deplored the betrayal of the CPD while saying "when one is robbed, even his dog does not bark, it is preposterous (I did not suspect anything)."

After this, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang, No Sung-hwan and other showed their willingness to face a second vote when they said "what can one do about a decision the delegates arrived at by voting?," but Assemblyman Kim Ok-son emphasized he would not participate in a second vote when he said "those who cause a problem must solve it. Because the CPD side broke its promise they must come up with a plan for solving this problem."

After this, from 9:50 pm on, they gathered in Room 1601 of the Sorin Hotel and attempted to deliberate a countermeasure for the second vote, but first they were faced with internal strife centered around placing blame for the defeat.

As soon as Kim Chae-kwang began to continue to question the acceptance of the CPD's "CPD first and the non-CPD follows" method of electing vice presidents, Assemblyman Kim Su-han asked, "at a gathering presided over by the President, would there by anyone who believed he would break his promise?" He elucidated by asking "within a party, a promise made on the basis of trust can not be put to writing can it?," but Assemblyman I Ch'ol-sung, on the contrary counterattacked Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang by asking "before Assemblyman Sin Do-hwan resigned why did Assemblyman No Sung-hwan make a pamphlet?"

After much loud talk, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang apoligized saying "we must all honestly reflect on our own mistakes and blunders, I have poured out all the things that in the past I wanted to say but did not because I thought we should press forward in a non main-stream union based on harmony," and Assemblyman Sin suggested that "if we are all finished, since we have disclosed everything, let us deliberate tomorrow's problem."

At 11:17pm all of the non main-stream factions finally discussed whether they would or would not accept the remaining two vice presidential seats and Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang indirectly hinted at his intention to acquiesce by saying "there is no reason not to recognize the four vice presidents decided on by the delegates."

In response to this, Assemblymen I Ch-ol-sung, Kim Su-han, Sin Do-hwan, Kim Ok-son and others, saying they "could not submit to the results of political gaming by the CPD," emphasized they would not execute their party rights.

But, the non-CPD side, fearing criticism that they were breaking up the party, agreed to participate in the party convention though they did decide to announce the resignation of the three non-CPD side vice presidential candidates.

At 1:00 am, after the conference of non-CPD representatives of all circles had finished, Assemblyman Kim Chae-kwang explained that "for the second vote, even if the CPD side increases the number of vice presidents by one, designates it to the non main-stream side and then elects three members for us, we will not accept."

Let us push on with things as they are: On the other hand, if one looks at the progress of the convention, at 1:18 am, immediately after the presidential election was finished, Kim Su-han of the non-CPD side approached President I at the platform and requested that the convention be adjourned so that negotiations for working out a compromise on the method of electing vice presidents could be held, whereupon the two factions discussed this problem in the VIP room.

At this time, the CPD side reached a compromise with the non-CPD side by stipulating that voting would be based on a successive entry plurality method, that of the six vice presidents chosen, first three candidates from the CPD side would be chosen and in a second vote three candidates from the non-CPD side would be chosen, that the CPD side, on seeing the results of the sincere support of the non-CPD side in the 1st vote, would, in the 2nd vote, fully support the candidates of the non-CPD side, etc.

But when the convention was resumed, the CPD side informed Vice President I Ki-t'aek that "since we have agreed to elect three CPD side vice presidential candidates first, quickly make a round of the delegates' seats and appeal to them to write your name in too."

The convention finished and from around 8 pm on the factions of the CPD met separately at Kim Yong-sam's Sangdodong private residence and Kim Dae-chung's office and deliberated countermeasures.

After the convention was adjourned, Floor Leader Kim Dong-jong, So Sok-chae, Kim Dong-chu, Kim Dok-yong and others of the Sangdodong faction went straight to Sangdodong and carefully deliberated a countermeasure but could not reach a conclusion, and the feeling at the meeting was dominated by the hardline approach that they "push on with things as they are."

One participant explained that "in as much as I Ki-t'aek is, strictly speaking, a case of a non-CPD member elected vice president, at the convention tomorrow, there is nothing we can do except elect two non-CPD vice presidents."

They celebrate the election of 2 of their faction members as vice presidents: a 12 member committee of the leading members of the Tonggyodong faction also celebrated the election as vice presidents of I Chung-jae and Yang Sun-sik from their faction over a dinner of Chinese food at Kim Dae-chung's office.

But the Tonggyodong side, while concluding that "the results of today's convention grew out of defects in the organizational administration of the Sangdodong side," we are of the opinion that the Sangdodong side is basically responsible for any problems in operation of the convention in the future.

At this meeting, Kim Dae-chung is rumored to have expressed his displeasure with the fact that the number of votes President I received was less than expected and with the difference in the number of votes among the CPD candidates for vice president.

But Kim Yong-sam premised his remarks about the vice presidential election by saying "it is both good and natural that Assemblyman I Ki-t'aek be elected," and hinted at what his intentions were in one of the provisions of the "three party agreement"--namely, the restrictions on qualifications for vice president--by disclosing "Asesmblyman I's participation in the CPD' solidarity rally was authorized beforehand," and he said he would help him.

On the other hand, on the evening of 1 August, among the members of the CPD side who were elected vice presidents, Ch'oe Hyong-u of the Sangdodong faction paid a courtesy call to Kim Dae-chung, and I Chung-jae and Yang Sun-sik of the Tonggyodong faction paid courtesy calls to Kim Yong-sam, and Assemblyman Yu Han-yol, who put up a good fight and received 215 votes on balloting during the first day, visited Kim Yong-sam.

NKDP's Elections Cause Friction

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Dissatisfied with the results of the party convention vice presidential elections on 1 August, the NKDP's non-CPD coalition withdrew their three candidates for vide president and boycotted the elections on 2 August, and with this the NKDP fell into serious internal turmoil.

In the vice presidential elections of 1 August, the CPD and non-CPD had promised to divide voting into two sessions and elect three vice presidents recommended by each of the opposing sides, but in the first vote when I Ki-t'aek, who had been recommended by neither side, was elected, the non-CPD declared that the CPD had betrayed it and decided to boycott a second vote.

The result of the first vote was that those recommended by the CPD, Ch'oe Hyong-u(565), I Chung-jae(487) and Yang Sun-sik(463), all received more than a plurality of votes and were elected, and I Ki-t'aek received 448 votes and also was elected.

Once this happened, the non-CPD, which had now lost one of the seats originally allocated, declared that "the CPD had turned its back on political trust and purposely supported I Ki-t'aek," and demanded that the CPD side "change party rules so that the non-CPD could also elect four members as the CPD had already done or guarantee a three-to-three balance by forcing one of the four members elected in the first vote to resign."

The CPD and non-CPD continued to carry out negotiations during the evening of 1 August and on the morning of 2 August, but negotiations broke off with the two sides facing off, the CPD asserting "the election of I Ki-t'aek was the will of the delegates and any unprincipled compromise to increase the number of vice presidents to comply with one's convenience is not possible," and the non-CPD asserting "admit your breach of promise and keep your promise of a three-to-three ratio."

After negotiations broke off, at the convention on 2 August, the non-CPD withdrew the candidates they had recommended, Kim Su-han, No Sang-hwan and Kim Ok-son, and rejected a second vote.

By means of an explanation given that day, the three non-CPD candidates declared that "we resign our candidacy and follow the party as simple members but we advise the CPD to realize a responsible politics that will restore trust" and said that "even if the party convention elects us as vice presidents, we will resign."

The non-CPD further disclosed that they did not care about the four vice presidents already elected or even if the CPD elected a few more, but in the event the CPD tried to force a vote, they would participate in the convention but not vote.

In response to this, the CPD took the position that the election of the remaining two vice presidents could either be decided on by a screening committee consisting of President I Min-u, candidate for President Kim Chae-kwang and Party Convention Chairman Song Won-yong or be entrusted to the Committee on Political Affairs as an expost facto measure, and if the non-CPD decided to resign the candidacies, it would not vote on the two seats and adjourn the convention.

Number of Votes Garnered

President	I Min-u(CPD)	471*
	Kim Chae-kwang(non-CPD)	354
Vice President (1st vote)	Ch'oe Hyong-u(CPD)	565*
	I Chung-jae(CPD)	487*
	Yang Sun-sik(CPD)	463*
	I Gi-t'aek	448*
	Kim Su-han(non-CPD)	73
	No Sung-hwan(non-CPD)	167
	Kim Ok-son(non-CPD)	163
	Yu Han-yol	215

* = elected

13222/12624
CSO: 4107/266

OPPOSITION PARTY LEADERS DETAINED AT GRAND DEBATE

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] Suspecting them of violating the assembly and demonstration law, (Article 3, Paragraph 2, Demonstrations and Instigations), the police decided to request arrest warrants on the afternoon of the 22d for Kim Pyong-o (50 years of age), deputy secretary of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD); So Ho-sok (50 years of age), director of the CPD's human rights division; Yi Hyop (57 years of age), director of the human rights division of the Democratic Constitutional Government Research Institute; Han Yong-ae (48 years of age), director of the human rights division of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP); and Yi Chong-nam, member of the standing committee of the CPD, who participated in the "National Student Federation All-peoples' Grand Debate on Current Issues," held at Seoul National University on 21 November.

The police also plan to arrest Yu Hyo-sung, deputy director of the propaganda department of the CPD, (who is also wanted by the police) as soon as his participation in the debate is confirmed.

Around 4 pm on 21 November at the close of the meeting at Seoul National University, four opposition leaders, including Kim Pyong-o, were led away from the gates of the university and taken to the Kwanak Police Station where they were questioned throughout the night about their attendance at the meeting and what they said there.

A police official stated that of the six opposition leaders, Kim Pyong-o, deputy secretary of the CPD, received a visitor, a student at Seoul National University, in the CPD office on the 20th and was invited personally by the student to the forum. Yi Hyop and others also received invitations on the same day, which was brought to them by the Seoul National University student, and attended the forum at Seoul National University. Thus, they all violated the assembly and demonstration law.

The police said that the three, Kim Pyong-o, Yi Hyop, and Han Yong-ae, spread rumors and made seditious remarks such as "the present constitution is a constitution for dictatorship and for the privileged class" and "I am here tc stand in front of and to join the ranks struggling to overthrow the dictatorship."

A police official said: "In the case of Kim Pyong-o, in spite of his status as a defendant under indictment without detention on suspicion of having instigated the students with Assemblyman Pak Chan-chong in front of Korea University earlier, he is again involved in instigating students. This activity should be most strictly dealt with according to the law."

On the other hand, those four opposition figures who were led away by the police stated as follows: "Since the National Student Federation is a student organization engaged in the democratization movement, it cannot be viewed as an illegal organization. As the National Student Federation plans to hold a 'Grand People's Forum,' I only attended the meeting as a politician to find out what their demands are."

Details of Comments in Question

Kim Pyong-o: "The present constitution is a constitution only for the military and the privileged class, and therefore it must be repealed."

"Taking as examples a few such cases of large-scale illegal loans as in the cases of Chang Yong-ja and Myong Sung, the regime currently in power is the most corrupt government."

"The present regime is detaining and torturing the leaders of the democratic movement."

"I came here to join the student movement to fight for democracy."

Yi Hyop: "The existing constitution is only for the privileged class. There has to be a constitution which is for all the people."

Han Yong-ae: "Ho In-hoe (22 years of age, senior, politics and diplomacy), chairman of the Three People's Struggle Committee of the National Student Federation, and Kim Kun-tae, chairman of the Democratic Youth League, who are under detention have been subjected to all sorts of torture in the interrogation process."

"The people should be fully informed about the details of the student democratization movement."

"The existing constitution must be repealed."

12474/12624
CSO: 4107/040

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U CALLS ON DJP TO DROP 1989 REVISION PLAN

SK020057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, indicated yesterday that his party would agree on the formation of a special House Committee on the Constitution if the ruling party drops the 1989 time frame for the revision of the basic law.

He told reporters, "If they insist on constitutional change in 1989 under the pretext of first staging the Olympics, there can be no discussion. Aside from this, there is no reason for us to reject the formation of the committee."

The creation of the special committee has been the most crucial political question of late. The ruling and opposition parties have been at odds over its name and the period of its existence, being basically split on when the basic law should be rewritten.

The DJP maintains that the Constitution may be revised in 1989 while the NDP holds fast to its demand for the revision of the basic law within this year.

"The formation of the special committee and the constitutional amendment itself depends on how sincere the rival parties are on the revision issue," he said.

Asked if his remarks mean that the party's position to revise the law in 1986 is changeable, he said, "If the panel is created unconditionally, we will have to find a mutually-acceptable term on the deadline for the revision, either 1986 or 1989, in the panel."

The NDP leader's remarks differed from the party's "final line" that the panel can be formed only on the condition that the basic law should be revised in 1986.

It is not clear yet whether Rep Yi bared his views after consultations with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Sources at the ruling and opposition parties hinted yesterday that a "high-level" talks was being promoted to discuss the current political situation involving the constitutional amendment issue.

Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, meanwhile said that "there will be an occasion for the party leaders to get together during the on-going special House session."

He indicated that Speaker Yi Chae-hyong may arrange the meeting of party leaders.

The party leaders, if their meeting is held, are expected to discuss the criminal indictment of 17 NDP lawmakers, involved in the House violence, the amendment of the Assembly Law and the release of persons who were arrested in demonstrations and labor disputes.

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CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON'S SOCIAL PURIFICATION MOVEMENT RENEWED

Movement's Second Phase Initiated

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] In the appreciation of the social purification movement national convention, which was held on 27 November at Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul, President Chon Du-hwan said, "We have come to the point of time where we must build a truly advanced society in all areas, including political, economic and social, within the next several years upon such historic events as a peaceful turnover of political power and the Seoul Olympics," and said, "The second phase of the social purification movement, which will develop upon entering such a transition stage, should place a greater emphasis on concluding the tasks of the first phase aimed at scraping out the still remaining irrationality and social ills, and on consciousness reform movement through which a new view of value is firmly established and put to practice."

"The rapid development of industrial society, seeking productivity and efficiency, changes the traditional consciousness structure and life style; thus, we must face up to a great deal of ill effects and abuses being derived. Casting a shadow of dishonesty, distrust and disorder in parts of our society are the mammonism and the wasteful trend which only respect material value, the evasion of law and the rough-and-ready method in which only the end justifies the means, and the egoism and factionalism which only stick to private interests," said President Chon.

"Such abuses are not only our own problem but also a common counter-function among modern industrial societies. In order for a society to grow, a radical treatment is necessary before such a pathological condition becomes an inveterate disease," stressed President Chon.

"A disorder in the value structure could put a society into dangers of trouble and setback despite the outward growth and development. [The next sentence is omitted because its part is missing in the original], stressed President Chon."

"The social purification movement, which started in the early 80's as a task of scraping out the social disorder and irrationality, resulted in an eye-catching clean-up in and around our lives. Not only the influential corruptions but all kinds of systematic irregularities and social ills were markedly reduced, and the inflationary psychology is wiped out as a result of the three negative psychology movements, thereby developing into a consciousness reform movement wherein the negative elements of people's consciousness are washed away," said President Chon.

Accomplishment, Organization Reviewed

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Nov 85 p 3

[Commentary by Yi Su-kun: "From Physical Purification to Internal Reform"]

[Text] The 1985 social purification movement national convention was held on 27 November to evaluate and reflect on the past 5 years' progress and to grope for the future directions of the movement, which started unusually under an emergency situation in October 1980.

This movement arose when the fifth republic government was newly established and gave leadership to the Social Purification Committee, a government organization for audit and inspection, to eliminate social irrationalities among all kinds of difficult problems of the emergency situation.

Thus, it seems inevitable that this movement mass-produced sharp-sword measures against the government and the people during its early phase.

According to the Committee's self-evaluation, the 5 years of activities by the Social Purification Committee resulted in: a reduction in grafting, solicitation and irrationality by the high-ranking public offices and power organizations and a gradual improvement in the public officials' handling of businesses as well as their attitudes toward public services; a reduction in social ills including the illegal extracurricular work and an improvement in street and stadium order; and a gradual advancement of citizens' consciousness in criticizing irregularities and irrationalities.

A concrete look at the results of the past 5 years of the purification movement certainly reveals visible effects.

With its basic objective "to establish an honest government and a faithful image of public officials," by the end of June 85 the public community purification movement took disciplinary actions against 37,624 people connected with irrational activities, required improvements in 13,335 cases under all sorts of systems, and designated 15 places, which receive a great deal of solicitation because of their particular nature of public services, as a model organization for rejecting solicitations.

The 37,624 public officials, who were submitted to disciplinary action during the elimination of irrationalities, mainly came from such areas connected directly with public services as construction, fire service, health and sanitation, transportation, police, finance, etc.

The system improvements show a hugh total of 13,335 cases including: improved personnel system in 2,451 cases; elimination of soliciation in 4,572 cases; delegation of power in 3,396 cases; improved public services in 3,651 cases; and the rest in 1,529 cases.

Besides, the public-opinion poll regarding civil affairs officials shows that the degree of public offices' integrity (base = 100) has been gradually rising from 62.1 in 1982 to 62.2 in 1983 and 68.3 in 1984, thereby approaching the target number 75.

Still more evident is the purification in general community, which placed controls on 1,176,304 hooligans and hoodlums as of the end of October 1985. Especially, in the educational areas, those exposed in connection with illegal extracurricular work were 2,109, and those with irrational school allocation were 1,504, and 3,087 school area hoodlums were given special guidance. Some comment that the severe control over extracurricular work was the Purification Committee's biggest visible outcome.

Moreover, continuous control has been applied to those that harm social morals, including 2,591 cases of sales fraud among brokers in legal circles and shopping lots, 11 cases of irrational studying abroad, 1,747 cases of irrational employment agencies, 441 cases of swindle by influential classes, 10,677 cases of corruption, prostitution, and sham or inferior goods, and 847 cases of abnormal business activities.

Analytically, such clearly visible results could be due largely to the strong physical measures taken during the early phase of the purification.

A great deal of accomplishment in consciousness reform movement, which proceeded parallel with purification the movement, is also made clear by the Purification Committee. Upon its perceiving the importance of the consciousness reform, including corruption mentality, disorder mentality and inflationary psychology, the Purification Committee formed individual committees by the groups of region, work place and school, and spread the self-purification movement. The number of Committee members, including work places, comes to 600,000 nationwide, and especially, recently the regional members have been sharply rearranged to give a restart with 170,000 members, while 245 regional council bureaus were established throughout the country in cities, provinces, counties, and districts.

However, considering that the Opposition party has recently shown at the National Assembly its skeptical view about retaining the Purification Committee, some point out that the Committee should not take an easy attitude just because of its large members, and that it should display its positive functions in such national-scale events as the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

From this, the Purification Committee's position is positively viewed insofar as it now plans to turn to the public consciousness reform movement upon this convention from the main direction of the movement's first phase, which was to eliminate irrationalities and social ills.

This is because a forced purification movement will eventually hit its limit once a given stage has been reached. Thus, the Social Purification Committee's immediate task is to prepare the atmosphere and conditions wherein community members can volunatrily participate in the purification movement toward an advanced society.

As the Committee pointed out, it would be a difficult task without the initiatives of high-ranking public officials and community leaders. Just how the Purification Committee will gain general cooperation from the public, while showing visibly the consciousness reform of the "high-class society members," seems to remain as a future task.

13095/9435
CSO: 4107/072

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES REGRET OVER KWANGJU DEMONSTRATIONS

SK020136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Anachronistic Agitation"]

[Text] A close examination of our country's challenging realities leads undeniably to the conclusion that we cannot afford to allow any social unrest. It is, therefore, regrettable to see some politicians stirring such unrest merely to promote partisan interests.

Last Sunday the opposition New Korea Democratic Party instigated illegal, chaotic street demonstrations in Kwangju under the pretext of establishing a city chapter for their campaign to collect signatures for constitutional amendment. This followed a similar demonstration in Pusan a week before.

We cannot help wondering why the opposition party has been resorting to agitation, an approach that is incompatible with its professed goal of "democratization." If this is not mere rhetoric, then the opposition must first honor the rule of democracy; it must abide by the laws and the parliamentary system under which its members were National Assembly. Otherwise, it will be unable to escape the criticism that it is willing to seize the reins of power through any means, even revolutionary.

The NKDP must be aware that the silent majority of this nation's citizens do not want their country to be engulfed again by chaos, as happened in 1980. Whatever excuse the NKDP may produce, the party cannot shun responsibility for any regrettable consequences resulting from its anachronistic agitating of the people. The NKDP itself could fall a victim to such undesirable consequences.

Now the assembly is in session and lawmakers are having to deal with national affairs on the parliamentary floor. Moreover, the ruling camp has offered to set up an ad hoc parliamentary committee to handle the issues concerning the Constitution.

The oppositionists, therefore, must first try to find a solution to their demands within the house. Despite the availability of this lawful means, they have opted to undertake actions unauthorized under the nation's law provisions, even while the assembly session is under way.

In its rallies in Pusan and Kwangju, the NKDP aired over high-powered speakers a taped speech of Kim Tae-chung, who is prohibited from political activities because of his suspended prison term. This was a flagrant violation of the pertinent laws and an act of triggering popular disturbance.

Promoters of the sign-in campaign must refrain from agitating people in the streets. Instead, the cause of our parliamentary politics should be better upheld. This is the only practical option open to them for achieving their goals, unless they are interested in causing social unrest for their own partisan sake.

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CSO: 4100/108

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, POWER TRANSFER ISSUE DEBATED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly Steering and Management Committee held a meeting on the night of 27 November to discuss the opposition's proposal for a special constitutional amendment committee, and arguments for and against the proposal between the ruling party and the opposition continued until dawn the next day.

Assemblymen Yi Ch'i-ho, Kim Chong-nam, An Pyong-kyu, and Cho Kisang of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] asserted that "the struggle of the opposition party for a constitutional amendment not only goes against the October 1980 91.6 percent approval of the people for the constitution of the Fifth Republic. But also goes against the will of the people, who chose the DJP as their first party in the 11th and 12th general elections."

Assemblyman Yi said: "The plan of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] for direct election of the president, which implies that the incumbent president will run again, will destroy the current constitution's mechanism for a peaceful exchange of power, which provides for a single 7-year term for the president and specifies that any constitutional amendment to extend the term of office will not apply to the incumbent president. It also betrays the will of the people."

These ruling-party assemblymen asserted that "an amendment ot the current constitution is only possible at the initiative of the president or a majority of the registered assemblymen and, after being approved by two-thirds of the registered assemblymen, it must be approved by a majority of the voters eligible to vote in National Assembly elections". He emphasized that "any attempt to avoid these provisions and force the hand of the majority party by choosing the method of street demonstrations and signature movements exceeds the boundaries of rule by law and falls under revolutionary theory." Regarding the opposition party's assertion that the current constitution is an antidemocratic constitution amended right after 17 May, the ruling-party assemblymen rejected that argument, saying that "the 17 May and 26 October martial-law measures were unrelated to the amending of the constitution and the current constitution is a constitution of national consensus which was discussed publicly for over 10 months, the longest period in the history of constitution making, and which was approved in a national plebiscite."

The ruling-party assemblymen asserted that "in the constitutional-amendment argument of the opposition forces, there is an underlying plot that must be guarded against," while raising the question of whether the opposition's argument "is a disguised assertion that only one or two certain people should be president and if those men are not made president then we have no democracy."

They asserted that "the true meaning of a peaceful transfer of power in this country lies in breaking the vicious cycle of long-term rule by one person to realize the exchange of power by institutional means."

The ruling-party assemblymen said that "the current constitution is not an eternally unchangeable thing and can be changed according to current opinion in accordance with the will of the people," while saying that "nonetheless, now is not the time to revise the constitution and we hope that this will be the end of constitutional amendment talk."

Assemblymen Chang Ki-uk and Kim Hyong-nae of the NDP, who stepped forth in favor of the committee, argued that "the argument among the people about the power structure after 26 October has turned into a consensus in favor of direct election of the president," while saying that "the will of the people for direct election of the president was violated by 17 May and it is the absolute mission of the 12th National Assembly to restore the will of the people."

They continued, saying that "the amendment of the constitution to allow direct election of the president must be done in order to establish the propriety of power," while saying that "the people now reject the legal stipulation of the current constitution that all power comes from the people."

The opposition party assemblymen asserted that "in past direct elections for the president, the opposition candidates received 40-50 percent of the vote, but under the system of indirect elections the opposition candidates have received barely 1 percent, showing the falseness of the indirect-election system."

They pointed out the problems in the current constitution, as follows: the current constitution, which restricts the opening of the assembly, was made for one man and goes against history and constitutional precendent; there are problems in the legal and political processes of 12 December and 17 May; even though the provisions of the old constitution forbidding the retroactive limiting of the right of political participation was not considered for amendment, the right of political participation and the political activities of many democratic figures have been limited; and even though an agency, the "State Security Legislation Council," with no constitutional basis was created (28 October 1980), the current constitution also failed to recognize that agency.

They also argued that "the current constitution is no more than an extension of the restoration constitution" while saying that the system of proportional representation in the National Assembly goes against the right to equal political participation and asserting that a constitutional amendment is necessary to extend basic rights and ensure a fair distribution of political power.

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CSO: 4107/047

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL POLARIZATION, EXTREMISM DEPLORED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by reporter Hwang So-ung: "The Grave Political Situation Causing Even A Sense of Crisis; Both Sides Held Firm, and A Catastrophe Reached; The Ruling Party's Last 'No Action' Card Regrettable"]

[Text] Although there was a ray of hope that a dramatic breakthrough might be achieved in bargaining between the ruling party and the opposition party from Sunday night to the early hours of Monday morning, in the end the current session of the National Assembly ended in catastrophe.

Everyone talks about the seriousness of the aftereffect of this catastrophe, but no one seems to be willing to say how serious it really is.

There is even a sense of crisis in that vaguely circulated rumors such as the National Assembly might be dissolved in next April or May, and that a serious crisis might be created in the political situation might become stern reality. And, more immediately the anxiety that the possibility of the opposition party rushing into the streets may become a reality.

When the National Assembly session sit-in, 3 days ago, was finally ended with the unilateral passing of the budget bill by the Democratic Justice Party, and the New Democratic Party declared a continuation of the sit-in for another 24 hours, those who were familiar with the National Assembly at Yoido went even so far as to ironically suggest that "from the start they should have asked for dissolution."

It must be the voice of self-ridicule because they as the members of the National Assembly did not make full use of the political arena, instead they were engrossed in political struggle for partisan advantage and strategy to finally render the National Assembly useless.

As a matter of fact, judging from the bargaining cards held by the ruling party and the opposition party at the final moment, there remains a wish that it might have been possible to prevent the first regular session of the 12th National Assembly from winding down with such a catastrophe, if both sides made small concessions.

In the extreme confrontation between the sit-in and the unilateral disposition, the Democratic Justice Party contended that it would arrange an arena for continuing the discussion of the constitutional change in order to provide breathing room for the suffocating New Democratic Party, and proposed the "Committee for the Deliberation of Political Agenda" and the "Committee for the Study of the Constitution," and made a concession in that it was ready to respond to the revision of the tax reduction bill and the reductions in the budget bill.

Because of the expression, "constitutional change," was not included, the New Democratic Party was dissatisfied. However, compared with the past policy of the Democratic Justice Party for completely blocking the discussion of the constitutional change, this was unmistakably a considerable concession on its part.

Therefore, it appeared that even in the New Democratic Party a considerable number of members held the view that the party should accept the proposal. However, as the direction of the blow was turned unexpectedly to the opposition to the tax reduction bill, the atmosphere turned strange. It was not that the tax reduction bill was not the object of struggle by the New Democratic Party. But was not the constitutional change a more urgent task than that? It is believed that even if leaders of the New Democratic Party had conceded in the tax reduction bill and the budget bill after declaring their opposition to these bills at the time of voting, they should have secured first of all a foothold for continuing the "discussion of the constitutional change" in the National Assembly. For, it is the reason of parliamentary politics to do one's best until the last moment of discussion in the National Assembly, even if otherwise one has to go to outside of the National Assembly.

Although the true intention of the Democratic Justice Party is understandable in presenting a new card at the last moment out of its idea of preventing the catastrophe, it left room for suspicion of its true intention, because it had missed an opportune moment for negotiations.

To wish for more, if the Democratic Justice Party had presented the card before the New Democratic Party began its sit-in, it could have reduced in advance the possibility of the sit-in. And even after the New Democratic Party began its sit-in, if the Democratic Justice Party had hurried up a little more, it could have negotiated adequately with plenty of time on hand.

The extent of the concession was limited in accordance with the legal tradition and the deadline, and when it was rejected by the general meeting of the New Democratic Party Assembly members, the Democratic Justice Party resorted to an unilateral disposition as if it had been waiting for it. This may make the Democratic Justice Party's sincerity in negotiations, or its strategy calling for finding a justification for an unilateral disposition.

In spite of the unfortunate incident, luckily the right to police which had been consistently mentioned in and around the National Assembly was not invoked.

It is a strong rumor that the "Committee for the Study of the Constitution" was a hidden card that the Democratic Justice Party had prepared for presentation in March.

As a result, the ruling party and the opposition party gained only a catastrophe in this session of the National Assembly.

No one believes that either the ruling party or the opposition party gained anything in such a catastrophe. It is ridiculous to measure gains or losses themselves.

The New Democratic Party began the sit-in as it was bound by the reason of its struggle, that is, "all or nothing." However, as a result it completely abandoned the budget bill of which it clamored about unreasonable points, without touching it, and on the constitutional change it also passed by like a wind, without winning any worthwhile pledges at all.

The Democratic Justice Party explained that the situation was unavoidable because the New Democratic Party did not accept the last card. However, how does it propose to lead the political situation after the catastrophe?

If it is the standpoint of the ruling party to entreat the opposition party, which is trying to go outside of the National Assembly, to come to the table for discussion and negotiation, it amounts to the Democratic Justice Party carrying another heavy load because of the recent situation.

It is well and good that the Democratic Justice Party tried to impart an impression of the "strong ruling party. However, unless it has firmness coupled with moderation, and leads politics with flexibility by properly blending both, the Democratic Justice Party will not be spared from the denunciation that it abandons politics, if its uncompromising rigidity always leads to a catastrophe.

In a word, the limits of politics and of dialogue have been exposed.

Even when the ruling party and the opposition party were running in parallel in the precipitous situation, so-called political leaders representing political parties did not even meet in person, and sat idly by as if to abet the deterioration of the situation. This finally created the catastrophe.

The more difficult the situation is, the more necessary it is to have dialogue. And when such dialogue leads to a dramatic breakthrough, the true image of politics of dialogue can be presented.

Although this session of the National Assembly ended in a catastrophe, and the ruling party and the opposition party just cannot think about dialogue yet, indeed dialogue must be resumed sooner or later.

Both the ruling party and the opposition party should reflect on the fact that in a situation leading to an extreme confrontation they did not hold even once a conference of political party representatives. In this context, if they want to thaw the extremely cold winter of political situation, they must have dialogue in the very near future.

However, since the probability is great that the rippling effects of the catastrophe will drive the New Democratic Party to a hard line, it appears that a long period of cooling-off appears to be necessary.

There is a great possibility that the current of the political situation in the future will be charted by the current outside the arena called the regular session of the National Assembly which has been declared adjourned. And in that the largest variable is what kind of move the New Democratic Party will make.

In addition to the responsibility for the management of the regular session of the National Assembly, over the direction of the movement for the promotion of the constitutional change the New Democratic Party will go through serious internal pains of labor as it is entangled up in interests of all factions in the party.

If such labor pains continue, there will be a stronger possibility that the New Democratic Party may well seek an outlet in a hard line against the ruling party. Since in the final analysis going outside of the National Assembly is not such a simple matter, there is a possibility that the period of labor may be longer than expected.

Judging from its normal behavior, albeit different in nature compared with the opposition party, it is likely that the Democratic Justice Party will not be exempted from lingering effects.

For, the Democratic Justice Party cannot pass off the irregular disposition of bills it executed for the first time in the first regular session of the 12th National Assembly, and the catastrophic situation it caused "as though nothing really happened."

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROSECUTION EXPOSES ANTI-GOVERNMENT POLITICAL ORGANS

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] The structure, organization, and activities of the CPD, the People's Union for Democracy, and the Preacher's Council for Righteousness--three opposition groups that have surfaced as the object of a recent public prosecutor's investigation--are as follows:

CPD: It was formed on 18 May 1984 and has its office in Seoul, ChungGu, SosomunDong 85-3, Room 1003 of the Chin Hung Building. Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are joint chairmen and there are 157 permanent steering and planning committee members and some 1,500 (as of 28 November 1985) ordinary members. In the Administrative Office (secretary general, Hwang Myong-su) 16 bureaus, including the General Affairs Bureau, the Organization Bureau, the Public Relations Bureau, the Human Rights Bureau, the International Bureau, the Bureau for Foreign Cooperation, etc., and 6 special committees, including the Special Committee for the Study of Constitutional Revision, the Special Committee on Campus Policy, etc., have been established.

Hwang Myong-su, the secretary general of the Administrative Office, is a career politician, like Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who was an assemblyman during the 9th and 11th National Assemblies but ran unsuccessfully for assemblyman in the Ch'onan, Asan, Ch'onWon area, during the elections for the 12th National Assembly.

On 7 January 1985 the CPD began vigorous political activity with the formation of the Repatriation Policy and Welcoming Committee for Kim Tae-chung. On 25 January, Kim Yong-sam, Kim Sang-hyon, Yun Hyok-p'yo, etc. held a solidarity luncheon party for banned politicians, decided to support the general elections indirectly, and attempted to contribute to an opposition party boom. At this gathering, one other well-known opposition figure other than those mentioned above was Kim Tok-yong. Mr Kim, Kim Yong-sam's secretary, is a core member of the CPD who is thinking of running for office in the next National Assembly and is constructing a base of supporters. On 4 February, they opened the Permanent Steering and Planning Committee, announced the list of names of the Repatriation Welcoming Committee for Kim Tae-chung, and at the same time made efforts to expand their base of support by deciding to support I Min-u intensively in his candidacy for the 12th National Assembly seat in Chongro and Chunggu and by offering free legal representation for those involved in the Seoul University faction affair and the sit-down strike of the Taegu taxi driver's group.

On 17 April, they expanded and reorganized their organization by increasing the number of appointees to the Permanent Steering and Planning Committee from 26 to 30, by forming a new leadership committee system, and by expanding their local organizations at the provincial level into 13 cities and provinces throughout the country. At this time, the Sangdodong faction advocated expanding the organization to cities and counties.

On 17 May, the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju situation, Sin Gi-ha, Pak Ch'an-jong, Kim Byong-o, and Paek Yong-gi were sent to the joint memorial service. On 17 August, the 10th annual memorial service for the deceased Chang Chu-ha was carried out at Hungsadan Hall by the Teacher's Council, People's Union for Democracy, etc., and on 12 August, it was decided to form a special committee to obstruct the Campus Stability Law.

After that, on 6 September, people attached to the CPD appeared at such scenes of student rioting as the demonstration in front of Koryo University, the Seoul University demonstration affair, etc., and Kim Pyong-o and several others have been arrested or indicted on suspicion of instigating students and are currently being tried. The CPD, which directly or indirectly went along with sit-down strikes by students or workers during that time, consists mainly of opposition members who were defeated in the National Assembly election, while those who advanced into the National Assembly entered the NDP.

At any rate, with joint chairman Kim Yong-sam's entrance into the NDP, the CPD, an organization which has expanded its base of support to localities, has now become a political power base for Kim Tae-chung while the NDP has become Kim Yong-sam's political party.

People's Union for Democracy

On 29 March 1985, at the Seoul, Chunggu, Changch'ungdong office of the People's Council for Democracy and Unification, the People's Council for Democracy and Unification (chairman, Mun Ik-hwan) and the Association for the People's Democratic Movement (joint representatives, Kim Sung-hun, I Pu-yong, and Kim Tong-won), with the participation of 30 members of the People's Council for Democracy and Unification, including Mun Ik-hwan, Kye Hun-che, I Ch'ang-bok, Kang Hui-nam, etc., and some 20 members of the People's Union for Democracy, including I Bu-yong, Pak Kye-dong, Kim Kun-t'ae, etc., opened a joint meeting, announced the unification of the 2 bodies, and determined the staff and infrastructure of the new body.

Accordingly, the Union of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification was decided upon as the name of the new organization and the Reverend Mun Ik-hwan was chosen as chairman and Kye Hun-che and Kim Sung-hun as vice chairmen. The goals of the establishment of the organization were set as the realization of democracy, improvement of the livelihood of the people and the development of the people's movement, and attainment of the autonomous unification of the nation. The Central Committee, the Permanent Committee, the Regional Committee, the Committee for Democratic Unification, the Committee for the People's Livelihood, the Policy, Planning, and Management Office, the Administrative Office, and 10 local organizations were established.

This organization publishes a bimonthly magazine entitled DEMOCRATIC UNIFICATION, distributes it to its members, and has them sell it to their network of acquaintances.

The meetings they have are gatherings concerned mainly with instigating the poor and workers in cities, and they have also disseminated leaflets which criticize government policy.

For example, they disseminated leaflets entitled "A Talk on Mokdong-based City Redevelopment (27 April)" and "Our Position on the Fifth Anniversary of the May Kwangju People's Struggle (2 May)," distributed "A Public Letter to the President of the United States (10 May)" opened the "Conference for the Memorial Observance of and Truthful Report on the Kwangju People's Struggle (17 May)," attempted to establish the so-called "National College" for college students, workers, etc. and conduct classes (22 May), and distributed a leaflet entitled "the Essence of the Government of the Military Dictatorship Again Revealed by Means of the Special Session of the National Assembly" to the NDP, the CPD, the National Student Union, the Korean and foreign media, etc. (12 June). In these ways and others they are continuing their politically oriented activities.

The chairman of the People's Union for Democracy, the Rev Mun Ik-hwan, was arrested for initiating a provocation of city workers, criticism of government policy, and other such left-wing forms of idealogical indoctrination, but he is presently free after being given a suspended sentence. In spite of that, the reverend once again, in producing and distributing leaflets connected with constitutional revision, giving anti-government speeches, etc., is continuing his political incitements.

In addition, another core leader of the People's Union for Democracy, Kim Kun-t'ae, has also been arrested and indicted on suspicion of violating the National Security Law and is presently being tried.

Preacher's Council for Righteousness: The formal name is the "National Preachers Council for the Enactment of Righteousness and Peace." On 20 August 1984 in the TongHak mountain villa in Ch'ungnam KongChu, some 30 people, including Kwan Ho-kyong, Kim Gi-bok, etc., participated in the formation of the Preacher's Council for Righteousness and held a news conference for Korean and foreign journalists.

Kim Tong-won, Kim Ki-bok, Pak Ch'ang-bin, Pak Sang-hyok, Chang Song-yong, I Yong-il, etc. were chosen as members of the Steering and Planning Committee.

On 24 September 1984 they joined the Joint Policy Committee for the Ch'ongkye clothing labor management dispute, and in December they decided to publish a "newsletter" which would serve as a public statement of their stance on social problems that have occurred from time to time, putting off concrete measures until the opening of the Steering and Planning Committee in January 1985.

On 15 May 1985 they distributed a seditious informational letter, the content of which "established Sunday, 19 May, as a 'day of peace' with the view of paying tribute to the noble spirit of the Kwangju people's struggle during the month of May and called for sending a special donation to Kwangju with the view of participating in the erection of a memorial tower," and distributed copies of radical sermons that said that "if authority that is based on violence and military might is allowed to exist, then the death of a second and third Kwangju will continue, etc." to their members.

This council has continued its activities from time to time by, holding gatherings, disseminating leaflets that demonstrate its positions, etc.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

INDICTMENTS OF NKDP, CPD FOR PETITION DRIVE

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] NKDP: Suspect No Kyong-kyu, as NKDP General Affairs Bureau Chief, along with President Yi Min-u, Advisor Kim Yong-sam, and other party leaders, in promoting the so-called presidential direct election constitutional revision, recognizing that as amendments to the constitution could only be proposed by the president or a majority of National Assemblymen in attendance, due to an insufficiency in the number of National Assemblymen who supported this change to the constitution such a proposal was not possible by legal means, the party, together with so-called activist organizations, unfolded throughout the country the Ten Million Signatures Movement for constitutional revision, and spread an illegal constitutional revision struggle by fostering negative public opinion concerning the present constitution. To begin with, using the pretext of holding a ceremony to commemorate the first anniversary of the 12 February general election, by having a meeting at the party central office for the above signature campaign, they planned to commence the constitutional revision struggle. After preparing the "Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Petition," at about 9:40 on the morning of February 12 at the NKDP central party office at 28-9 Inui-tong in Chongro-ku, 150 party members gathered together and convened a self-congratulatory ceremony commemoratating the 12 February general election. The above-mentioned Yi Min-u said, "The general election of last February 12 was not a simple National Assembly election; it was the people's judgement of the 4-year record of the present regime and the continuation of the Yusin system, and it was a revolution by election that showed clearly the will of the whole people."

"Without regard for the will of the people, they stubbornly cling to this method of continuing the government of the Yushin system, presidential indirect election, in order to maintain the regime. To the just demands that this system be changed into a democratic one, they oppress with draconian laws and the politics of fear."

"The situation is that, of the original 102 National Assemblymen of our party, already more than 30 percent have been enticed away by the evil influence of the politics of manipulation or are suffering from the improper interference of the prosecutor's office."

"The government party refused to discuss constitutional revision in the National Assembly, but as it became absolutely impossible to delay any longer, tried to deceive the people with talk of studying the constitution, and now is indicating that because of the two forthcoming international athletic meets, discussion is not possible until 1989."

"A more lamentable thing is that as soon as I and our party attempted to directly confirm the will of the people in regards to the constitutional revision problem in order to show to the world the anti-democratic nature of the present regime, the regime has made it its business to publicly threaten us and make a problem where there is no problem according to the law."

"These days, the government, without shame, by declaring openly that in the event that the Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Petition Movement begins, people who come out into the street will be charged with traffic violations, house-to-house visits will be treated as unlawful entry, and discussions concerning constitutional revision, even when held indoors, will be treated as violations of the Public Assembly Law, is not even attempting to conceal the fact that this nation is no longer a constitutional state but in fact has become degraded to the level of a police state."

"As I have already warned at my New Year's press conference, I and the 600,000 party members and tens of thousands of patriotic citizens, in the process of the Ten Million Person Constitutional Revision Petition, have decided to choose the road leading to confinement, detention, and being thrown into prison. This is because we believe that without this type of sacrifice, this work of democratization in this country cannot be realized."

After the commemoration ceremony, which had this kind of aim, the suspect ushered the above Kim Yong-sam to the platform, and he proposed that, "Now I will give suggestions about the constitutional revision petition," and he said, "Following the 12 February general election, we have waited for 1 year for an agenda of democratization beginning with democratic constitutional revision."

"The current constitution is nondemocratic in regards to the procedures for that legislation, and it is not only lacking in legitimacy, concerning its contents, it ignores the basic principles of democracy, and in truth it does not surpass the appearance of a continuation of the Yushin Constitution."

"The current regime is ignoring the people's will concerning the establishment of a democratic system, beginning with presidential direct election, and is planning to oppressively concentrate coercion against the people's will for constitutional revision."

"This, along with the unprecedented retaliatory imprisonment of political opponents, reminds one of the emergency measures of the latter part of the Yushin system."

"The Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Petition Movement is the declaration of this era's democratic conscience, and as there is conviction that it is a save-the-nation struggle, until constitutional revision is achieved it will tenaciously evolve," was the gist of the "Now is the Time for the Ten Million People Constitutional Revision Movement" statement that he read to the people. He encouraged participation in signing, following which the suspect presented the above petition. In the unrest-creating atmosphere caused by Operations Bureau Chief Paek Yong-ki by shouting, "Why won't you write your name?" at people who evaded or hesitated signing, and forcing people to sign, and by showing a threatening attitude to people who continued to not comply by signing, etc., signatures were received from over 120 people in attendance at the above meeting. In order to perform a criminal investigation for the holding of a meeting which created concern of significant social unrest, the search and seizure of all documents related to the signature campaign, including the above petition and statement, is necessary.

CPD: Suspect Hwang Myong-su, as the Chief Seccretary of the so-called Committee for the Promotion of Democracy located at 85-3 Sosomun-tong Chung-ku in Seoul, along with the New Korea Democratic Party, concerning the promotion of the constitutional revision for presidential direct election, realizing that as amendments to the constitution could only be proposed by the president or a majority of National Assemblymen in attendance, due to an insufficiency in the number of National Assemblymen who supported the change to the constitution such a proposal was not possible by legal means, the above party, together with so-called opposition activist organizations, developed throughout the country the Ten Million Signatures Movement for constitutional revision, and resolved to spread an illegal constitutional revision struggle by fostering a negative public opinion concerning the present constitution. On February 12, 1986 from 9:10 to 10:10 am, in the office of the above Committee for the Promotion of Democracy, 70 members of the party gathered for a meeting of the Standing Management Committee, and Kim Tae-chung, who is in the midst of a period of suspension of sentence, said as introductory remarks:

"I have 18 years remaining in my sentence, but as I have prepared myself for a return to prison, I am leading the constitutional revision signature movement. I understand that over 1,000 people who have participated in the democratic struggle have been detained. If we struggle, prepared for 50,000 or 100,000 arrests, democratization will succeed. The government is showing tough legalistic counter-measures toward the constitutional revision signature campaign. Confronting us with such toughness displays the weakness of the government."

"The 8 February edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, criticizing President Reagan's human rights policy, reported, 'America must have interest in Korea's democratization, and in this dimension America must play a role in Korea's internal affairs.' The leading members of the world media support our struggle for democracy."

Subsequently, the suspect, through the Statement of Purpose of the Ten Million Signatures Movement for promotion of democratic constitutional revision including direct presidential election, insisted that, "The current constitution of the Fifth Republic was made one-sidedly by means of a formal referendum under the circumstance of all political activity being suspended because of martial law, and even the people's discussion for and against it was blocked. The current constitution, concerning those procedures, is nondemocratic, and it is not only lacking in legitimacy, its content is even more of a problem."

"The current regime has not only ignored the will of the people for constitutional revision to establish a democratic system, beginning with the presidential direct election system which became an issue in the general election of last 12 February, it is in fact intent on maintaining a one-party dictatorship by keeping the succession of power with the Democratic Justice Party, though it presents the good name of a distorted peaceful transfer of power and a spirit of trust."

By receiving signatures for constitutional revision from the Standing Management Committee members and the Executive Department employees who were at that place, a gathering was held which raised concern of causing significant social unrest. It is necessary to seize the Ten Million People Signatures Petition promoting constitutional revision, the Statement of Purpose, and the other statement written by the suspect, who is under criminal investigation.

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CSO: 4107/088

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LARGEST STUDENT ARRESTS FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT RALLY

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "189 Arrested Today in Demonstrations at Seoul National University; Two Students Formally Arrested Yesterday; 63 out of 252 Released; Final Decisions May Be Made During Indictment Process"]

[Text] The Seoul City police, who are investigating a joint demonstration that was held at the Seoul National University in order to launch a signature campaign for constitutional amendment and abolition of the current constitution, requested on 7 February that warrants of arrest be issued for 189 students, including 40 female students, of 13 universities, including So Won-son (23, taking a leave of absence from the 4th year class, History Department of Yonse University) and Cho Chin-suk (23, 4th year class, Home Economics Department, Sungmyong Women's University), out of a total of 252 students who were taken to police stations, who were charged with violation of the law governing meetings and demonstrations.

The police, however, released the remaining 63 students in the evening of 6 February and sent them to the University Guidance Committees.

Meanwhile, a government authority gave a hint of a plan of selective indictment by saying that "many of those 189 students who would be formally arrested will be released in the process of careful investigation ofthe police."

The government authorities cited, as an example, the fact that 112 of those 193 university students who were arrested in the incident of the Central Political Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] were released in a suspension of indictment and 81 of them were formally arrested and indicted. The authorities then said that those students who would deeply reflect on their conduct--in the process of investigation by the public prosecutor, in which students would be classified into the categories of conspiracy, involvement in the demonstration, and the consciousness education conducted before the incident--would not be indicted.

As for those students for whom warrants of arrest are to be issued, 66, including 5 female students, of them are students of the Seoul National University--the highest in number; and 123 (156 students were taken to the police station) of them are students of other universities. And Mr So and Miss Cho, who participated and took the lead in the meeting, were placed under confinement after warrants of arrest were issued for them in the evening of 6 February.

The police deciced to continue investigationof this case to find out whether or not there were any forces behind those students. For all of those students for whom warrants of arrest are to be issued, the law governing meetings and demonstrations will be applied; and for those students who swung wooden clubs or threw stones, Molotov cocktails, or iron rods during the demonstrations, the law governing violence will be applied in addition to the charge of preparation and conspiracy with willful negligence, as decided by the police.

The police revealed that it was requested that warrants of arrest be issued for all of those students who did the following: prior conspiracy and planning; leading the van in demonstration; throwing Molotov cocktails, or stones; or used wooden clubs; carrying liaison missions for demonstrating students; previous participation in demonstrations; and other university students' participation in demonstration.

Yi Yong-ch'ang, chief, Police Bureau, Seoul City, explaining the reason that warrants of arrest were requested for such a wide range of offenders, said that "the recent demonstration, in its nature, was largely intended to pull down the constitutional government order and to destroy the social order to its foundation--as shown in the slogan 'Abolish the current constitution.'" He then pointed out that "such an offense would reach the result of getting in line with North Korea's strategy and interests."

In particular, Bureau Chief Yi said that the police attached importance to the following facts: that the recent demonstration took place during the vacation period--there has been no such precedent before; that it was launched chiefly in conspiracy with those leftist-conscious students of various universities who had led campus troubles during the past year and had been sought by the police since then; that the demonstration launched a collective violence greater than ever before--as observed in terms of its nature--in that more than 300 out of over 1,000 students who took part in the demonstration held or threw wooden clubs, rocks, Molotov cocktails, and cotton-wrapped torches; and that the demonstration was very much premeditated in nature.

Bureau Chief Yi vowed that the police "would take strong measures against any demonstrations in compliance with the basic policy designed to create an atmosphere of studying among the absolute majority of good students and to back up actively the government's policy of making schools autonomous," adding that the police "would take resolute steps, in particular, against political meetings that advocate constitutional amendments."

[Table on next page]

Actions Taken Against Students--By Universities
(Figures in parentheses indicate female students)

Universities	Arrested	Set free after Admonition	Total
Seoul National University	66 (5)	29 (3)	96 (8)
Yonse University	20 (2)	4 (2)	24 (4)
Songgyun'gwan University	39 (8)	4 (2)	43 (10)
Hanyang University	34 (3)	18 (4)	52 (7)
Ihwa Women's University	(15)	(1)	(16)
Koryo University	2		2
Tongguk University		2 (1)	2 (1)
Seoul City College	2	2	4
Hongik University	1 (1)		1 (1)
Toksong Women's University	(1)		(1)
Sungjon College	2 (2)		2 (2)
Hansong College	2 (1)	2	4 (1)
Tan'guk University	4 (1)		4 (1)
Inch'on Teacher's College		1	1
Total	189 (40)	63 (13)	252 (53)

DJP Proposes That Five Personages Meet Tomowwow; New Democratic Party [NDP] Rejects It

No T'ae-u, representative member of the DJP, proposed in the afternoon of 6 February to Yi Min-u, president of the NDP, and Yi Man-sop, president of the KNP that a send-off meeting be held at noon of 8 February for Yi Chae-hyong, speaker of the National Assembly, and Prime Minister No Sin-yong, who are going abroad.

However, President Yi revealed his decision on 7 February not to attend the send-off meeting on the grounds that national assemblymen of the NDP had been indicted. So, it seems that the send-off meeting will become simply a countesy meeting of four men--with President Yi not included.

Regarding the proposed meeting of the five men, including the representative of three parties, an informed source of the government party emphasized the political significance of that meeting by saying that "the meeting, which was designed to serve also as a send-off meeting, is of significance in that it would provide an occasion for a dialogue between the government and non-government parties, and that it might seek a way of finding a breakthrough in the current deadlock in the political situation." The source then added that "if President Yi does not come to the meeting, the relations, from now on, between the government and non-government parties will become more and more difficult to normalize."

President Yi Min-u refused to accept the meeting proposal on 7 February by saying that "I do not want to go to the meeting under the cirucumstances in which our national assemblymen have been indicted and our aides have been arrested." By doing so, he set forth a stand that, in order to effect a dialogue between the government and non-government parties, the DJP must come up first with a plan to break the political deadlock caused by the indictment of the NDP national assemblymen.

President Yi paid a visit to Speaker Yi in the morning of 7 February and gave him a send-off message. Speaker Yi reportedly then urged President Yi to attend the proposed meeting.

Indignation and Contempt Expressed; NDP Issues a Statement

The NDP held in the morning of 7 February an expanded officers meeting at which discussions were held on the situation in which the police had requested that warrants of arrest be issued for those 189 students who took part in the joint demonstration held at the Seoul National University. The NDP then issued a statement through its speaker Hong Sa-tok and said: "Our party is asking the government and the government party with indignation and contempt: 'What in the world are you trying to do with this country?'"

7989/6662
CSO: 4107/092

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY WARNS PROFESSORS AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVISM

SK020107 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry was learned to have warned universities against some politically "outspoken" professors' engagement in political activities in connection with constitutional amendment.

The ministry warning came in the wake of the issuance of a manifesto on Friday by 28 professors of Korea University in support of constitutional revision and a similar move by reinstated professors.

In the manifesto, the professors said the students' calls for amendment of the basic law should be taken as a rightful expression of their views.

Yet the ministry warned in a note to presidents of universities that some professors' outright political actions are feared to trigger a wave of violent demonstrations by extreme students.

"Professors should restrain themselves in regard to political activism for the sake of their commitment to academic research and teaching," said a senior official in charge of campus affairs.

Citing a recent campus development, he said it is desirable that campus disturbances are subdued by professors, not by law enforcement authorities.

The four-point statement of the Korea University professors also called on students to use peaceful methods, "though it is rightful for students to express their ideas on problems of the society and the nation."

On Saturday, a group of reinstated professors met at the house of Prof An Pyong-mu of Hansin University to express their support of the move by some of the Korea University professors.

Led by Pyon Hyong-yun of Seoul National University, the 17 professors, who had once been dismissed from schools for activities relating to political dissention, urged university professors to express their positions upon the issue of constitutional amendment.

The ministry was said to have instructed relevant university authorities to advise professors not to "go political."

/12766
CSO: 4100/108

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO FOIL STUDENT ACTIVISM, PETITION DRIVE

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 13 Feb 86 p 11

[Text] 1. On 12 February, the public prosecutor and police, both of whom are presently investigating the behind-the-scene leaders of the Seoul University united demonstration and the campus petition drive for constitutional revision, announced that the backers and leaders of these events were those connected with the production of the underground leaflet PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY, and set forth an investigation to establish the real nature of these people and their whereabouts.

Someone connected with the public prosecutor said it has been revealed that last July after the infrastructure of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy--the group which produced "Banner," the guide for student activists--was uncovered and its members arrested, the PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY production team began to provide doctrine and orchestrated demonstrations from behind the scenes.

The public prosecutor, based on the results of investigations conducted up to this time, pointed out that it has become clear that the goal of struggling as represented in the eight issues of the PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY printed the last 4 months (since September of last year) goes beyond the dimensions of a simple student movement or demonstrations and represents a violent political doctrine which calls for the overthrow of a system, and explained that these same people, while advocating the establishment of the "Three People's Constitution," attempted a large-scale petition drive on campuses.

The public prosecutor is extensively investigating to determine whether there are impure elements other than college students among those linked to the PROCLAMATION FOR DEMOCRACY, and is searching to see whether there is any connection with opposition organizations.

The public prosecutor has stepped up its investigations of the whereabouts of these people after receiving information that they are hiding in Anyang, Kunpo, etc., in Kyonggi Province and is stepping up its search in Yongdungpo, the Kuro industrial site, etc., areas which are becoming secret bases of operations.

The public prosecutor, asserting that there are many instances of students who start demonstrations upon being released after receiving such light punishment such as a summary trial, suspended sentence, etc., has decided to reduce the number of cases disposed of by summary trial or a suspension of sentencing. And because of this, it seems that out of the 189 students connected with the Seoul University united demonstration who were arrested, the numbers that will be dealt with by being given a suspension of sentencing will be greatly reduced.

2. On 12 February, the Ministry of Education, based on the principle that all illegal demonstrations--including the petition drive for constitutional revision--be eliminated before the new semester begins, ordered that a list of 1,000 of the core student activists from Seoul University, Yonsei University, Koryo University and other major universities throughout Korea be compiled and that each university take responsibility for their intensive guidance.

The Ministry of Education, in pointing out that up until now the advising professors "interview guidance" method had shown few results, ordered that, by means of visits to individual homes on the part of advising professors, the cooperation of student' parents be positively pursued, and that each university create individual report cards, keeping track of students' activities daily, giving them a first warning when there is a high possibility they might be planning illegal demonstrations, but if they do not respond, sternly punishing them according to school regulations with an indefinite suspension, etc.

The Ministry of Education has concluded that while recent demonstrations are getting more violent and their political character more intense, all types of demonstrations are being realized by means of a blind cell network, accordingly, in the new semester it sees that, by means of student expeditions, attempts will possibly be made at starting "united demonstration" like illegal demonstrations not only in the Seoul area but in Pusan, Taegu, etc., therefore, it has ordered that universities grasp the dynamics of student movements and vigorously exchange information, devising a common method of dealing with the problem.

In addition, the Ministry of Education has ordered that meetings, picnic receptions for freshmen, and other activities on and off the campus be regulated by blocking the formation of illegal student circles beforehand, and that all events, even if small, without fail, be attended by advising professors.

13222/6662
CSO: 4107/085

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONWIDE PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

Survey Results

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 85 pp 9-11

[Article by Pak Hung-su, director of the Public Relations Office, Social Science Research Institute, Yonse University: "Pending Problems of 1985, at Home and Abroad, on Which We Have To Work Together; Public Opinion Survey on the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of This Newspaper"]

[Text] Interests of the Country and the Press

There Is No "Second Best" Before the State

Affirmative Evaluation Given by 80.4 Percent Regarding Size of Contribution. Of late, the concept of the interests of the country has often become an issue in various discussions. In order to find out the substance of the interests of the country as conceived by the people and, in particular, regarding how much the press is contributing to the country's interests, the SEOUL SINMUN Company conducted a public opinion survey on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding. The results of the survey revealed that 22.9 percent of the pollees cited foreign debts as a problem that should be solved before anything else for the interests of the country and that 57.4 percent made an affirmative evaluation of the press for its contributions to the interests of the country.

Contributions by the Press to the Interests of the Country

Contributes to a certain extent:	43.7 percent
Contributes almost nothing:	27.4 percent
Do not know:	14.8 percent
Contributes greatly:	13.7 percent
Useless:	0.3 percent

Pollees cited the following as the problems that should be solved first before anything else for the interests of our country: the problem of foreign debts; a peaceful transfer of power; and the unification of the North and the South, in the order of importance. The number of pollees who cited the problem of foreign debts as the most important issue was the highest and made up 22.9

percent of the pollees. The next was the peaceful transfer of power, 20.2 percent; then the unification of the North and the South, 14.8 percent; the problem of national security, 10.5 percent; the abolition of differences between the rich and poor, 10.4 percent; and the problem of unemployment, 10.1 percent. Compared to these, the problems of campus disorders and labor disputes showed low percentages: 7 and 2.8, respectively.

Those whose educational level is higher and whose income is greater occupied a greater percentage among those pollees who cited the problems of a peaceful transfer of power and foreign debts as important. Those whose income is smaller tended to regard the problem of unemployment and the unification of the North and South as more important. On the issue of foreign debts, the percentages of the pollees who regarded the issue as important are as follows: middle school graduates or lower, 18.3; high school graduates, 25.7; and college graduates or higher, 26.7--the percentages are in direct proportion to the level of education of the pollees. As for the peaceful transfer of power, graduates of middle school or lower, 17.3 percent; high school graduates, 21.3 percent; and college graduates or higher, 24.1 percent.

As for the relationship with the level of income, the percentages of pollees who said that a peaceful transfer of power is important are: 17.0 among low-income people; 19.3 among middle-income people; and 27.1 among high-income people. Regarding the issue of foreign debts, 20.5 percent of low-income people, 23.8 percent of middle-income people, and 28.1 percent of high income people regarded it as important.

In the responses by region, more of those living in cities regarded the issue of foreign debts and a peaceful transfer of power as important; 19.5 percent of pollees who live in small and medium-size cities and towns and villages and 21.9 percent of those who live in large cities regarded a peaceful transfer of power as important. On the issue of foreign debts, 25.8 percent of large-city residents, 23.7 percent of small- and medium-city residents, and 18.2 percent of towns and villages residents said that the issue was important.

Regarding the issues that should be regarded as important for the interests of the country in carrying out the North-South dialogue, 32.6 percent of the pollees cited the idea of a free democracy and its establishment; 22 percent cited the rehabilitation of national homogeneity; 20.1 percent cited the search for ways of unification; 16 percent cited economic cooperation; and 8.4 percent cited the maintenance of legitimacy.

Responses made in regard to the matters that should be regarded as important in carrying out the North-South dialogue varied greatly with age group, namely 25.9 percent of those in their twenties cited the rehabilitation of national homogeneity while only 6.6 percent of those in their fifties cited that. Regarding economic cooperation, 18.8 percent of those in their twenties and 14.3 percent of those in their fifties cited it. On the contrary, 29.6 percent of those in their fifties and 14.6 percent of those in their twenties regarded the search for ways of unification as important. There was not much of a difference shown by occupation.

Regarding issues that should be regarded as most important in dealing with foreign countries, 49.3 percent of the pollees cited economic gains or losses on our side; 23.5 percent cited national security; 22.5 percent cited preservation of our cultural traditions and values; and 4.1 percent cited competition between the North and South.

As for issues that should be given priority in diplomatic relations, more of the older age groups regarded national security as important: 33.6 percent of those in their fifties, 17.3 percent of those in their twenties, 22.3 percent of those in their thirties, and 25.1 percent of those in their forties cited national security. More pollees with a higher level of education cited economic gains or losses and fewer of them cited competition between the North and South. More of those who were less educated regarded national security as more important.

Priority Matters for Interests of Country (percent)

Foreign debts:	22.9 percent
Peaceful transfer of power:	20.2 percent
Unification of North and South:	14.8 percent
National security:	10.5 percent
Differences between rich and poor:	10.4 percent
Unemployment:	10.1 percent
Campus problems:	7.0 percent
Labor disputes:	2.8 percent
No response:	1.3 percent

Those who cited economic gains or losses are as follows: 45.3 percent of graduates of middle school or lower; 49.4 percent of high school graduates; and 56.8 percent of graduates of college or higher. On the contrary, in the case of national security, 15.1 percent of graduates of colleges or higher; 22.2 percent of high school graduates; and 30.2 percent of graduates of middle school or lower.

In answering the question of "how does social instability, such as student demonstrations and labor disputes, affect the interests of the country?" almost a half—49.2 percent—of the pollees said that they would affect the interests of the country; 13.9 percent said they did not know; and 3.3 percent said that they do not have anything to do with the interests of the country.

The older the age of the pollees, the higher the percentage of those who say that such social instability would harm the interests of the country. The younger the age of the pollees, the larger the number saying that such social instability would be necessary for the interests of the country. In the case of those in their twenties, 42.9 percent said that such social instability would do great harm to the interests of the country; in the case of those in their thirties, 49.2 percent; in the case of those in their forties, 53.5 percent—more than a half—and in the case of those in their fifties, 57.8 percent. On the contrary, 13.2 percent of those in their fifties, 23.8 percent of those in their forties, 27 percent of those in their thirties, and 36.7 percent of those in their twenties said that such social instability is necessary for the interests of the country.

In relation to the level of education of the pollees, the higher the level of education, the greater the number of those who said such social instability is necessary for the interests of the country; and the lower the level of education, the smaller the number of those who said that such social instability would harm the interests of the country. In the case of graduates of middle school or lower, 54.5 percent siad that such social instability would do great harm to the interests of the country; in the case of high school graduates, 51.6 percent; and in the case of graduates of college or higher, 37.9 percent. The percentages of those who said that such social instability is necessary for the interests of the country are as follows: graduates of middle school or lower, 17.6; high school graduates, 28.2; and graduates of college or higher, 44.5.

In relation to the level of income, the percentage of pollees among the middle-income class who said that such social instability would harm the interests of the country was the highest—53.1. And, by occupation, the percentage of those managers of business enterprises and employees of business corporations who said that such social instability would harm the interests of the country was the highest—54.4.

It was indicated that our people generally gave an affirmative evaluation of the roles being played by the press. In answer to the question of "how much of a contribution is the press making to the interests of the country," 57.4 percent of the pollees gave affirmative answers by saying that the press is making a great or at least some contribution, and 27.4 percent said that the press is able to make almost no contribution. However, only 13.7 percent of the pollees said in their evaluation that the press is making a great contribution to the interests of the country. As many as 14.9 percent of the pollees indirectly avoided answering the question by saying that they do not know. The number of those women who said that they do not know is twice as great as that of those men who said that.

The pollees' views of the press had no distinct characteristics by age: 60.7 percent of the group in their forties gave an affirmative answer, which was the highest; 59.2 percent of the group in their fifties, 56.6 percent of the group in their twenties, and 55.7 percent--the lowest--of the group in their thirties gave an affirmative answer.

By level of education, more of the pollees at the lower level of education gave an affirmative evaluation of the press, while more of the pollees at the higher level of education tended to give a negative evaluation. In the case of graduates of middle school or lower, 58.8 percent said that contributions are being made, and 24.4 percent of them said that the press is failing to make a contribution. In the case of high school graduates, 60.8 percent gave an affirmative evaluation and 27.3 percent gave a negative evaluation. In the case of graduates of college or higher, as many as 45.6 percent of them gave a negative evaluation by saying that the press is failing to make a contribution.

Views on the press varied also by level of income. More higher-income pollees gave a negative evaluation while 20.9 percent of the lower-level pollees said that the press is failing to make a contribution and 28.2 percent of the middle-income pollees and 38 percent of the high-income pollees gave a negative evaluation regarding the contributions being made to the interests of the country by the press.

By region, more of the pollees in the urban regions gave negative evaluation. The percentages of negative responses were as follows: 18.3 percent of the pollees residing in towns and villages, 26.7 percent of the pollees residing in small and medium-size cities, and 30.7 percent of the pollees residing in big cities.

In answering the question "which should get priority if the interests of the country and the freedom of the press are in conflict?" 50.2 percent, or more than half, of the pollees said that freedom of the press may be restricted for the interests of the country.

Of those who said that freedom of the press may be restricted for the interests of the country, 7 percent said that freedom of the press may be restricted at any time and 43.2 percent said that freedom of the press may be restricted sometimes. However, those who said that freedom of the press should never be restricted even if it has something to do with the interests of the country occupied as much as 38.3 percent.

Interests of the Country and Freedom of the Press

May be restricted sometimes for the interests of the country:	43.2 percent
Should never be restricted:	38.3 percent
Do not know:	10.7 percent
May be restricted at any time:	7.0 percent

Regarding freedom of the press, the younger the age, the stronger the conviction. In the case of the group in their twenties, 42.2 percent said that freedom of the press should never be restricted; in the case of the group in their thirties, 40.2 percent; in the case of the group in their forties, 35.6 percent; and in the case of the group in their fifties or older, 33.4 percent said so--the older the age, the lower the percentage.

In relationship with the level of education also, the higher the level of education, the greater the number of those pollees who said that freedom of the press should never be restricted or must sometimes be restricted if necessary. The percentages of pollees who said that freedom of the press may sometimes be restricted are as follows: 38.6 percent of graduates of middle school or lower, 64.1 percent of high school graduates; and 48.1 percent of college graduates or higher. The percentages of those pollees who said that freedom of the press should never be restricted are as follows: 32.6 percent of graduates of middle school or lower; 39 percent of high school graduates; and 46.5 percent of college graduates or higher.

A considerable number of pollees gave an affirmative evaluation in their responses to the question of "how much consideration does the press give to the interests of the country in its reporting activities": 33.2 percent of the pollees said that a considerable amount of consideration is being given, and 47.2 percent said that some consideration is being given. After all, 80.4 percent of the pollees said in their evaluation that the press is considering the interests of the country in its reporting activities.

Compared with these, 15.9 percent of the pollees said that not much consideration is being given, while only 2.2 percent said that no consideration is being given whatsoever.

When Will Unification Come? How Shall We Achieve Stability? Public Opinion Survey Conducted To Mark 40th Anniversary of Founding of This Paper

North-South Dialogue Should "Begin with the Rehabilitation of Homogeneity"

"North-South Mutual Exchange Visits Should Be Continued": 86.4 Percent; "Unification May Come Around the First Decade of the 21st Century"--Extreme Difficulty of Task Is Understood

The unification of the North and South is the dearest wish of our entire nation. In particular, our concern for unification has become greater since the recent mutual exchange visits made to the North and the South simultaneously 40 years after the division of the nation by the North-South Displaced Families' Native Place Visit Groups.

How has our people's understanding of North Korea changed since the mutual exchange visits made in September of last year by the North-South Korea Native Place Visit Groups?

In answering this question, 41.6 percent--the highest--of the pollees said that there had been on change. That is indicative of the fact that most of the people have not changed their understanding of North Korea.

While 32.4 percent of the respondees said that their understanding of North Korea has become worse than before, 25 percent of the respondees said that their understanding has improved. After all, it was indicated that more pollees said that their understanding has not changed or has degenerated. Moreover, among those pollees who said that their understanding had changed, those who said that their understanding had improved greatly made up 4.8 percent, and 17.4 percent siad that their understanding had degenerated greatly.

Change in People's Understanding of North Korea After Mutual Exchange Visits

Greatly degenerated:	17.4 percent
Degenerated a little:	15.0 percent
Not changed:	41.6 percent
Improved a little:	20.2 percent
Greatly improved:	4.8 percent
No answer:	1.0 percent

Changes in the pollees' understanding of North Korea varied with their level of education: 45.7 percent of graduates of college or higher and 40 percent of graduates of middle school or lower said that there had been on change in their understanding. Also, the lower the level of education, the larger the number of respondees who said that their understanding had improved: in the case of graduates of middle school or lower, 30.5 percent said that their understanding had improved and 29.5 percent said that their understanding had degenerated. On the other hand, in the case of graduates of college or higher, 20.2 percent said that their understanding had improved and 34.1 percent said that their understanding had degenerated--the number of pollees who said "degenerated" was far greater.

In response to the question "should the North-South mutual exchange visits be continued" the answers "should be continued" made up 86.4 percent, which was overwhelmingly greater than the 8.5 percent who said "should be discontinued." This may be taken as an indication of the people's heartiest, dearest wish for unification, which must be achieved at any cost.

Among those who answered "should be continued," 41.9 percent said "should be continued without fail"; 44.5 percent said "had better be continued"; 0.5 percent said "should be discontinued"; and only 5.3 percent said "had better be discontinued."

Regarding the way of unification, most of the pollees--74.8 percent--said that unification should be achieved through the peaceful method advocated by South Korea. On the other hand, 12.8 percent said that they would be satisfied if unifcation were achieved by any means; only 10.3 percent said that they could get along with the present state of division.

The ways of unification varied somewhat with the level of education. "The peaceful unification advocated by South Korea" was supported by 80.8 percent of the graduates of college or higher, 78.5 percent of the high school graduates, and 72.1 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower. The answer "would be satisfied if unification were achieved by any means" was supported by 18.1 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower, 10.8 percent of the high school graduates, and 9.1 percent of the graduates of college or higher.

By occupation, it was indicated that professionals, managers of business enterprises, employees of business corporations, students, and housewives desired peaceful unification more.

Of responses, by region, regarding the way of unification, "peaceful unification" was made by 83.6 percent of the residents of small and medium cities; 79.2 percent of the residents of large cities; and 68.6 percent of the residents of towns and villages. The answer "would be satisfied if the unification be achieved by any kind of means" was made by 18.8 percent of the residents of towns and villages; 8.6 percent of the small and medium-size city residents, and 10.7 percent of the large-city residents.

When may that unification which is so greatly longed for be achieved?

Pollees who answered this question by saying that unification may be possible around the year 2000 make up 36.7 percent; those who thought that unification is impossible make up 39.3 percent. Thus, pollees were generally pessimistic or negative about the expected time of unification. Those who said that unification may be achieved during the period 1985-90 make up 3.4 percent, while 17.9 percent foresaw that unification will be achieved during the period 1991-2000.

Time When Unification May Be Achieved

1985-90	3.4 percent
1991-2000	17.9 percent
After 2000:	36.7 percent
Impossible:	39.3 percent
No response:	2.7 percent

Perhaps such a result as this may be ascribed to the fact that every member of the nation knows well that obstacles which we have to overcome in order to achieve unification are so arduous and toilsome.

Government Officials' Attitude in Serving the People "Has Generally Improved"; I Believe in What the Government Announces"--Middle Class Pollees Make up Highest Percentage

Pollees said in their evaluation--made in response to the question of "to what extent are our country's legislative, judicial, and administrative departments, government party, non-government parties, and press circles carrying out the roles assigned to them"--that "each of those organizations is carrying out their roles to a normal extent" although there are delicate differences in their performances. Pollees were instructed to choose one of the following answers: "doing very well" (1 point); "doing all right" (2 points); "doing just normally" (3 points); "doing rather poorly" (4 points); and "doing very poofly" (5 points). A tabulation of responses in accordance with the points assigned to each answer is as follows: in the case of the legislative department, 3.19 points; press circles, 3.18; government party, 3.16; non-government parties, 3.08; judicial department, 3.07; and administrative departments, 3.04--in the order of performance. Thus, the pollees' evaluation indicated that all those organizations are performing less than normally. As for the points in the tabulation, the greater the number of points, the poorer the performance; and the smaller the number of points, the better the performance.

It was indicated that, in a similar manner to the trust in those organizations cited above, the belief in the announcements or statistics made public by the government was at a normal level. The answer "believe in them in a normal way" is the greatest in number or 43.7 percent, and the response "believe in them to a certain extent" makes up 22.2 percent. The answer "do not believe in them at all" is 8.5 percent; on the other hand, the answer "believe in them almost always" makes up 10.6 percent; and the answer "believe in them to a considerable extent" is 14.3 percent.

Degree of Belief in Government's Announcements and Statistics (Unit: percent)

No response: 0.7 percent
Do not believe at all: 8.5 percent
Believe in almost all the time: 10.5 percent
Believe in to a considerable extent: 14.3 percent
Believe in to a certain extent: 22.2 percent
Believe in to a normal extent: 43.7 percent

The degree of belief varied with men and women. It was indicated that women believe in the government's announcements or statistics more than men do. The answer "believe most of them" was given by only 9.4 percent of the male pollees but 12.3 percent of the female pollees. The answer "believe them to a considerable extent: was given by 14.2 percent of the men and 14.5 percent of the women--more than men.

Moreover, the less educated pollees rather than the better educated pollees, the lower income pollees rather than the higher income pollees, and the middle age pollees rather than the young pollees believe the government's announcements more.

By level of education, those pollees who believed most of them made up 73.9 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower, 72.2 percent of the high school graduates, and 55 percent of the graduates of college or higher. Those who believed few of them make up 26.1 percent of the graduates of middle school or lower, 27.8 percent of the high school graduates, and 45 percent of the graduates of college or higher.

By level of income, those who believe them most of the time make up 71.9 percent of the middle-income class--the highest; the low-income class (70.4 percent) next; and then the high-income class (60.7 percent).

By age group, those pollees who believed them most of the time make up 65.3 percent of the group in their twenties; 68.9 percent of the group in their thirties, 67.4 percent of the group in their forties, and 76.6 percent of the group in their fifties or older. Thus the poll showed that the group in their fifties or older believed in the government's announcements most.

Regarding a peaceful transfer of power in 1988, which is one of the most important issues of political concern in our country today, the majority [as published] (43.3 percent) of the people believe in the public commitment by saying that "it will be achieved."

However, a considerable number of pollees gave the answer "I do not know" or "it will not be carried out" to the question "do you think that a peaceful transfer of power will be carried out in 1988?"

By occupation, the answer "will be carried out" was given by 51.2 percent of the professional workers--the highest number. But 18.8 percent of the students and others gave negative responses by saying that "it will not be carried out."

In addition, a high percentage of farmers, fishermen, general technicians, and housewives gave the answer "I do not know." This is a clear indication of the fact that the people of these occupations have no concern about politics.

Peaceful Transfer of Power

It will be carried out:	43.4 percent
I do not know:	38.9 percent
It will not be carried out:	15.9 percent
No response:	1.8 percent

Many pollees said that the government officials' attitude in serving the people has improved compared with that of the past. Only 22.5 percent of the pollees said that "there has been no change" compared with the past, and 48.6 percent said that "it has improved a little"; 22.1 percent said that "it has improved greatly." After all, 70.7 percent of the total number of pollees said that it had improved, although the degree of improvement varied among them. This was indicative of the fact that the government officials' attitude in serving the people has improved. The percentage of those pollees who said that their attitude had degenerated a little was 3.7, and 2.3 percent said it had "degenerated greatly."

Government's Officials' Attitude in Serving the People

Degenerated a lot:	2.3 percent
Degenerated a little:	3.7 percent
No change:	22.5 percent
Improved a little:	48.6 percent
Improved a lot:	22.1 percent

Meanwhile, in answering the question about their image of the future in the year 2000, the pollees said that every area of society would generally be improved and, in particular, their greatest expectation is a high development of science and technology. Then "the development of art and culture," "individual income," "the social welfare system," and "the establishment of social order" come after that in the order cited here. On the other hand, their expectation of the elimination of differences between rich and poor is the lowest.

Along with the question "how will the following 10 subject areas change by the 21st century: individual income, the establishment of social order, elimination of differences between rich and poor, the living environment of rural areas, social welfare, the development of science technology, the development of art and culture, the unity of the nation, democratization, and the strength of national defense?" the following five answers were given for pollees to select one answer: "will improve a lot," "will improve a little," "no change," "will decline a little," and "will decline a lot." Thus a tabulation of responses shows that the degree of expectation of the development of science and technology is the highest--4.27, which is far above the average 3. After that comes the strength of national defense: 4.02. Then "will improve a little" expectations are as follows: individual income 3.89); the establishment of social order (3.88); the social welfare system (3.88); the living environment of the rural areas (3.77); democratization (3.60); the unity of the nation (3.58); and the elimination of differences between income levels (3.30).

The average score of expectations of the 10 subject area is 3.82. Thus the image of our future society in the year 2000 is generally evaluated as brighter than that of today, as shown in the survey responses.

Survey Methodology Explained

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 85 p 10

[Article by Pak Hung-su, director of the Public Relations Office, Social Science Institute, Yose University: "Main Axis of the society Is Held By 'Thos Who Are Working Hard in Silence; I Have Read of a Bright Tomorrow in the National Consciousness That Is Highly Developed, 1,500 Samples Are Interviewed; Results Are Analyzed by Computers"]

In the country today, no concept is more important than its interests, and no word is being used more frequently there than the phrase "the interests of the country."

In our case, there is a tendency for the interests of the country and the interests of the public often to be interpreted to mean the same. However, the interests of the country should mean, in principle, the greatest interests of the people, land, and sovereignty of a country which must be sought in carrying out the foreign poliyc of the country, whereas the interests of the public should mean the activiites designed to enhance the peace and welfare of the people by implementing domestic policies. Nonetheless, in the context of this survey, the interests of the country and the interests of the public are taken to mean the same.

A survey was conducted recently in order to find out how much respect the people are paying to the interests of the country while dealing with those domestic and foreign problems whose solution is incumbent upon the people. In particular, one of the characteristics of the survey is that it was conducted for the press to find, from the people, the posture it should take in order to contribute to the interests of the country.

On the basis of the viewpoint that the interests of the country are to change whenever the external environment and internal requirements may demand a change rather than to stay fixed or absolute, the survey was conducted to discover the substance of the country's interests, as perceived by the people at this juncture, in that discovering it would be very profitable for an analysis of our future.

Furthermore, the survey was designed to render assistance in mapping policies through the convergence of opinion--finding out the people's views about the areas and tasks of interest, such as politics, society, and culture in general.

Thus the survey was launched with a consciousness of the following concrete questions: 1) To what degree do the people trust the government and the press in the rapidly changing domestic and international situation? 2) What are the people's expectations of the current North-South dialogue and the probability of unification? 3) What do the people think about the intensifying trend toward protectionism? 4) How much do the people believe in the economic policy of the government? 5) What do the people think about our consciousness of public order today? 6) What do the people think of the labor disputes and student demonstrations? 7) What is the people's image of the future in the year 2000?

Questionnaires prepared with such a consciousness underwent a preliminary screening by 50 persons who represent demographic and sociological viewpoints and were then finalized.

The survey was conducted with 1,500-person samples chosen from a multi-stage random sample from those family members of the age group 20-75 in the population determined on the basis of all the households in the Republic of Korea, exclusive of the island regions.

The samples were chosen on the basis of the number of families in regions cited in the 1984 "Permanent Resident Population Survey Report on Cities and Provinces." A total of 100 regions were selected as follows: 47 in 6 major cities, including Seoul, throughout the country; 20 in other 20 cities; 11 in village-level regions; and 22 in town-level regions.

From these 100 regions, 1 group of families was chosen from each region as a random sample in proportion to its size and 1 family was chosen from that group of families as a random sample and then 15 persons were chosen from each of those selected families. Thus a total of 1,500 persons were systematically chosen.

Among these selected samples, the distribution of those pollees who may be classified into certain sample groups was as follows: men, 793 (54.2 percent); women, 673 (45.9 percent); the group in their twenties, 505 (34.6 percent); that in their thirties, 395 (27 percent); that in their forties, 264 (18.1 percent); and that in their fifties or older, 297 (20.3 percent). And by level of education, the distribution is, no education, 59 (41 percent); primary school graduates, 176 (12.1 percent); middle school graduates, 303 (20.8 percent); high school graduates, 599 (41.1 percent); and graduates of college or higher, 318 (21.9 percent).

By region the distribution is Seoul, 388 (26.6 percent); Pusan, 118 (8.1 percent); Inch'on, Kyonggi Province, 220 (15.1 percent); North Ch'ungch'ong Province, 63 (4.3 percent); South Ch'ungch'ong Province, 61 (4.2 percent); Kangwon Province, 71 (4.9 percent); North Cholla Province, 90 (6.2 percent); South Cholla Province, 118 (8.1 percent); Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, 206 (14.1 percent); and South Kyongsang Province, 122 (8.4 percent).

The survey was conducted by 100 polltakers—1 polltaker for each region, during the period 20-30 October. Polls were taken through interviews. Results of the survey were processed and analyzed by computers on the SPSS program.

What touched my heart most while conducting the recent survey were the facts that our people's consciousness and living conditions have been enhanced greatly in recent years and that those people who are working hard in silence and with integrity throughout the country are the backbone of our society.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

4,831 CAMPUS RALLIES OCCUR SINCE 1984--Various campus disturbances, which occurred since the campus autonomy system was introduced in March 1984, totaled 4,831, it was reported yesterday. A report which the Ministry of Education presented to the National Assembly showed the number 4,831 breaks down to 949 cases during the first semester of 1984; 1,136 cases for the second semester; 1,883 cases during the first semester in 1985 and 792 cases in the second semester. During the first semester this year, such rallies totaled 71. Citing the statistics, a ministry official said the number of such disruptions is showing a decreasing tendency. The report further showed that disturbances, notably rallies and demonstrations, which have occurred since the winter vacation period last December, totaled 123 at 39 colleges and universities. They included 87 instances of demonstrations and 36 incidents of rallies. Of the 123 cases of disturbances, 40 were held off-campus, including 21 in Seoul and 19 others in regional areas. The report showed that student councils were organized at 93 of the 100 colleges and universities in the country. Seven others have yet to organize the councils. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 86 p 8 SK]/12766

CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CABINET ENDORSES GUIDELINES FOR 1987 BUDGET BILL

SK290046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The government's fiscal spendings in 1987 will likely increase by 12-13 percent over this year to 15.5 trillion won, or $17.6 billion, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said yesterday.

Guidelines for drawing next year's budget bill, endorsed by a cabinet meeting yesterday, assumed an inflation-adjusted 7.5 percent growth in the gross national product (GNP) and a 3.5-4 percent increase in the GNP deflator next year.

This year's budget is scaled at 13,801 billion won, up 10.1 percent from last year's 12,532 billion won.

Explaining the budget guidelines, Yi Chin-sol, head of the Budget Office at the EPB, said there are a variety of factors pressing for a sizable increase in next year's budget.

"The factors include programs essential for preparing the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympiad, strengthening national defense power, modernizing rural areas and promoting social welfare," Yi explained.

The guidelines call for maximum curb on new public projects, including government buildings, and a big increase in spendings for R&D projects in the manufacturing sector.

To improve a fiscal efficiency the government will turn the Office of Monopoly to a state-invested corporation, while improving the management of the Korean National Railroad, the EPB said.

The government will draw more dividends from state-invested corporations, while establishing a special account for managing such dividends, the EPB said.

The dividends collected by the government last year totaled 10.4 billion won representing two percent of 470 billion won in profits raked in by state-run corporations or accounting for 0.3 percent of the government's equity shares in the corporations.

The EPB said a proper dividend level is 15 percent of profits and 3 percent of the government's equities.

The guidelines also call for a strict management of government manpower within the framework of the current table of organization.

All government offices are required to submit their 1987 spending proposals to the Budget Office no later than the end of May this year.

Government-invested corporations, including Korea Highway Corp and Korea National Housing Corp, will be asked to float bonds to finance their mammoth projects, in an effort to minimize government's financial supports to them, the EPB said.

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CSO: 4100/108

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, PATENT LAW USE DISCUSSED

Seoul CHONJA CHINHUNG in Korean Jul 85 pp 6-12

[Article by Yi Ki-sung, director of the Fourth Examination Bureau, Patent Office: "Research and Development and the Use of Domestic and Foreign Patents"]

[Text] Introduction: That the domestic economy has achieved a high growth rate and has been able to gain international competitiveness during the past 20 years has been in large measure due to the policy of developing labor-intensive industries based on low wages and a constant increase in exports.

However, the advanced nations' policy of trade protectionism and their tendency toward technology protection, which refuses the transfer of basic technology, now form a great wall blocking the development of our industry. We have lost our superiority in exporting inexpensive products made with cheap labor to such developing nations as India, Communist China, and Pakistan, while our rapidly developing semiconductor industry is faced with the dumping offensive of Japanese semiconductor makers. In particular, the fact that the domestic semiconductor industry is facing a success or failure crisis due to IBM's thorough restriction of technology shows clearly that the issues of the development of advanced technology and the transfer of technology can decide the future development of domestic industry.

Thus it is urgent that we survey the overall situation regarding patents and take measures with a long-term view.

Until just recently, there were a few instances where the export of our products was hindered due to an infringement on patent rights because patents on those items had already expired or because the quality and quantity of our products were no competition for the advanced countries' products in the monopoly on overseas markets.

However, as our technological level has risen through unflagging technological development and increased research investment and as our export strategy of depending on products with high added values has evolved, the advanced countries have begun to pursue strongly the institution of material patent systems and intellectual ownership rights; the United States, in particular, is stengthening its technology protection policy on the governmental level, passing such laws as a trade tariff law, a false trademark prevention law, and a computer software and semiconductor protection law.

Therefore, this paper will examine several aspects of the importance of patents in the development of technology and will examine plans to use patents effectively through an analysis of the use of domestic and foreign patents.

I Importance of Patents and Research and Development

The world is entering an era of fierce competition in advanced technology. As the advanced industries leading the current technological revolution, such technologies as semiconductor-based microelectronics and "emgatronics" information industries based on computers and communications technology, biological industries based on manufacturing genes, industries for new materials such as fine ceramics and functional high polymers, and the solar energy and nuclear fusion industries are expected to become base industries that will capture over half the world's industrial market by the year 2000.

The government, with its goal of becoming an advanced scientific and technological state by the 21st century, is studying such measures as fostering first-rate minds, while domestic industry, in order to deal dynamically with the changing international situation, has begun to set up corporate research centers in the late 1970's and is stressing the arrangement of systems and the creation of a research environment for the effective conduct of research; thus, in spite of research investments and a number of researchers that is smaller than the advanced countries, we are vigorously conducting such research activities as the assimilation and improvement of basic technology and the development of advanced technology.

In particular, it is expected that with the formation of a large-scale science city at the Taedok Research Site in South Ch'ungch'ong Province, our appetite for more research and development will grow and the effort to carry out comprehensive research through industrial and academic cooperation at the semiconductor research center recently established at Seoul National University [SNU] is held in high regard.

However, a close look at the reality of our country's research and development shows that, except for a few large enterprises, most firms have established formal technological development divisions without establishing their own research centers, and even in those cases where enterprises have established their own research centers, they are unable to carry out active research due to a lack of equipment, the massive amounts of material and personnel needed for research, and the lack of awareness on the part of management. In particular, the lack of highly trained manpower is a major factor inhibiting the digestion and assimilation of introduced technology, and our invention patents and know-how are insufficient for the building of high technology.

The purpose of a patent system is to recognize a monopoly right for an inventor for a fixed period of time in return for the inventor making his invention public, to prevent the waste of duplicate inventions, and to speed up technological development so as to achieve industrial development. Simply put, patents are intermediaries or catalysts between technology and industry.

In the past, inventions came from the creative activities of individuals and the patent system centered on protecting individual discoveries, but today the most inventive activities have a growing relationship with the technological development activities of enterprises so that enterprises and organizing and systematizing research centers to develop high-technology and technological-development exert a great influence on enterprise development. This has given rise to the function of the patent system to tie enterprise development and technological development even closer together.

Furthermore, the thing that justifies the provision of technological monopolies in today's capitalistic free economy is the system of industrial ownership. That is, the patent specifications that explain in detail the concrete makeup of high technology are at the same time both the publication of the technology and the protection of property rights. Thus there is the concern that in technologically advanced countries where the system of industrial ownership is highly developed these monopoly rights can be used as legal weapons to transfer their monopolies to developing countries also.

However, if domestic enterprises use this system and the public patent materials well, they can lend vitality to enterprise research and development and it is certain that they can provide a stepping stone for technological innovation for the part of the electronics industry that has not been able to advance beyond its position as subcontractors for foreign enterprises.

But we must first carry out varied research so that the wide use of patent materials will have good results.

With the development of industry and growing activity in the development of technology, the government, industry, and the people have begun to show a greater interest in the patent system; the number of industrial ownership rights issued last year was 64,030, up 8,222 or 14 percent from 1983's 5,808.

Looking at this by type of right, patents totaled 8,633 for an increase of 35 percent over 1983, new applications totaled 14,765 for an increase of 26.8 percent, designs totaled 15,869 for an increase of 13.8 percent, and trademarks totaled 24,763 for an increase of 3.3 percent.

However, as seen in Table 1, we must be aware that the number of patents issued to foreigners is much greater than for Koreans.

Table 1. Issuance of Patents to Foreigners and Koreans

Country	KOREA					JAPAN	U.S.	West Germany	SWEDEN	BRAZIL	CANADA
Issues / Year	80	81	82	83	84	'83	83	83	83	83	83
Domestic	186	232	1,556	1,599	1,997	227,708	59,391	31,658	4,283	2,302	2,017
Foreign	1,446	1,576	4,368	4,785	6,636	24,977	44,312	15,445	2,958	4,900	23,690
Total	1,632	1,808	5,924	6,384	8,633	252,685	103,703	47,103	7,241	7,202	25,707
% Foreign	89	87	74	75	77	10	43	33	41	68	92

Source: Patent Office, "Annual Report on Patent Statistics," 1984, p 52.

WIPO [World Intellectual Property Organization], IP/STAT/1983/A, pp 8-9.

Note: Those countries in the table above that use the new applications system include Korea, Japan, West Germany, and Brazil, but the number of new applications is not included in the table.

We can see from these statistics that at the beginning of the 1980's our enterprises were very reliant on the introduction of foreign technology; the gradual increase in recent years of the number of patents issued to Koreans is promising, and the increasing number of patents issued to foreigners each year means that foreigners are more aware of our market and the development of our technology and are taking steps to protect their technology. However, the proportion of patents issued to foreigners in Japan and the United States is low at 10 percent and 43 percent respectively, and in particular, the number of patent and new applications issuances in Japan last year was approximately 486,000, half of the total for the whole world.

The number of issuances (including new applications, based on 1983) for the electronics field, which is our concern here, increased 35 percent over 1982, compared with only 7.8 percent for all the Patent Office's issuances for patents and new applications.

The highest increase within the electronics sector was the computer area at 11 percent or 2.16 times, with semiconductors at 59 percent, information memory devices (recorders, VTR's, etc.) at 46 percent, electronic circuits at 34 percent, and communications devices at 18 percent.

However, considering that Samsung Electronics and Gold Star accounted for 83 percent of the domestic electronics issuances, the number of issuances for most of our electronics firms is very low. Thus, when the rest of the electronics firms also actively apply the patent system to their technological development to increase the number of issuances, we can expect to have a lot of distinctive research and development activity.

Major advanced countries including the United States and the EEC are strengthening their protection of their technology; America has designated 10 new industrial countries as sources of pirated copies of patented products, published materials, and trademarks and is taking various steps to prevent this.

The United States has recently designated the five areas of computers, semiconductors, robotics, electronic communications, and genetic engineering as advanced-technology areas whose technology is not to be shared with foreign countries, while strengthening various measures to regulate information and control the export of advanced technology to friendly advanced nations such as Japan and to some 20 new industrial states including Korea, as well as to such communist countries as the Soviet Union.

The United States is also including computer software under its copyright laws in order to protect software rights and Japan has also followed the lead of the West, including America, to adopt the guideline of protecting software under the copyright laws after having pushed for special legislation and revisions in the copyright laws.

In the semiconductor sector, a law protecting semiconductor chips was passed by the U.S. Congress in October 1984, and the United States has recognized a 10-year post-design copyright period for the mask work design method for semiconductor circuitry.

Last December, Japan's MITI proposed a semiconductor chip protection law to protect semiconductor chip circuit design rights and is pushing for it to be enacted; as a consequence, the related industries will have to prepare long-range measures.

The pressure from the United States and other advanced countries on material patents is growing stronger. At the 1981 Seoul trade and industry conference, the United States formally asked us for the introduction of material patents while at the 1983 Korean-American industrial rights meeting, the United States warned that it will not transfer high technology to us if we do not introduce material patents; at the Korean-American economic talks held on 2 July of last year in Washington, the Americans continued to press for the strengthening of intellectual property ownership rights, including copyrights and industrial ownership while warning that if we do not respond sincerely they will strengthen trade protection measures such as deleting us from the list of GSP [Generalized System of Tariff Preferences] countries. We can expect such diplomatic pressures from the advanced countries to continue. Given our country's current conditions, it will be difficult to adopt this system right away, but in consideration of the overall international trends we cannot but recognize these demands, and material patents are already recognized in 95 countries.

Communist China, which is developing into a formidable competitor to us in exports, has adopted a patent law as part of its open-door economic policy and has put it into effect as of 1 April of this year; let us take a quick look at the Chinese law.

Communist China joined the World Intellectual Propriety Organization (WIPO) on 9 December 1984 and opened up the issuance of patents to foreigners; this is seen as part of the strategy to promote the development of science and technology. Communist China's patent law is like those of Western countries in that it provides for equal protection of the rights of both Chinese and foreigners, but it is fundamentally different in nature from that of the socialist Soviet Union where the rights of monopoly belong to the state; furthermore, in the choice of the open examination and publication of invention patents and the choice of non-examination after publication for new applications except for the examination of protest requests, the Chinese system is different from ours. Also, the Communist Chinese Patent Office has recently published "Regulations for the Implementation of the Communist Chinese Patent Law" which include provisions for granting a substantial compensation for individuals who come up with new inventions or new technology. These regulations prescribe the issuance of patents, the examination and ratification of patents, and the encouragement of inventions and were put into effect along with the Patent Law on 1 April of this year.

Thus we cannot overlook the influence that Communist China's implementation of a patent law will have on us; our government and enterprises must take measures.

Enterprises' Domestic and Foreign Use of Patents

Recently, interest in the patent management of enterprises has grown greatly. As recently as the end of March 1977, there were only 4 enterprises where patent management offices with a total of 20 staff members had been established; however, beginning in 1978, the government has actively encouraged the establishemnt of patent management offices at enterprises so that the total has increased to 276 enterprises, as seen in Table 2, with a total staff of 851 persons, while a total of 60 enterprises have instituted an internal system of compensation for discoveries made in the line of duty.

Table 2. Establishment of Patent Management Offices (1983)

Industry	No. of Enterprises with Offices	No. of Staff	No. of Firms Compensating for Discoveries
Electric, Electronics	47	133	9
Machines, Metals	72	255	17
Chemicals, Drugs	78	220	17
Fibers	23	81	4
General Trading Companies	16	49	5
Others	40	113	8
Totals:	276	851	60

Source: Office of Patents, "Annual Patent Statistics Report," 1984, p 28.

Note: Among the electrical and electronics enterprises with patent management offices, Gold Star has the largest staff at 24, while 3 enterprises have between 4 and 10 persons, and the other 43 enterprises have 3 or fewer.

However, just 1 large Japanese enterprise has an annual budget for the patent area of about 30 billion yuen, has a patent management staff of 700 persons, and obtained 23,000 patent issuances in 1983, a number roughly equal to all the patent issuances to domestic concerns in Korea, indicating that we have a need for much development in this area.

In particular, because our patent management offices tend to devote themselves to the business of issuances, they are unable to fulfill the central role that their counterparts play in the advanced countries, and because the position of the offices inside enterprises is either inclined toward the recording of issuances or is not closely linked with research and development divisions, they are unable to function effectively.

However, because the advanced countries emphasize patent management as an enterprise management strategy, they put their patent management offices directly under top executives responsible for legal affairs and research and development and charge them with work related to research and development, and survey foreign technology.

For example, the function and organization of the patent management offices of Japanese enterprises are as follows. The functions of the patent management office range from planning patent strategy and securing rights to encouraging the use and management of patent information, the investigation and review of patents, the protection of patent rights, and the provision of compensation for patents; the office belongs to a division related to research and development and even has patent specialists permanently posted overseas.

It is noteworthy that recently an increasing number of Japanese enterprises have been placing their patent management offices directly under their chairmen or within their research and development divisions.

In the future, we must expand the activities of the patent management offices to include knowing the status of foreign enterprises' technology development while emphasizing the acquisition of rights to new technological products and utilizing technological information; we must also elevate the status of the patent management office within the enterprise to the level of export and research and development divisions and ensure that they develop a system of mutual cooperation.

The resource materials now maintained at the Patent Office include patent documents, microfilms, and non-patent technology documents; these are actively used in examinations and determinations, but they are also widely available for public use at no charge. Also, for the purposes of smoothly diffusing the industrial property system to the provinces and contributing to the development of provincial industry, the office has established and is operating 156 regional patent materials reading centers at city and provincial capitals and major industrual parks.

The utilization of patent materials is increasing every year; looking at the utilization of the Patent Office's reading rooms, enterprise employees account for over half the cases of utilization and many students also use the facilities. However, research institutes do not use the facilities freuqently.

Also, the Patent Office has been providing companies with 200 million won worth of patent-related technology information but actual utilization by the research and development departments has not been strong.

The scope of patent information management by the patent offices and enterprises of the advanced countries is very broad and the bulk of it has been computerized so that scientific utilization is possible.

We also are computerizing our materials as part of the modernization of patent management and certain enterprises' patent management offices are also rushing to computerize patent information.

As an additional technology document center, there is the Science and Technology Information Center of the Industrial Research Institute which not only has periodicals on domestic technology but has also collected reports on domestic and foreign patents.

In order to keep its foreign markets, an enterprise must keep on top of foreign technological trends and patent trends. In order to do that, the enteprise must achieve effective research and development based on the collection of various reports and documents on patents or based on the computerization of information.

With the protective trade policies of the advanced nations in the 1980's, lawsuits regarding unfair trade in foreign products have been increasing rapidly. Seen as strong expressions of the U.S. government's determination to protect its semiconductor industry are the controversy surrounding the judgment of dumping against Korean-made color televisions and the U.S. trade representative's launching of an unfair trade practices investigation of Japanese exports of semiconductors.

Thus our domestic research and development departments must take measures. In particular, in order to continue to increase our exports to America, which is an important trading partner, we must clearly understand the functions and applications of Article 301 of the 1984 U.S. trade law now being applied by the U.S. trade representative and of Article 337, which is related to the ITC.

Thus before exporting a product to a foreign country, we need first to study that country's patent system and related trade laws in order to determine if that product will run afoul of patent laws. In particular, it is necessary to be thorough in patent management relating to the advanced countries of the United States, Japan, and West Germany because of their highly developed patent systems.

At the same time, patent problems are beginning to arise in connection with the introduction of foreign technology by domestic enterprises, giving rise to a gradual increase in patent disputes. Thus industrial concerns producing the same products should exchange information and develop a common patent strategy in order to reduce unnecessary payments of royalties to foreigners.

Also, on the government level, we should use overseas legations to obtain information on the newest reported patents in the target countries to provide to our related industries while considering a long-range policy of adding the duty of obtaining information on patents of advanced technology.

Entrepreneurs and managers must have an interest in the industrial property system and give their employees an opportunity to study patents at home and overseas. Also, they should post patent management staff members in the countries that are our trading partners to obtain and use patent documentation and information to be used in research and development, and they must seek protection from patent issuances both at home and overseas whenever they develop a new product or design.

Finally, we must be able to utilize actively patent-related international agencies and treaties. Our country joined the United Nations' WIPO on 1 March 1979 and the Paris Convention, which is an international treaty that recognizes priority rights in patent issuance, on 4 May 1980 while joining the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), which provides for a patent issued by any one of the 34 members to be simultaneously recognized by all members instead of the old system of obtaining issuances from each country; since it is now possible to use patents in most of our trading partner countries, we must use them actively.

We are living in an international era and this tendency is particularly marked in the area of industrial property rights. Thus our country is taking such measures as joining the WIPO, the Paris Convention, and the PCT. Recently, foreigners' patent issuances have been increasing each year; this is a sign that the foreign enterprises' interest in our market has been growing as a result of the increasing scale of the Korean market but it can also be seen as a method to prevent our enterprises from catching up with them. However, the advanced countries, including the United States, have not been content with this and have made strong demands including recognition of material patents and protection of software and semiconductor chips while warning that they will take various trade protective measures if we do not comply. In order to deal with this international trend, domestic enterprises must study the various problems noted above in the utilization of patents and carry out needed reforms. If our enterprises overlook the importance of industrial property ownership in the future, they can expect to find themselves wrapped up in patent disputes with the advanced industrial countries in the 21st century, suffering sacrifices in the export market even greater than now.

Thus entrepreneurs must recognize anew that the patent system is part of enterprise growth strategy and strengthen the functions of their patent management offices while providing for the effective utilization of domestic patent reports in their research and development divisions, thereby enhancing the international competitiveness of our products.

Today, when the wave of free imports into our country is rising, we must remember that the loss of international competitiveness will mean not only the loss of foreign markets but also the loss of the domestic market.

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CSO: 4107/292

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO DIVERSIFY OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION MARKETS

SK020037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said yesterday the government is working toward the withdrawal of overseas Korean construction companies whose international competitiveness is soft.

In testimony before the National Assembly Economy-Science Committee, Kim said the government will make efforts to diversify the construction export markets as the Mideast construction market is shrinking.

The government is also studying the wisdom of transferring Korean construction firms from the Middle East to Southeast Asia, the deputy prime minister said.

The committee was one of the 10 assembly standing committees that convened on the first day of a seven-day committee session.

The Steering and Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees did not meet.

Kim, who also serves as minister of economic planning, said the nation is saving $1.5 billion as a result of falling crude oil prices.

He said the nation is expected to register a trade surplus of $900 million this year if it manages to overcome the issue of rising import prices from Japan following the appreciation of the Japanese yen.

In other testimony, Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo said the government plans to build an estimated 300,000 houses this year, 80,000 units more than last year.

More financial and tax benefits will be offered to those builders of small housing units, the minister said.

Meanwhile, 10 standing committees received briefings from relevant government authorities and started deliberations on bills and other issues awaiting action.

During the panel session period, the ruling Democratic Justice Party plans to form three special assembly committees. They are one to deal with constitutional revision, another to support the ongoing inter-Korea dialogue and the third one to manage the economic affairs related to the people's livelihood.

The DJP also plans to pass 45 economy-related bills, including one to support the establishment of smaller businesses, during the ongoing sitting.

The majority party is considering a revision of the National Assembly Law to give the speaker more authority for orderly operation of the assembly sessions.

But an interparty wrangling is likely as the major opposition New Korea Democratic and the minor opposition Korea National Parties are opposing the DJP-proposed amendments to the Assembly Law.

As for the proposed formation of an ad hoc committee for constitutional revision, the NKDP demands the panel be designed to change the basic law this year.

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CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PAPER VIEWS ROLE OF PRESS IN RELATION TO GOVERNMENT

SK101412 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A Different View of the Press--Forced Harmony Ends in Discord"]

[Text] "Harmony-Promoting Newspaper" was adopted as the slogan to mark this year's newspaper day. On this occasion, we find it necessary to define once again what is true harmony and what is the best way to promote this harmony.

Nobody on earth will refuse harmony unless he is a born warlike man. The press, which aspires to participate in the development of the society and country, seeks it as well.

In particular, in view of the state of discord which began to take on a more serious color since the 1970's, reconciliation and cooperation among all strata, all parties, and all factions is clearly the most urgent task facing us now. At this juncture, there is one thing that must be made clear before progressing further. It is that harmony can be achieved only through mutual approach.

Harmony cannot be achieved through the unilateral domination of one side by the other side. Harmony by definition means horizontal cooperation among various [word indistinct] on the principle of equality and independence. If one side forces others to follow only its intentions, instead of promoting harmony, it runs the risk of promoting discord, contrary to what is intended.

On the occasion of newspaper day, we find it doubly necessary for the press and the authorities to observe this principle most appropriately. There are no differences between the press and the authorities in their general objective of pursuing development amid social and national harmony. However, the press and the authorities cannot work in exactly the same way in pursuing development amid social and national harmony. The authorities should try to plumb with generous consideration, as to why the press often does not see things the same way as they do.

To the eyes of the authorities, the Leaning Tower of Pisa may look to be leaning to the left, while it may seem to be leaning to the right to the eyes of the press which stands in the opposite direction. Only when the authorities respect the views and judgment of the press can they reach a great balanced conclusion. This is nothing but harmony in the true sense of the word. On the contrary, if the authorities hope that the press also describes the Leaning Tower of Pisa as leaning to the left without considering the truth, the conclusion cannot be viewed as being balanced.

If the press shouts in unison with the authorities that the Leaning Tower of Pisa is leaning to the left, the people will not be persuaded by the uniform press no matter how sweetly it may preach the enlightenment.

For this very reason, if the authorities are truly aware of the enlightenment function of the press, they should try to plumb why it is necessary for the press to adopt functions, views, and theories different from those of the authorities and why the authorities should respect them.

There can be many ways to become patriotic. Nobody can monopolize patriotism. Half a century before the establishment of the government, the press already began to traverse a treacherous road for national liberation and for the establishment of a sovereign, democratic republican government in its own unique, patriotic spirit. For this reason, we hope that the authorities will adopt an attitude of listening to the press rather than unilaterally interfering in the unique, patriotic function of the press--the press' reporting of truth and facts and its commentary function--which has participated in the building of a new sovereign country for over half a century.

/12232
CSO: 4107/124

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

REPORT ON AKIHITO VISIT DENIED--Seoul, April 2 KYODO--A South Korean Foreign Ministry official Wednesday denied a Japanese newspaper report that Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko will visit South Korea in the second week of October. No decision has been made on the timing of the royal visit, said the official, who asked not to be named. The SANKEI SHIMBUN newspaper reported Wednesday that the South Korean Government accepted a plan for the royal couple to visit the country for 3 days during the period between October 8 and 12. Their visit will be the first to South Korea by members of Japan's imperial family since the end of the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula in 1945 at the end of World War II. Both the Japanese and South Korean governments announced last month that they agreed to promote the visit plan. But South Korea's opposition forces, led by the New Korea Democratic Party, opposed the projected visit. In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday that he is aware of the opposition in South Korea to the visit and that it will be desirable for the couple to be welcomed by all of the Korean people. Abe told a Diet Committee Session the Japanese Government will carefully handle the matter in negotiation with the South Korean side. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 2 Apr 86 OW] /12766

CSO: 4100/108

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SEEKS INDIRECT U.S. TRADE

Mission Sent to Latin America

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] An investment mission was dispatched to Central and South America to survey the possibility of medium and small enterprises advancing into four countries, including Costa Rica.

The Central Council of the Enterprises Council dispatched on 4 October a Central-South American investment mission composed of 12 representatives of the industry led by Council Chairman Yu Ki-chong in order to develop export markets in Central and South America.

This mission is scheduled to visit until 23 October four Central and South American nations, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, and Atlanta in the United States in order to survey the advance of medium and small scale industries into Central and South America and the possibility of investment there. The mission will visit government ministries and offices, and organizations concerned, and also inspect local industries and work places.

Especially in Costa Rica the mission is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Monge.

Pros and Cons of Mission

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] Because of the heightening U.S. moves to regulate textile products from the Asian nations, investment in textile products in the Caribbean nations, the beneficiaries of the Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI] by the United States, is actively demanded.

However, it is pointed out that before making investment it will be necessary to unfailingly grasp the existence of the U.S. quota by the objective country, and its capacity to fulfill the quota.

According to the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation on 14 October, because exports to the United States are gradually becoming difficult due to the stepped up protectionist trade trends in the United States, local industries are increasingly attempting to take advantage of the CBI policy, which is an overall economic assistance policy that the United States is implementing for the 21 Caribbean nations.

Especially since the nations in the Caribbean region commonly have such problems as lagging industrial facilities, high rates of unemployment, and the shortage of foreign currency, these nations, by taking full advantage of the support from the U.S. CBI and various special preferential conditions, are strongly inviting the entry of labor-intensive export-oriented industries.

Accordingly, local industries are showing strong interest in garment fabrication industries, which require little capital and will be relatively easy to invest. However, reportedly they are not fully aware of whether the objective country for investment has signed a textile agreement with the United States. According to the latest survey by the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, of the 21 recipient nations of the benefits from the CBI, Costa Rica, Dominica, Haiti and Panama, which are considered to be favorable to our investment, have already signed textile agreements with the United States. It has been learned that the United States is actively promoting the signing of textile agreements with Jamaica and Honduras.

Therefore, it is recommended that in advancing into the Caribbean region this point should be noted, and the existence of quotas, the capacity to fulfill the quota, and other benefits from investment should be first investigated.

On the other hand, in accordance with the CBI policy the United States has extended to the 21 Caribbean nations until 1995 such overall economic support as trade, investment, and assistance. Especially in the trade sector, the United States is exempting these nations from various import restrictions and custom duties except certain commodities among the major products exported to the United States such as textiles, leather products, footwear, and chemical products.

The quota items to the United States of the recipient nations of the CBI for 1985 are as follows: Costa Rica, synthetic corsets, girdles, and brassieres; Haiti, cotton gloves, cotton sport shoes, cotton trousers, cotton and synthetic brassieres, and cotton dress gowns; Panama, sweathers; Dominica, cotton shirts, cotton nightwear, knit shirts, blouses, and brassieres.

Company Activities Noted

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 85

[Unattributed article: "Textile Industry Actively Advancing into Central and South America; Indirect Exports Through Free Zones by Detouring U.S. Restrictions; Kukche Trading Established Local Corporation and Factory in Dominica; Sampung, Jointly with a U.S. Firm, Exported $2.78 Million Last Year; Yuhwa Trading Advanced into Honduras to Produce Women's Garments; Wonpung Trading Exported Garments to the United States and Built Clover Luggage"]

[Text] Because the United States import restrictions on Korean textile products are being intensified and thus gradually trade barriers are being raised, textile-exporting industries are actively entering free export zones close to the United States.

According to the industry sources on 14 October, textile-exporting industries and certain trading companies are expanding and increasing joint investment with Central and South American nations and the establishment of local corporations. The reason for this is that these nations, as free export zones, can freely export to the United States. In addition, even if shipping costs are taken into account, considerable amounts of expenses can be saved, and competitiveness can be increased.

Among the Caribbean nations, in the case of Dominica, seven to eight firms, including Sampung, a ready-made wear specialist, Yuhwa Trading, a sweater and blouse exporter, Wonpung Trading, a rain-coat maker, Kukche Trading, a trading company, and Clover Luggage, a luggage specialist have begun to build a foundation for entering the United States.

In the case of Kukche Trading, it has established a local corporation called Kukche Apparel, and built a garment factory in the San Pedro industrial zone to start its operation at the end of August. Kukche plans to locally produce 100,000 sets of jackets this year, the first year of operation, for export to the United States. As it uses Korean-made equipment and material for the facilities of the local factory, it has also made great contributions to the export of facility materials.

Its Dominican factory will specialize in the production of cotton-blended wool jackets and trousers. On the other hand, Sampung, in a joint venture with [Brandwood] Clothing, established Dominican [Brandwood] with capital of about $700,000, began the operation of the local factory in March of last year, and exported last year, the first year of operation, $2.78 million worth to the United States. Following this, it recorded by September of this year $3 million in exports. It is expected to achieve $4.5 million worth export by the end of the year.

Through the local Honduran corporation it established in 1978 Yuhwa Trading built a factory in Dominica for the production of blouses to penetrate the U.S. market. Clover Luggage also established a local corporation this year.

Wonpung Trading has completed a garment factory for men's and women's clothes with 350 employees to fully begin its exports of garments to the United States.

In addition, Hanchang, Changu Trading, an infant wear specialist, are entering Central and South America.

However, it is known that considerable amounts of difficulty and risk are involved for these fiber export industries in entering Central and South America. It is, therefore, urgent to provide policy support to these industries.

It has been pointed out that, first of all, the wage is about $80 to $100 a month per worker, which is about 50 percent lower compared with that of the Korean worker. However, in accordance with the labor law of the country concerned, more than 75 percent of employees must be recruited locally, and recently labor union activities have become intense. Thus, it is pointed out that given conditions are deteriorating.

10372/7358
CSO: 4107/61

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

LOCAL LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY AGAINST JOINT VENTURES

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 85 p 4

[Unattributed Article: "Controversy Over Opening up Life Insurance"]

[Text] How will the life insurance market be opened?

Recently the insurance authorities and the insurance industry have been researching various measures regarding the problem of opening up the insurance industry.

Not only did the life insurance industry hold a 2-day measures session on 12 and 13 November at the Life Insurance Association, but it also invited over 200 persons from various circles to a discussion session on 14 November.

The issue of opening the market focused from the beginning on America's pressure for opening the market, but the issue has recently been expanded to consider domestic and foreign firms to become an area of interest in economic circles.

In particular, the opinion has formed that if we are to open up to the Americans, we should first open up to domestic firms so that the government can launch a positive effort to investigate this problem.

If the market is opened up to domestic firms, then the biggest concern is to whom it will be open. Currently most of the country's largest enterprises have expressed an interest in dealing in life insurance.

However, it is a fact that if the market is opened up to the great cartel enterprises, such an action will be tagged as yet another special benefit for the cartel enterprises. Of the six firms currently engaged in the life insurance business, only one, Taehan Education Insurance, is not related to the cartel enterprises.

It is also a fact that the life insurance companies owned by cartel enterprises have been criticized for serving as capital pipelines for their parent firms. Looking only at superficial figures, we can see that the six insurance firms have provided a total of 55 billion won in funds to sister companies.

The desire of other big enterprises to participate in an insurance market that is still swamped in red ink can be interpreted as being due to a desire to gain this type of hidden income.

However, allowing the great enterprises to participate in the insurance market will certainly provoke substantial opposition. Thus some related persons such as students of the insurance industry have suggested that the participation of the great enterprises should either be prohibited totally or be allowed only to a minimal degree in the form of establishing mutual companies.

This will be the most convenient way for the government as well, and is seen as a very possible choice.

Current commercial and insurance law divides the kinds of insurance companies into two: the mutual company and the corporation.

As a form whereby individuals, small and medium-size enterprises, and contract representatives participate in managing the company, the mutual company is the form that best agrees with the principles of insurance.

In the case of Japan, which has served as a guide for our country's insurance companies, the choice of mutual companies has been overwhelmingly predominant.

At the same time, many opinions have been voiced to the effect that the opening up of the market to domestic firms should be approached from the standpoint of allowing the establishment of provincial insurance companies.

However, since the operation of a life insurance company depends on securing a certain number of contracts, the idea of provincial life insurance companies is not without problems.

Along with this, the insurance authorities are studying a plan to open up the insurance market to domestic and foreign firms at the same time, thus allowing the establishment of Korean-American joint ventures.

Plans to allow American insurance companies to enter into joint ventures with Korean enterprises are being considered, as are plans to allow American insurance companies to enter the market by way of capital participation in Korean insurance companies.

The domestic insurance companies are showing a very sensitive response to these proposals to allow joint ventures.

The concern is that American insurance companies will do very well without even extending any effort by simply utilizing the operational organizations of domestic enterprises.

The insurance industry is even more worried about the principle of opening up the market to domestic firms first.

This is because in the beginning at least, the greatest competition will come not from foreign firms but from new domestic participants in the market.

The life insurance industry is in the situation of having one misfortune added to another.

In light of current insurance conditions, the insurance industry is not in a position to open its market to either domestic or foreign competition and is resisting strongly, citing various reasons such as recruitment problems, deficiencies in managing assets, etc.

Under this approach, the industry is arguing that the opening up of the life insurance market should be carried out in stages, starting with the entry of foreign firms in the form of local branch offices or agencies.

The industry hopes that the problem of opening up the market will be minimized like fireworks that fail to ignite.

At the same time, the industry is showing dissatisfaction with the insurance authorities who have yet to show a clear direction for the problem of opening up the market, leaving things in an ambiguous state.

There are also complaints about the hearing held in the afternoon of 14 November.

At any rate, the opening of the insurance market raises a number of problems that must be carefully investigated, including the provision of competition for the domestic insurance industry, the minimization of excessive competition, and staged measures to deal with pressures to open up the Korean market.

9137/7358
CSO: 4107/54

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ARTICLE EXPLAINS MILITARY COMMAND STRUCTURE

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Feb 86 pp 4, 6, 10, 12, 14-15

[Article by G. Jacobs]

[Text] **North Korea remains the most militarized state in all Asia, and would indeed rival any in the world today. In the past decade, the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) has grown from a force of some 440,000 to an estimate of nearly 800,000 today. Such a force places heavy demands on the country's civilian economy, to the point that many North Koreans have voluntarily served in the military as a guarantee of future security, in an economy racked with international debts and badly overburdened by military spending. Despite such an environment, a thaw in relations between Pyongyang and Moscow is underway that promises to bring to North Korea new sophistication for its military forces. Perhaps now is as good a time as any to take a close look at selected aspects of the military and government.**

BACKGROUND TO MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

Few will remember the Soviet "liberation" of North Korea in September 1945, just as few will remember the initial arrival of American occupation forces to South Korea in the same month. For Koreans on both sides of today's Demilitarize Zone (DMZ), memories of June 25, 1950 are likely to be far more vivid. On this date, some 135,000 North Korean troops crossed the demarcation line dividing the two occupation zones and invaded the Southern portion of the peninsula. The NKFA advanced relentlessly southward, but time and distance were to severly limit its ability to fully exploit its early successes and occupy the whole peninsula. Intervention by United Nations and American forces led to the destruction of the North Korean logistical infrastructure supporting the southeard thrusts, and ultimately to the complete rout of the veterans who had fought in the anti-Japanese campaigns under Mao Zedong. The cost of the war for the North was an estimated half-million personnel killed; while some 50,000 South Korean and 34,000 American soldiers died in the war.

The Korean peninsula is a far different place today than it was thirty years ago. Yet the aim of the North Korean regime has not changed — be it under Kim Il-Song or his son and

successor, Kim Jong Il. The Pyongyang government remains one of the world's most isolated regimes, and the country is certainly the most militarized of nations.

An overview of the country's military and political command structure becomes essential. The former commander of US military forces in Korea, General John Wickham, stated in 1982, "North Korea is investing between 15 percent and 20 percent of its GNP in military expenditures, surpassing the ROK (Republic of Korea) military in every sector, with twice as many tanks, two to three times the artillery and land-based rockets, twice the aircraft and four times the naval vessels." (1) During this period the United States was in the process of reevaluating the North Korean forces. Estimates by the CIA showed that the strengths of various NKPA units were growing significantly and that from the mid-Seventies onwards North Korea was expanding its military forces significantly. General Wickham warned at the time that the North was engaged in an expansion of its military forces aimed at unbalancing the military equation of the Korean peninsula.

COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

The management and operational control of the North Korean armed forces is the responsibility of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces (MPAF). The Ministry reports and answers directly to both the Central People's Committee of the Pyongyang central government, and to the Military Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) on matters concerning the administration and doctrines of the armed forces (see DPRK party organization chart).

The Military Committee reports directly to the larger Central Committee Secretariat; the General Secretary being Kim Il-song, who is also Chairman of the Military Committee (M). His son and heir-apparent, Kim Jong-il is one of the 18 members of the MC. According to the North Korean Constitution, Article 103, chapter 7 (revised in December 1972), the "Central People's Committee" (or Central Committee) is responsible for establishing national policy in the country, including providing guidance on military policy within the broad context of national defence. It can also proclaim a "state of war," or promulgate the mobilization orders in times of war.

The MPAF, which reports directly to the MC, is under the command of General O Chin-u (who is also a member of the MC). The MPAF has three principal departments: the General Staff, which exercises operational control over the armed forces; the General Political Bureau, which directs all political and indoctrination activity within the military; and the General Rear Services Bureau, which directs all logistical and support services,

NORTH KOREA'S MAJOR MILITARY FORCES

GROUND FORCES:

ARMOUR — 2 ARMOURED DIVISION's; 5 INDEP. TANK Bde;
2 INDEP. TANK REGTS
MOTORIZED INF — 3 DIVISIONS
INFANTRY — 34 INF. DIV'S: 9 INDEP. INF. BDE.
ARTILLERY — 2 HEAVY ARTY REGTS: 120 ARTY BNS; 2 MORTAR
BNS; 6 SSM BNS (FROG — 5 P-7); 82 MRL BNS.
RIVER CROSSING : 5 REGTS (13 BNS ALL SFC)
AAA — 2 AA DIVISION'S; 3 INDEP. AA REGTS.
AIR DEFENCE — 4 SAM BDE (40 BTRY's — 250 SA-2, SOME SA-3)

AIR FORCE:

LIGHT BOMBERS — 70 (IL-28)
STRIKE/CAS AIRCRAFT — 440 — PLUS (MIG-23MF, SU-7B, MIG-17,
-15, Q-5.
INTERCEPTOR — 260 (MIG-21, -19)
TRANSPORTS
HELICOPTERS — 145 (85 HUGHES — 500 C/D, 40 Mi-4, 20 Mi-8)

NAVY:

450-475 VESSELS, INCL. 20 SUBMARINES (SS), 13-15 SS(M),
4 FFL, 24 FAC (M), 33 PCS, 155-PLUS FAC (G), 186-PLUS (T)

as well as procurement of equipment for the military services. Under the direction of the MPAF headquarters are the separate commands, namely: the Strategic Forces Command (SFC), the Artillery Command (ATC), the Armour Command (ARC), the Navy (NKN), the Air Force (NKAF), and the separate Army Corps commands (ten). Under direct authority of the Military Committee is the substantial para-military forces grouped under the Workers/Peasant Red Militia (WPRM), composed of former military personnel who may serve until the age of 50. The MPRM currently numbers some 1.5 million, and represents a significant political as well as a territorial defence force.

The largest formation within the NKPA is the Corps, and the NPKA is organized around ten such Corps (see map). The structure of an army corps is highly flexible, and it is organized to reflect the required defence mission of the particular area the corps is assigned to. The combat requirement along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is significantly different from the rugged, mountainous region of the northeast adjacent to the Soviet border; and, as such, the composition of their forces is distinctly different. A typical NKPA corps consists of a headquarters command, support elements, four infantry divisions, two infantry brigades, three artillery regiments, one multiple rocket launcher regiment, one independent armour regiment, two antiaircraft regiments, one chemical warfare regiment, one engineer and one signal battalion, an anti-tank guided weapons company, and a field hospital.

Within each of these corps areas there are units drawn from the Strategic Forces Command (SFC) who are charged with specific missions, some of which might include special missions associated with breaching the DMZ, etc. The presence of SFC elements, particularily within an army corps area, does not mean augmentation of that corps' force structure. These forces maybe involved in multi-corps assignments and missions, and are therefore outside the command structure of the army corps. This is especially so for units stationed near the DMZ.

At this juncture it would be appropriate to examine each of the service components of the North Korean armed forces, with an overview of their organization and mission.

THE NORTH KOREAN AIR FORCE (NKAF)

The NKAF's primary mission is air defence of the country, in conjunction with the missile and anti-aircraft artillery forces of the army. In addition, the NKAF has a distinct role to play in any strategic offensive against the South. The following missions might summarize that assignment:

- neutarlize the air defence forces of the South.
- attain air superiority over the battlefield.
- conduct offensive air strikes.
- conduct reconnaissance missions to determine suitable targets for future strikes, determine the level of UN/US reinforcements, and determine battle damage to installations previously attacked.
- conduct airlift operations, both in support of initial unconventional warfare operations and airborne operations to exploit breakthroughs along the main line-of-resistance.

The NKAF is a separate branch of the armed forces, consisting of "air regiments", "air battalions", and "air companies". Regiments normally consist of some 45 aircraft, battalions 16-18, and "air companies" more comparable to Western air forces' "flights" (four aircraft).

THE NORTH KOREAN NAVY (NKN)

The primary mission of the navy is to support the insertion of "unconventional warfare" forces into the South* and to provide defence for North Korea's long coastline. It is likely that defensive missions to protect the North's coastline will be secondary to the offensive-oriented naval missions, including the insertion of commando and guarrilla forces into South Korea.

The large numbers of light, high-speed landing craft would indicate the intention to rely primarily on the "Nampo" LCPL vessels in the offensive missions, backed by missile, torpedo and gun-armed attack craft. Each of the "Nampo" craft is capable of carrying a half-company sized unit deep along the South's coastline. Other vessels will be requisitioned for other missions, including the use of trawlers and merchant ships for support missions. North Korean naval authorities might also convert one or two of their passenger ships for landing large numbers of troops at a predesignated location.

At least half to two-thirds of the North Korean Navy's submarine force will be engaged in offensive-patrols in the southern part of the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea areas. The remainder will be retained "up north" for defensive patrols off the country's major ports, including Hamhung, Wonson, Chongjin, etc. Successes are not likely to be high for their submarine

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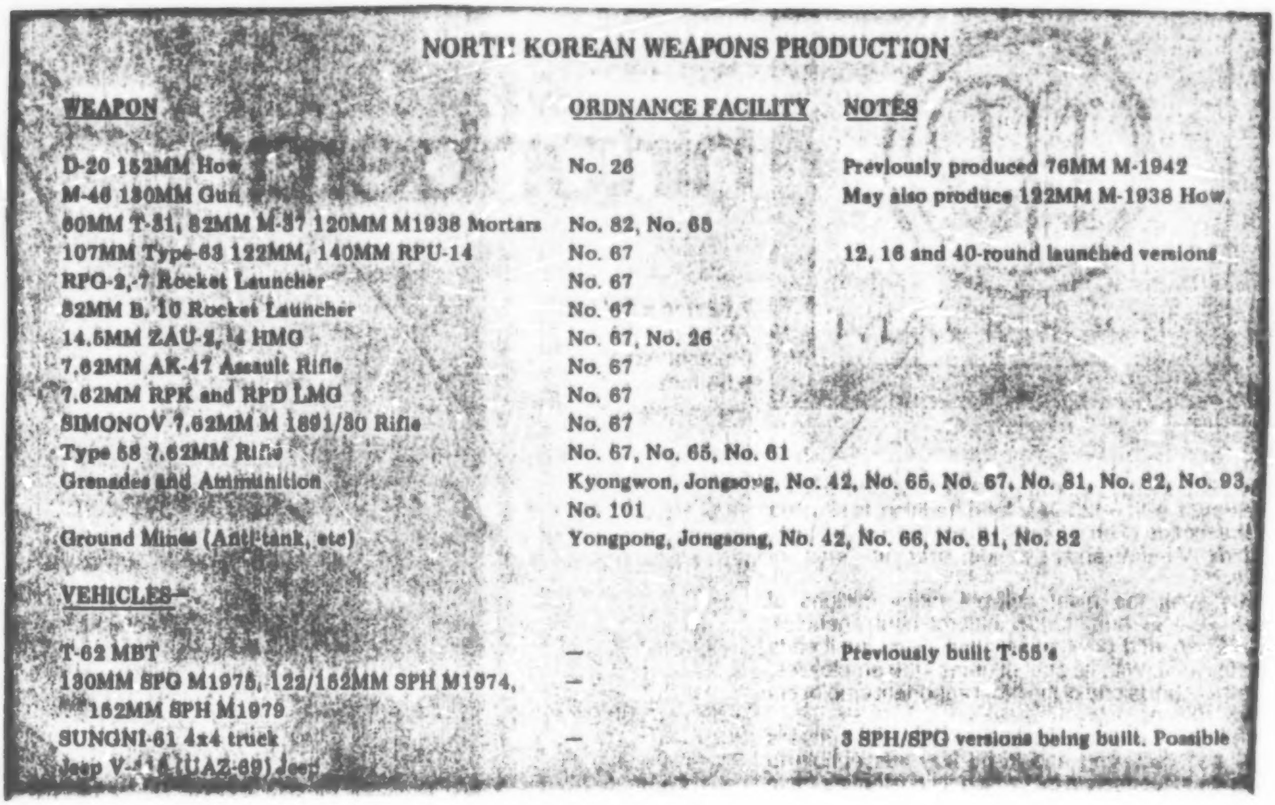
* See G. Jacobs, "North Korea Looks South: Unconventional Warfare Forces," Asian Defence Journal, December 1985 pp. 10-23.



NORTH KOREAN WEAPONS PRODUCTION

WEAPON	ORDNANCE FACILITY	NOTES
D-20 152MM How	No. 26	Previously produced 76MM M-1942
M-46 130MM Gun		May also produce 122MM M-1938 How.
60MM T-31, 82MM M-37 120MM M1938 Mortars	No. 82, No. 65	
107MM Type-63 122MM, 140MM RPU-14	No. 67	12, 16 and 40-round launched versions
RPG-2,-7 Rocket Launcher	No. 67	
82MM B. 10 Rocket Launcher	No. 67	
14.5MM ZAU-2, 4 HMG	No. 67, No. 26	
7.62MM AK-47 Assault Rifle	No. 67	
7.62MM RPK and RPD LMG	No. 67	
SIMONOV 7.62MM M 1891/30 Rifle	No. 67	
Type 58 7.62MM Rifle	No. 67, No. 65, No. 61	
Grenades and Ammunition	Kyongwon, Jongsong, No. 42, No. 65, No. 67, No. 81, No. 82, No. 93, No. 101	
Ground Mines (Anti-tank, etc)	Yongpong, Jongsong, No. 42, No. 66, No. 81, No. 82	
VEHICLES		
T-62 MBT	—	Previously built T-55's
130MM SPG M1975, 122/152MM SPH M1974, 152MM SPH M1979	—	
SUNGNI-61 4x4 truck	—	3 SPH/SPG versions being built. Possible
Jeep V-[illegible] (UAZ-69) Jeep		

force, for their obsolescent submarines (*Whiskey* and *Romeo* class diesel-electrics) will be facing US and South Korean ASW forces. The submarine forces missions are likely to centre primarily on anti-shipping attacks; but, as during the Korean War (1950-53), UN/US forces are likely to institute a combination of offensive ASW operations and convoys for protection of reinforcements headed for the peninsula.

On the West Coast, the vast tidal conditions in this area will have much to do with success or failure of amphibious operations. Large numbers of NKN torpedo, missile, and gun-armed high-speed attack craft can be expected to operate not only as escorts for NKN amphibious landing groups, but also in hunter/killer groups intent on offensive anti-shipping attacks. This is likely to include attacks on South Korean naval bases, coastal radar sites, petroleum storage facilities, and airfield facilities near the coast. Once the invasion is well underway, much of the navy is likely to revert to defensive missions along the North Korean coast, combined with periodic hit-and-run offensive missions along the South Korean coast.

ARMOUR COMMAND (ARC)

The Armour Command, like the other major commands, is subordinated under the MPAF. Its responsibilities are mainly technical supervision and training of the NKPA's armoured forces. The ARC interacts with the armoured forces — from tank division down to tank battalion levels — and with the mechanized force. However, the ARC is not, as one might conclude from its title, a tactical command with authority over armoured formations.

ARTILLERY COMMAND (ATC)

The Artillery Command has a similar role to that of the Armour Command's, except for its training responsibilities, which are delegated to the division level and below, with each respective unit being responsible for training artillery crews. General fire support, whether from multiple rocket launchers and/or artillery, is the responsibility of the unit. The ATC is responsible for the technical supervision of the armed forces' artillery, and like the ARC, might have a major say in the procurement of weapons from abroad. In addition, it is likely that the Command supervises the ordnance factories responsible for producing the country's 122mm and 130mm weapons, as well as tank guns.

STRATEGIC FORCES COMMAND (SFC)

The Strategic Forces Command (SFC) has units assigned that are special in nature and committed to operations only to accomplish certain missions. The SFC is under the direct authority of the CinC (and may be specifically controlled by the Military Committee via Kim Il-song or Kim Jong-il). The SFC consists of three mechanized infantry divisions, three armoured divisions, and twenty light infantry brigades subordinated to the Eight Special Corps; five elite training regiments, five SAM and five AAA regiments, and ten FROG surface-to-surface missile battalions.

Given the composition of forces under the SFC, it is likely the force represents the "spearhead" of the NKPA. This sizable force may also be parcelled out to army corps commands, or

NORTH KOREA'S BUDGETS 1982-83

	BUDGET PERCENTAGE	1983 ('000)	CHANGE FROM '82	1982 ('000)	CHANGE FROM '81
REVENUE	—	11,478,770	+ 7.3	10,698,110	+ 9.8
EXPENDITURE	—	11,478,770	+ 9.8	10,473,400	+ 9.2
ECONOMY	62.5	7,167,970	+ 9.4	6,552,080	+ 11.5
SOCIAL WELFARE	20.2	2,320,270	+ 6.2	2,184,810	+ 2.7
MILITARY	14.8	1,698,860	+ 11.1	1,529,120	+ 7.7
ADMINISTRATION	2.5	291,670	—	207,390	

may be assigned to support a particular army corps for specific missions. Given a decision to invade the South, it is likely some of the SFC's units will be assigned to the 2nd, 5th, and 1st Corps areas along the DMZ. In this assignment it is likely the will be utilized to augment existing corps forces, and to provide the forces for attacking and seizing specific targets in South Korea (most likely pre-designated at the SFC-level).

North Korea has some 8,000 anti-aircraft weapons, a figure significantly higher than that ever attained by North Vietnam during the Vietnam War of the 1960-70s. All of the weapons are believed to be subordinated to Air Defence Command (ADC), a subcommand of the Artillery Command. Some of the surface-to-air missile (SAM) battalions now under the SFC's authority might be designated for the ADC in wartime, particularily for the defence of certain vital strategic targets (MPAF headquarters, certain munitions facilities, etc).

DEFENCE EXPENDITURES

Note should be taken of North Korea's defence expenditures, which have imposed a heavy burden on the country's economy since the armed forces' expansion programme began a decade ago. In 1975, the armed forces had a combined manpower of some 500,000. The leadership reduced the minimum age for military service from 18 to 17 with the result that the strength of the armed forces rose to some 678,000 within five years. The proportion of manpower thus liable for military service is now about 1 in 25 (formerly about 1 in 35), while that in South Korea is about 1 in 60.

North Korea's defence budget is not officially announced in the fashion of most democratic states. Some figures are provided as regards "reported" (or "announced") overall defence expenditure, and these figures are generally available from South Korean sources within a year or two of the defence year. The accompanying table on defence expenditure (as a proportion of total outlay) has been called from official announcements and South Korean sources. Various estimates are also given in the *IISS's* "Military Balance" each year, but these are not broken down as they are in the accompanying table.

As with most other communist bloc nations (especially the USSR and China), defence expenditure figures are distorted and are generally significantly lower (up to 50 percent) than the actual expenditure for defence. Much of what the West or other democratic states would consider defence expenditures are borne by the other ministries. Thus, research and development (R&D) is often not included in defence spending figures. Funding to support the 1.5 million strong Worker/Peasant Red Militia (EPRM) would not be included in defence costs, but will be buried under social welfare expenditures.

According to the *IISS*, North Korea's defence expenditure for 1981 was $1.47 billion (GNP @ $16.5 bn). In the same year, South Korea reportedly spent $4.4 billion. For 1983 the chart indicates a figure of $1.698 billion, an 11.1 percent increase over the previous year. This reportedly represents some 14.8 percent of the national budget. However, by reading carefully between the lines and cutting through the jargon, conservative estimates are a defence expenditure of $3.5 billion (31 percent of total budget), or 23.8 percent of the GNP for that year.* As one Japanese journal noted, "this must set some limit on the modernization of the North Korean forces, even though very high priority is given to the military at the cost of the civilian sector and of labour shortages."

CONCLUSION

While North Korean guerrilla and infiltration teams have not been as active as they were two or three years ago, the peninsula clearly remains the most likely area of *major* conflict in North Asia today. According to a Japanese analysis made in 1983, "North Korea, despite its announced defence policy, was not in a position to invade the South without the support of China or the Soviet Union."[2] Japanese sources credit this to Chinese statements regarding likely North Korean actions, including the option to invade the South. Often quoted by the Japanese is the statement by Chinese Communist Party Secretary Xi Zhongxun, "If the Americans start a war in Korea again, the Chinese people will come to the aid of the Korean people in their struggle, not only across the Yalu but also from all other directions". The Japanese regard this statement as indicative of current Beijing-Pyongyang relations and they see it as an implicit Chinese warning to Pyongyang that it should not venture south without Chinese support.

Whether North Korea's political leadership will heed Chinese warnings, particularly in view of the thaw in Pyongyang's relations with Moscow, is not clear. The central aim of the regime remains the liberation of the South by force of arms, and it is only a matter of time before Pyongyang decides to do so again. ■

/12828
CSO: 4100/115

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LARGE-SCALE OXYGEN SEPARATOR PRODUCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] At this time, when the whole country is excited about the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, a great, auspicious event has occurred at the Chollima Steel Joint Enterprise.

The workers and technicians of the Ragwon Machinery Joint Enterprise have installed and put into operation a large-scale oxygen separator built using our design, our technology, our strength, and our wisdom at the Chollima Steel Joint Enterprise.

The ceremony to commemorate its first operation was held 9 October on site.

Participating in the ceremony were Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Administration Council premier; Yi cha-pang, chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; and Yi Chae-yun, party responsible secretary of Namp'o City and chairman of the Namp'o City Peoples Committee, along with functionaries from related sectors and the workers and supporters of the enterprise.

Yi Chae-yun, party responsible secretary of Namp'o City and chairman of the Namp'o City Peoples Committee, gave a report.

The report noted that the building of a large-scale oxygen separator of our design and with our technology, our strength, and our wisdom has great significance for our country's scientific and technological development. At the same time, the report emphasized that the main of this large-scale oxygen separator on our own strength in a short time is a shining success achieved through the vigorous guidance of our party and the wise leadership of the great leader, who has fostered the ranks of intellectuals and concerned himself endlessly that the many technicians develop the country's science and technology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must successfully realize the scientific transformation of the people's economy and smoothly guarantee the work of chuche-izing and modernizing the people's economy by strengthening science research work and rapidly developing technology so as to resolve in a timely manner the scientific and technological problems that arise in economic construction."

This large-scale oxygen separator, which is the proud labor product of the Ragwon working class which has lent glory to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, is, in its level of technology, yet another splendid creation of the proud 1980's.

This large-scale oxygen separator made by the Ragwon workers and technicians is remote-controled and is a piece of very high performance equipment.

Considering that few countries in the world can build oxygen separators, it is truly a matter of pride that we have built one with our own design and technology and our own strength and wisdom.

The building of this large-scale oxigen separator shows the power of our self-reliant people's economy and shows that when our working class, scientists, and technicians uphold the party's requirements and struggle powerfully, we can solve any problem and powerfully advance the construction of the socialist economy.

By building this large-scale oxygen separator on our own, we have occupied yet another high fortress of science and technology and we have opened the bright way to building bigger large-scale oxygen separators in the future.

Indeed, the building and operating of a large-scale oxygen generator is a great advance in the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientific transformation of the poeple's economy.

In particular, by building a large-scale oxygen separator, we have brought an epochal transformation to raising production in various sectors of the people's economy such as the metallurgical industry and the chemical industry.

By using the oxygen produced by the large-scale oxygen separator, the Chollima Steel Joint Enterprise has been able to shorten greatly the time needed to make steel and has conserved much electricity and fuel while improving the quality of steel.

Also, with ample supplies of oxygen, the gas generator furnace works better and such operations as cutting and heating are carried out more smoothly.

At the ceremony, Premier Kang Song-san cut the tape to begin operations.

The large-scale oxygen separator will contribute greatly to the production of steel at this enterprise.

9137/12951
CSO: 4110/009

TIDELAND RECLAMATION PROJECT COMPLETED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Completion ceremonies for the third and fifth areas of the Yongmae Island Tidelands Reclamation Project were held on 3 October.

At this time, when the whole country is rushing to meet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party as a great festival of victors, the holding of the completion ceremonies for the Yongmaw Island tidelands reclamation project is a truly meaningful and proud event.

Participating in the completion ceremony were Comrade Pak Song-ch'ol, member the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice-president; Paek Pom-su, party responsible secretary of South Hwanghae Province and Chairman of the South Hwanghae Province peoples' committee; and O Hyon-chu, chief of the Tidelands Reclamation General Bureau, along with functionaries from related sectors and the builders and supporters of the Yongmae Island tidelands reclamation project.

At the completion ceremonies, the workers and supporters who displayed a model of the construction of the Yongmae Island tidelands reclamation were given state awards.

Then, following the report of O Hyon-chu, chief of the Tidelands Reclamation General Bureau, there were discussions of the determination of the innovators.

Comrade Kin Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, taught as follows:

"If we can reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tidelands, the appearance of our land will change, and our country will become and even more beautiful people's paradise that is good to live in."

According to the report and discussions, the builders of the South Hwanghae Tidelands Combined Construction Enterprise achieved shining feats of labor in the construction of the Yongmaw Island tidelands in order to realize as quickly as possible the grand vision of our party for remaking nature.

The great leader clearly revealed the direction and way for reclaiming the Yongmae Island tidelands and has shown a great concern.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only sent thousands of discharged soldiers and young persons to the Yongmae Island tidelands construction site, but he also sent skilled workers from throughout the country, maming it possible to carry out the work rapidly.

Upholding the great leader's teachings and the party's lofty intent, the builders here operated boldly from the very beginning of the project to increase the speed of the work.

Upholding the teachings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that preparatory construction must be done well in order to carry out the tidelands construction work strongly, they pierced the raw sea to carry out electrical construction first, after which they carried out the work of establishing a quarry and a materials base on site in lightening speed.

The builders from the South Hwanghae Tidelands Combined Construction Enterprise, who took charge of the construction of the tidelands of the fifth area of Yongmae Island in order to wrest 1,200 chongbo of new land from the tidelands, cut across the freezing raw sea to achieve astounding miracles in the project to link the mainland and Yongmaw Island with the several-thousand-meter No 2 levee work and the dike work. In particular, they boldly adopted methods suited to local features to overcome the phenomena of trenches and riptides to increase the speed of the work by an unprecedented degree, thereby successfully finishing the work of closing the No 2 levee.

The builders of the Hwanghae Tidelands Combined Construction Enterprise, who received extravagant praise from the great leader as a "construction unit that works well without rumors" and as a "powerful unit," took charge of the work of the third area's intermediate levees and coastal levee and greatly increased their levee-building speed, achieving the proud success of completely stopping the flow of the sea by pouring 25,000 cubir meters of rock and earth into the deep and swiftly flowing final section.

The completion of the third and fifth areas of the Yongmae Island tidelands is the proud result of the struggle to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tidelands as well as a 10,000 year treasure for our descendents.

Throughout the whole process of reclaiming the 2,500 chongbo in the third and fifth areas of the Yongmae Island tidelans, the builders here kept their firm belief that they could succeed in the nature-remaking struggle of blocking the western sea even in the cold winter season.

The reporter and discussants all agreed that this proud success was totally the result of the wise leadership of the great leader and the party and strengthened their resolve to finish the first damming work of the Kangnyong tidelands and the Ung Island tidelands this year.

A resolution was adopted at the completion ceremony.

9137/12951
CSO: 4110/006

ORE SEPARATION REAGENT FACTORY CONSTRUCTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] A modern ore separation reagent production base, the Sunch'on Reagent Factory, has been constructed and put into operation on the banks of the beautiful Taedong River.

The Sunch'on Reagent Factory, which began operations before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, is yet another modern ore separation reagent production base built in order to make bloom the great leader's vision for the development of the extractive industries.

Various external decorations have been added to the main production building, the harmoniously arranged surrounding secondary-production buildings and unit buildings, and the large and small pipes running like a spider web have been painted so that the factory is bright and fresh.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The extractive industries form the first process of production and consequently, if we do not place this sector at the fore, then none of the sectors of the people's economy can develop properly."

This newly built factory produces various valuable ore separation reagents. The reagents produced here are better suited than the previously used reagents to our country's ores and are very effective separators.

The reagents produced here will now be provided to mines, factories, and enterprises and will contribute greatly to regularizing production at a high level.

All the Sunch'on Reagent Factory's processes, from the introduction of materials to the packaging of products, are streamlined and the production process is mechanized and automated. The supply of semi-finished products and supplementary materials is done by automatic opening and shutting and temperature control is automated. Many materials, finished products, and semifinished products are sent by pipe.

The disposal of waste water and gas at this plant is very rational.

The ceremony to commemorate the beginning of operations at the factory was held 8 October on site.

Participating in the ceremony were Kim Hak-pong, responsible secretary of the Korean Workers Party South P'yongan Province Committee and chairman of the South P'yongan Peoples Committee, and the functionaries of related sectors along with factory workers, builders, and supporters.

Kim Chong-ho, responsible secretary of the Sunch'on City Party Committee and chairman of the Sunchon City Peoples Committee, gave a report at the operations ceremony.

The report noted that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly revealed the construction direction and way for this factory, analyzed the progress of construction several times, and established positive measures for advancing construction.

According to the report, the party members and design functionaries of the Namhung Chemical Design Shop rushed on site to carry out a design battle day and night and provided masterly technical guidance once construction began.

Also, the party members and workers of Sunch'on City who stepped forth to take charge of construction work achieved great results from the beginning in order to fulfill the party's intention of placing the extractive industries firmly at the forefront.

In a short time, they excavated 25,000 cubic meters of riverbank rock and soil and poured over 8,000 cubic meters of concrete. The working classes of the factories and enterprises of South P'yongan Province who took charge of making the equipment for this factory achieved the innovation of producing hundreds of types of equipment in a few months.

The builders who stepped forth for the erection of the equipment, including the working classes of the 11th Thermal Power Plant and the coal mines of the Sunch'on district, did a fine job throughout with the erection of the chemical equipment.

The Sunch'on Reagent Factory, which has now announced its operations, will contribute greatly to the development of our country's extractive industries.

9137/12951
CSO: 4110/007

NEW PLANT TO MANUFACTURE COMPLEX DYE FOR METALS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 85 p 7

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, the construction of the metal dye plant at the Munch'on Dye Factory has been completed and began operations on 5 October.

This plant, which is a modern dye production base and which provides a post-treatment process that brings to mind a large chemical factory, is filled with automatic large wet-style mixers, large-scale warm-air driers, and a reaction system with tens of pieces of machine equipment made with the factory's own technology and materials, along with a materials process equipped to handle our country's abundant materials.

All of the plant's production processes are done by remote control.

By putting into operation this new metal dye plant, this factory is now better able to fulfill the party's guideline for bringing about a light-industry revolution and to meet smoothly the demand for dyes with our own materials, technology, and equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the future, the chemical-industry sector will have to carry out strongly the struggle to create new modern chemical-industry bases while struggling to use existing productive capabilities better."

Upon hearing that a technician from this factory had succeeded in test-producing a better metal dye using our unique methods, the great leader set forth the task of quickly completing the construction of the dye plant and the party took measures to provide the necessary materials.

Endlessly encouraged by the high trust and concern of the great leader and the party, the factory's workers, technicians, and three-revolutions team members displayed the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance with a high revolutionary zeal from the first day of construction.

When the issue of relying on specialized machine factories for the making of various kinds of complicated machine equipment arose, they helped and guided each other in drawing hundreds of blueprints and improved their processing ability through mass technical innovations to make several thousand parts of over 1,000 different types, thereby ensuring equipment manufacture.

In this spirit of struggle, they mobilized all the factory's internal reserves and capacities to resolve the automation elements and machines needed for modernization, thus advancing the beginning of the plant's operation.

The factory activated the strength and wisdom of the masses to set up the materials handling process, the dye synthesis process, the dye post-treatment process, and the dye completion process on a flow basis while carrying out test production in each process to ensure the complete and successful operation of the plant.

This factory's workers, technicians, and three-revolutions team members have set up this new dye production process and put it into operation to claim the pride of brightly decorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, and they are now strongly carrying out a struggle to maintain the equipment properly and regularize dye production.

9137/12790
CSO: 4110/010

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JSP MEMBER ATTACKS ASSIMILATION POLICY TOWARD KOREANS

SK280447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO March 21 carried an article by lawyer Katsusuke Ozawa, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party, denouncing the Japanese Government's assimilation policy towards the Koreans in Japan.

Recalling that the Ministry of Justice of Japan started on February 19 "a fact-finding survey" on the third generation of the Koreans in Japan through the local immigration bureaus and branch offices, he noted: The outlines of the "survey" include many questionnaires intended for the assimilation of Koreans in Japan, such as questionnaires about their "willingness of naturalization".

The author said "It is an infringement upon the national dignity of other nations to force assimilation" on Koreans in Japan, in view of the specific historical background of their residence in Japan.

The current "fact-finding survey self-exposes the invariable assimilation policy of the Japanese Government", he stressed.

Saying that the Japanese Government must refrain from the "fact-finding survey" for forcing naturalization and assimilation upon the Koreans in Japan, he strongly demanded it to renounce the assimilation policy.

/6662
CSO: 4100/109

KOREANS IN JAPAN RESOLVE TO SUPPORT STRUGGLES IN SOUTH

SK209429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Korean activists for the promotion of democratic constitutional amendments from different parts of Japan was held in Atami City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, on March 16 under the sponsorship of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), an organization under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan").

A report was made at the meeting by Yang Yong-yong, director of the organizational department of "Hanmintong", under the title "The Present Situation and Our Tasks".

The reporter said that the strained situation in South Korea demands the overseas Koreans to intensify the struggle for overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime", achieving a democratic constitution and realizing national unification, in response to the struggle of the South Korean democratic forces.

He put forward fighting tasks to support the South Korean people's signature campaign for constitutional amendment, vigorously wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and conduct activities for exposing and denouncing suppression by Chon Tu-hwan.

Then many Korean figures, youth and students made speeches expressing their resolution to carry these tasks into practice.

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END

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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RECORDS OF JOINT-VENTURE LAW IMPLEMENTATION REVIEWED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 460, 8 Nov 85 pp 1J-7J

/Text/ As part of its plan to solve the economic difficulties it has faced, in September of last year North Korea enacted the so-called "Joint-venture Law" aimed at inducing capital and technology from the advanced Western capitalist nations.

During the past year, since North Korea made a public announcement of the enactment of the Joint-venture Law, the record of joint-venture projects with foreign countries has shown that there have been more than 10 cases of joint ventures, and 30 more joint-venture projects are currently being negotiated, according to the PEOPLE'S DAILY of the People's Republic of China, dated 8 September.

In evaluating the overall picture of the cases that have been negotiated and that have been realized in the 5 fields that North Korea has designated to be joint-venture areas--industry, construction, transportation, science, and technology--of the 40 negotiated cases in the past year, 26 have been with Western nations, 65 percent of the total number of cases of negotiation.

The number of negotiations conducted by North Korea with Western nations has increased about 2.4 times over the preceding year's 11 cases, and this reveals that the principal target of the joint-venture law is the capital and technology of the Western nations.

Here are the negotiations by country: 18 cases with Japan, 3 with France, 1 with Sweden, 1 with Hong Kong, 1 with Thailand, and 1 with India. Its negotiations with Japan account for 70 percent of the total, and this shows that North Korea places a great importance on inducing capital and technology from Japan.

In terms of the specifics of the negotiations, 19 were for industry, 6 for science and technology, 5 for transportation, 5 for tourism, and 2 for others. Thus, these distributions show that North Korea places top priority on the development of industry.

On the other hand, the number of negotiations undertaken with medium-size Communist-bloc nations reached 14, less than half the number of negotiations with the Western nations. It showed a drop from the number recorded in the preceding year, which was 16.

In spite of North Korea's active negotiations with the Western nations since the enactment of the joint-venture law, it was learned that less than 10 cases have materialized.

At present, six cases have either yielded some positive results or been under construction by mutual agreement, and three others are still being negotiated.

The actual record of achievement by joint ventures so far shows that in collaboration with the Asahi Trading Co., which served as a "window" in trading with North Korea for the affiliates of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in February 1985, North Korea opened the "Paradise Department Store," which has its main store in Pyongyang and 31 chain stores throughout North Korea. The department store handles mainly articles of daily necessity imported from Japan and sells them to foreigners. Following the opening of the Paradise Department Store in March, in collaboration with France's /Bernard/ Construction Co., North Korea began work on building a 46-story tourist hotel on Yangrak Island on the Taedong River. Also in April, the Taedong River General Automobile Repair Plant, which was set up in the form of a joint venture with the Taedong Automobile-related Work Cooperative, run by the businessmen affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, had a ceremony to start the operation of the plant. Also in May, North Korea opened up a small Western-style restaurant with coffee shop in one part of the Chang Kwang Hotel in Pyongyang in collaboration with the industrialists affiliated with the General Association. In addition, agreements reportedly have been reached with Japan and Hong Kong to set up the Nampo Metal Plant with the former and the Hamhung Tire Plant with the latter. Groundbreaking is to take place soon for these plants.

Further, it was learned that negotiations are moving smoothly for a joint venture with France in setting up a wine and beverage plant, a furniture plant with Sweden, and a can-manufacturing plant with Thailand.

However, of the record of achievement in joint ventures, three were with industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and three more are being negotiated with them. Therefore, if these people are excluded, the actual record of achievement of North Korea's joint ventures with foreign firms shows no more than three since it announced the joint-venture law last September.

The basic reasons behind the poor showing in spite of North Korea's active search for foreign investors and technologies for joint-venture projects after the enactment of the so-called joint-venture law are not only that North Korea adheres stubbornly to its system of a closed planned economy but also that its domestic demand is limited. Since such conditions impose difficulties upon the profitseeking Western nations, the attractiveness of North Korea as a place to invest is reduced by half.

Accordingly, in an effort to break the poor record of external cooperation, North Korea is concentrating on inducing investments from Japan in the name of private economic cooperation.

Recently, North Korea's Kim Il-song took a matter-of-fact attitude when he spoke to Kawakasu, chairman of the board of the Nankai Railroad Co., Ltd., and his entourage from Japan. He said: "Economic exchange with Japan is possible in a prudent and realistic manner lest it invite opposition from South Korea, the United States, and the opposition forces within Japan." Seizing that opportunity, it was learned that North Korea asked to conclude technical-cooperation and joint ventures in no less than 13 projects. To secure the inducement of capital and technology from Japan, North Korea hinted at the idea of placing orders for five large-scale plant construction projects, starting with the construction of a 200,000-ton-a-year capacity lead- and zinc-refining facility as bait.

It appears that the reason North Korea has suffered from the unexpectedly poor showing in inducing external cooperation in the past year lies in the fact that without doing anything to reorganize its economic structure, which should have preceded the effort of inducing external cooperation, it has stubbornly adhered to the economic policy line called "self-reliance."

In view of the inseparable relationship between North Korea's policy line of self-reliance and Kim's father-son succession system, the partial liberalization attempt pushed by North Korea leaves a strong impression that its policy is basically transitory in solving the problem of its stagnant economy by inducing foreign investments.

This fact is supported by Kim Il-song's deeply held concern for pushing the joint venture with foreign countries as reflected in his comments expressed in the written interview with the Japanese journal SEKAI last June. His comments included the following: "External economic cooperation, especially economic cooperation with capitalist countries, would invite economic enslavement," "we will never bring in foreign capital," and "if a nation is enslaved economically by another country, it will also be enslaved politically." It appears that in North Korea's understanding of external cooperation in this vein lies a very limited condition--that external cooperation be kept within limits to prevent the impact on North Korea's overall system which may be brought about as a result of a rapid liberalization policy and to prevent disruption of the stability of its system.

But North Korea's economic reality, as it reaches the limit of self-reliance, urgently necessitates the inducment of capital and technology from the outside world, particularly from the Western nations.

Accordingly, in spite of the inevitability of a transformation of its system if North Korea induces Western capital and technology, the reality is that it adopts mutually contradictory policies--on the one hand, it stubbornly guards the existing system, and on the other hand, it opens the door to the outside world. Therefore, the efficacy of its cooperation with the Western world is doubtful, and this has clearly been proven by the record of external cooperation of the past year.

12474/12228
CSO: 4107/38

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREAN MASS GAME PROTESTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Aug 85 p e

[Unattributed article: "One Hundred Thousand People and 50,000 Students Mobilized for Gun and Bayonet Mass Game"]

[Text] The South Korean Red Cross delegation had decided to take in some "young people's exercises" at the Moran Stadium on Moranbong after the initial main session was over at 3pm on 27 August, but when the North Koreans had their political and military propaganda card sections and mass games unlike their original promise, the delegation stopped watching and returned to its quarters.

As soon as the delegation arrived at the stadium, which was packed full with an estimated crowd of 100,000 persons mobilized for the event, over 50,000 male and female students of various school levels came out in turn to carry out mass games such as the "march of hardship" depicting the history of the North Korean regime.

In the stands 10,000 students formed a card section depicting such slogans as "the founding of the Korean Workers Party" and "the endless glory of Korea following the great leader and the party" and such pictures as a portrait of Kim Il-song and the flag of the Korean Workers Party, while on the field male students wearing military clothing came out with bayonets to stab boxes and depict battle scenes.

While the mass games were being carried out, revolutionary songs, bugle sounds, and stormy sound effects were broadcast in the stadium through high-fidelity speakers so loudly that the delegates' ears hurt.

As the militant and belligerent operations of the male and female students ranging from second-grade elementary school through the 4th or 5th year of middle school (about 15 or 16 years old) and the roar of the crowd continued, the delegates presented a protest to the North Koreans and left their seats after staying in the stadium for 30 minutes.

The South Korean Red Cross delegates protested that for the North Koreans to have invited them to what they were assured would be only student sports contests, saying what "we are going to show you student exercises at

Moranbong Stadium," and the preparing of such a political propaganda program not only broke a promise but also betrayed the spirit of the Red Cross talks.

At 1 am on the 28th, spokesman Song Yong-tae of the South Korean Red Cross delegation explained the circumstances of the visit to Moranbong Stadium to watch the student exercises and the subsequent departure and said: "North Korea's criticism on the radio of this incident as arrogant and discourteous behavior and as deliberate behavior that has created difficulties for the talks must be considered as having a bad effect on the atmosphere of the talks."

Spokesman Song made the statements while commenting on the midgame departure from Moranbong Stadium and North Korea's subsequent critical broadcasts. He also revealed that both sides agreed to treat the Moranbong Stadium affair as no longer a problem and that even as both sides sat down in a congenial atmosphere to a banquet hosted by North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea broadcast its critical reports, calling the affair "an unbearable insult" and "deliberate behavior," at 8:25 pm that evening.

Spokesman Song emphasized that "both sides respect each other's opinions and have made positive and productive efforts in the North-South talks, but it is essential that in our contacts and in our dialogue each side take care not to place a burden on the other."

Spokesman Song also said that these issues were continuously emphasized during the preparatory process for the ninth main session of the Red Cross talks and that the North Koreans had assured that they would not carry out political actions that would incite or make unhappy the other side regarding issues related to differences in the systems.

In spite of this, spokesman Song said that North Korea invited the South Korean delegates to view a political mass meeting unrelated to humanitarian work at Moranbong Stadium in a clear violation of their promise and, even though both sides had promised not to make an issue of it any longer, the North Koreans subsequently broadcast critical reports of the incident in yet another broken promise.

Spokesman Song added: "However, we do not wish the atmosphere between the two sides to become any more clouded because of this issue."

On the one hand, explaining the course of events that led to the visit to and exist from Moranbong Stadium, spokesman Song said that "originally the schedule provided by North Korea for our delegation's stay in Pyongyang called for them to watch students dance at the Childrens Palace on the 27th, but when our delegation arrived in Pyongyang on the 26th, the North Koreans suddenly notified us that there would be outdoor dance exercises following a tour of the Childrens Palace."

However, on the afternoon of the 26th, the North Koreans sent another notice saying that our delegation would view children's exercise at Moranbong Stadium, at which time, Song explained, our delegation understood that the children's dances scheduled for the Childrens Palace had been moved to Moranbong Stadium.

"However," he explained, "when our delegation arrived at the stadium on the afternoon of the 27th, they unexpectedly found a mass meeting where 100,000 people had been mobilized and also discovered that the program was a mass political meeting unrelated to the humanitarian concerns of the Red Cross," adding that "this is a clear violation of the promise between the two sides not to engage in political affairs."

The banquet hosted by Ho Chong-suk, vicechairwoman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, had been scheduled for 7 pm on the 27th, but it began 1 hour late because of negotiations between the two sides on the issues arising from the stadium incident.

The Peoples Cultural Palace where the banquet was held is the same place where the ninth main session of the North-South Red Cross talks opened that morning.

The chief South Korean delegate, Yi Yong-tok, sat at the center of the main table, flanked on each side by Ho Chong-suk and Yo Yon-ku, vice speaker of North Korea's Supreme Peoples Assembly.

Ho is the eldest daughter of Ho Hon and Yo Yon-ku is the eldest daughter of Yo Un-hyong and the older sister of Yo Won-ku, who had attended the luncheon that day.

In his remarks at the banquet, head delegate Yi said: "We must not block the road of North-South dialogue but rather open it wider so that we can move down the road toward the harmony where all the people can come and go and toward reunification."

Prior to Yi, Ho Chong-suk had told the banquet that "by negotiating hometown visits and art troupe exchanges, the North-South Red Cross talks have brought us great happiness," while adding: "I hope we can yield to each other and face each other more sincerely to achieve even better results."

Ho added that "the only way to ease the pain of national division and family spearation is reunification" and emphasized that "the reunification of North and South is the greatest act of humanitarianism."

Ho, who turned 75 this year, appeared quite vigorous and read her remarks from start to finish in a clear voice.

The banquet was held in a slightly strained atmosphere due to the incident at Moranbong Stadium, with the all-female Mangyong-dae instrumental ensemble playing such familiar musical pieces as "Aloha oe," "Toraji," "Carmen," and "Return to Sorrento" in the background.

The attendees totaled 190 persons; most of the North Korean attendees were members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, but also in attendance was the star of the 1930's movie "Arirang," Mun Ye-pong, whose presence attracted much attention.

As soon as the banquet, which lasted for 1 hour and 25 minutes, was over, North Korea's chief delegate, Yi Chong-yul, left with South Korea's chief delegate, Yi Yong-tok, stopping to introduce Mun Ye-pong on the way out.

Mun is aged and now rarely appears in movies, but North Korean attendees explained that he is a first-class "people's actor."

On the morning of the 27th, our reporters met two female college students in their twenties on the street in Pyongyang, but as soon as we tried to talk to the students, North Korean guides sent them away so that the chance for dialogue did not materialize.

The two students had permanents, were wearing one-piece orange skirts with white blouses, and had Kim Il-song badges above their hearts. When our reporters asked, "We are reporters from the South; what do you think of that?" one student answered, "It's been 40 years; we're pleased to see you," at which time a North Korean guide arrived to shut them up and send them away.

Also, we saw black persons on the streets of Pyongyang and we were able to see the people of Pyongyang riding their trolleys to work in the morning.

On the evening news, Pyongyang radio and television reported on the opening of the North-South Red Cross talks in some detail.

In particular, the television broadcast reported on the meeting for about 10 minutes, devoting 9 minutes to North Korea's proposals while barely mentioning that South Korea had presented three items.

This broadcast did not mention South Korea's proposal to establish standing delegations in Pyongyang and Seoul.

North Korea's RADIO PYONGYANG and CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported in comparative detail the movements of the South Korean Red Cross delegation, accompanying persons, and reporters who left for North Korea on the 26th to stay for 3 nights and 4 days.

These North Korean broadcasts provided instant reports unrelated to their regular news shows on the 1:20 pm arrival of the South Korean Red Cross delegation, the publication of the names of the delegates, the visit to Son Song-p'il, North Korea's Red Cross chairman, the viewing of the propaganda film "Pyongyang Today," and the reception at Ongnyu Hall, using such phrases as "they arrived in Pyongyang at 1:20 pm aboard a chartered train" and "they have released the names of those who have arrived in Pyongyang."

Also, beginning at 10 am on the 27th, North Korea reported the news of the ninth North-South Red Cross main session as it began at the Peoples Cultural Palace.

These North Korean reports said that "the ninth North-South Red Cross main session attended by the delegations of both sides has begun, and reporters from North and South, reporters from the General Federation of Koreans in Japan, and foreign reporters are all over the place trying to report on the talks."

9137/9869
CSO: 4107/292

BRIEFS

COUNTERESPIONAGE, TERRORISM SQUADS--The National Police Headquarters assigned 1,030 policemen specializing in anti-espionage operations to police boxes in big cities as part of anti-terrorist preparations for this year's Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics. In a similar context, the NPH decided to establish anti-espionage sections in 47 police stations whose domains are deemed vulnerable to possible sabotage actions. According to an NPH report to the National Assembly, 156 more police check points will be set up. Police patrol activities will be intensified in 10 mountainous regions and 942 urban areas and 33 exemplary retired policemen will be hired as consultants for anti-espionage operations, the report also revealed. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 86 p 8] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

PARTY CONFLICT FLARES UP DUE TO ASSEMBLYMEN INDICTMENT

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] It looks as if it will not be easy to conclude the controversy over the legality of the actions of two active NDP assemblymen--i.e., were they "instigating demonstrations" or "investigating the scene of a demonstration"--involved in the "incident in front of Koryo University." After the police booked 13 active conspirators including NDP Assemblymen Pak Ch'an-jong and Cho Sun-hyong on suspicion of violation of the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations, the affair has become a point of political contention between the government and the opposition and any decision as to the legality of these actions is going beyond the simple dimension of criminal law.

The Police see their actions as a clear violation of present law, but, on the other hand, this is being met by the assertion that for assemblymen, the representatives of the people, personally going to the scene of a demonstration and carrying out an investigation is a natural duty whereby they can grasp the will of the people.

The impact of this incident was already foreseen on 7 September. The DJP itself said it considered the fact that opposition assemblymen went to the scene of the Koryo University demonstration a problem and many took notice that this announcement was received as being very harsh.

The gist of the announcement is that "some opposition politicians appeared at the scene of a campus riot and in arousing leftist radical students and instigating a riot revealed their scandalous behavior of unsensible rash and thoughtless acts," and that they strongly denounced their indiscretion and irresponsibility and urged the government to respond to the illegal actions of these few politicians with strict legal measures.

Once the strongly toned announcement from the party in power calling for legal measures came out, even though it was Saturday, the Public Prosecutor immediately called a meeting and began to discuss this problem. There was an indication that the Public Prosecutor was very worried because the status of those involved was that of opposition politicians, including assemblymen, ex-assemblymen, etc. Therefore, for the moment, they showed caution by ordering the Police to conduct an adequate re-investigation of the scene of the crime.

It has become known that the Public Prosecutor, based on a Police report that even evidence that present law was violated had been secured, finally decided on a directive wherein the active conspirators would be criminally booked. But from beginning to end, they adhered to an investigatory manner that adequately calculated this as a "political incident."

Firstly, based on present law, up until now, in the case of violators of the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations, it was customary to arrest them on the scene of the crime. But, it has become known that considering their status, when an investigation of the scene of the crime was finished, the next day, after they secured evidence and decided on the scope of the booking, they took each and every one into custody and the defendants were interrogated.

Presently, the focus is on the contrary opinion of the two sides concerning application of the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations. The opposition asserts that Assemblymen Pak and Cho, the former a member of the Legislation and Judiciary Committee and the latter an assemblyman for a local constituency, were only doing the inherent duty of an assemblyman by personally listening to the assertions and demands of students so that these things could be reflected in such parliamentary activities as policy questioning, etc. Moreover, they gave as a precedent the Seoul Mokdong Evacuees incident of last year, where assemblymen went directly to the scene of a riot and conversed with the populace without any problem, even though in the process of doing this there was a clash with police.

Also, as concerns the accusation that they conveyed the message of Kim Min-sok (age 21, presently under arrest)--the Chairman of the National Student Union--to Ho In-hoe (age 21, Chairman of the Koryo University Student Association) and instigated a riot, Assemblyman Pak explained "we never conveyed a message to students," but only conveyed to a Koryo University newspaper student journalist that Mr Ho should refrain from self-immolation, that if Mr Ho turns himself in and is indicted we would provide free legal representation, and that Mr Kim, the Chairman of the National Student Union, in his public trial related with the American Cultural Center incident, asserted that there is nothing disgraceful about the Committee for the three People's Struggle and that it is not pro-communist.

In response to this, the Public Prosecutor is of the opinion that "for them to go to the scene of a student demonstration is itself an act of demonstrating, and furthermore the fact that they shouted anti-government slogans at the scene of the demonstration, that by conveying the message of Mr Kim, who is currently under arrest in connection with the campus situation, to Mr Ho In-hoe, who was then in a demonstration, they instigated students who were in a demonstration, and that they sang songs in front of students all correspond to instigation of demonstrations."

At any rate, there are clear signs that the Public Prosecutor also anguished over methods of criminal prosecution in this case. Firstly, are they to be taken into custody and investigated or investigated without restraint? The Public Prosecutor said that the principle of this investigation was investigation without restraint, but most observers of this incident are of the view that this was due to the status of these men as active assemblymen.

There is also a stratagem to send them to summary trial, but the dominant opinion was that the case itself had already gone beyond this stage, and furthermore it seems that they took into consideration the point that there was something awkward about their status as assemblymen. In the end, the decision to book them without restraint causes one to conjecture on the multiple aspects they worried about.

In addition, on the 10th, the Public Prosecutor decided to preserve the evidence in order to secure the evidence that would refute the assertions of the participants, and the objects of the request for preservation of evidence were the [video] tape of a certain broadcasting station that recorded their actions and slogans in front of Koryo University on the 6th and the content of Mr Kim Min-sok's message that Assemblyman Pak conveyed to the Chairman of the Circle Union, I T'aek-bong (age 22, 4th year student of the Department of Education of the National Language), the statement given by Mr Kim Min-sok (age 22, 4th year student of the Department of Economics), the Chairman of the Seoul University Committee Pressing for a People's Democracy who was the moderator of the Great Debate on the State of Affairs that day, i.e. "I never requested a message be conveyed to me, I knew absolutely nothing about the Koryo University demonstration on the 6th," etc., but the moment it decided to request only the statement by Mr I.

Besides this, there is a movement to secure perfect evidence wherein the Public Prosecutor has directed the Police to subpoena those who along with Mr I received the message in Assemblyman Pak's car--the Chairman of the Student Association of the Law College of Koryo University, Kim Ui-kyom, and a journalist of the Koryo University newspaper, Mr Chong Song-hun--and get a report on the particulars. When considered with reference to possible future connections between student riots and the opposition, the quarrel over the participation by opposition party politicians in a demonstration must be looked at as setting political and judicial precedents.

13222/13045
CSO: 4107/311

GOVERNMENT WARNS OF ILLEGALITY OF PETITION DRIVE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] In the face of a movement towards a full scale petition drive for constitutional revision by the NKDP, the opposition, religious organizations and college students, the Office of the Attorney General classified "actions concerned with constitutional revision" as "canvassing for signatures" and "campaigning for signatures," established guidelines for the regulation and punishment of anticipated concrete courses of action, and on 10 February notified prosecutors and police throughout the country accordingly.

Based on these quidelines, the Office of the Attorney General, as an example, has instructed that in the case of street canvassing for signatures, in accordance with Article 63 Paragraph 2 of the Road Traffic Law (prohibition against the obstruction of traffic) and Article 40 of the Road Law (unauthorized occupation of roadways), violators be sentenced to not more than 1 year imprisonment or fined not more than 500,000 won and 200,000 won, respectively.

The Office of the Attorney General has also advised that if there is a concern that indoor gatherings connected with the drive for constitutional revision will obviously bring about social unrest, then laws regarding assembly and demonstrations are to be applied and those involved are to be severely punished with a sentence of not more than 7 years imprisonment or a fine of not more than 3 million won.

In Article 3 Paragraph 1 Number 4 of the current Assembly and Demonstration Law, there is no provision that distinguishes between indoor and open air (demonstrations).

Furthermore, in the reporting provisions of the Assembly and Demonstration Law, stipulations are made for reporting only open air gatherings. Accordingly, in the future, any attempt by prosecutors to apply this provision to indoor gatherings will raise a legal debate.

The Office of the Attorney General has also instructed that dissemination of leaflets concerned with the petition drive for constitutional revision be regulated on the basis of provisions in the Assembly and Demonstration Law regarding instigation of gatherings and demonstrations, provisions in the Road

Traffic Law regarding obstruction of traffic, and provisions in the Punitive Law of Minor Offences regarding the porpagation of wild rumors--whichever is applicable.

Together with this, the Office of the Attorney General has also ordered that door to door signature canvassing, signature canvassing in subway trains, regular trains and buses, group signature canvassing directed towards participants in a demonstration after a demonstration has been opened, signature canvassing by political parties or social organizations directed towards people moving in and out of office places, etc., be regulated.

Furthermore, it has also sent directives that the posting of all kinds of posters and all indoor and open air gatherings, demonstrations and sit-ins which are part of the campaign for the petition drive for constitutional revision be regulated, and that legislation dealing with the laws concerning assembly and demonstrations, the Road Traffic Law, the Road Law, the Punitive Law of Minor Offences, the Advertising Control Law, etc. be applied.

Moreover, when, with the purpose in mind of canvassing signatures, one trespasses on the residence of another or refuses an order to vacate a premises, it (the Office of the Attorney General) has ordered that Article 319 of the Penal Code (trespassing on a private residence and refusal to vacate a premises) be applied and the offender be punished with a sentence of not more than 3 years imprisonment or a fine of not more than 600,000 won.

When, for the purpose of canvassing signatures, one sets up benches, tables, etc., the Road Traffic Law or Road Law is to be applied and the offender punished with a sentence of not more than 1 year imprisonment or a fine of not more than 500,000 won, and when one obstructs traffic while disseminating leaflets, the Road Traffic Control Law is to be apllied and the offender punished with a fine of not more than 50,000 won or either detention or a small fine.

In addition, those involved in other actions concerned with the drive for constitutional revision, actions such as spreading rumors by disseminating leaflets, wearing armbands, shoulder sashes or ribbons, using megaphones, grabbing passersby and soliciting their signatures, etc., are all to be bound over for immediate trial.

By means of these guidelines, the Office of the Attorney General has made it clear that starting with the arrest, investigation and later on the demand for heavy punishment of the leaders, orchestrators and participants of illegal gatherings, demonstrations and sit-ins who attempt to bring chaos to the present constitutional order, the leaders, orchestrators and radicals of illegal gatherings and demonstrations that are accompanied by the destruction of property, arson and other kinds of extreme violent events, and those people who violently obstruct the execution of the official duties of civil servants, it will crack down on all activities related to the drive for constitutional revision.

In Connection with the investigation of the petition drive for constitutional revision, the Office of the Attorney General has also stressed that prosecutors

		Road Traffic Law	Fine of not more than 50,000 won, detention or fine
	Indoor gathering (if concern social unrest will arise)	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won
Other	Use of Megaphones	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
	Sit-ins, etc.	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won

Classification 2: Canvassing for Signatures

Street Canvassing	Setting up benches, tables, etc., for the purpose of gathering signatures	Road Traffic Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 50,000 won
		Road Law	Not more than one one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 20,000 won
	Soliciting passersby to sign a petition	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
House to house canvassing	Trespassing or refusing an order to vacate a premises	Penal Code	Not more than three years imprisonment, fine of not more than 60,000 won
	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offenses	Bound over for immediate trial
Canvassing on subway trains, regular trains and buses	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Canvassing directed towards participants of a demonstration	if there is concern social unrest will arise from an indoor or open air gathering or demonstration	Law of Assembly & Demonstration	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won

should positively intervene and participate in an investigation, from the initial stages of an investigation to the selection of the objects of an investigation, the methods of collecting evidence and even the application of laws.

In referring to the signing of a petition for constitutional revision by ordinary citizens, a person connected with the prosecutor's office said that "any action that abets the illegal activities of those sponsoring or promoting petitions for the revision of the constitution can become the object of punishment." He added that "one can not conclude that the act of signing one's name is not an object of punishment."

Office of Attorne General's analysis of "the Anticipated courses of action in petition drive for constitutional revision and applicable legal provisions."

Classification 1: Campaigning for Signatures

General Category	Particular Category	Applicable Law	Punitive Measure
Dissemination of leaflets	Instigation of Gatherings & Demonstrations	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than 5 years imprisonment, fine of not more than 2,000,000 won
	Obstruction of Traffic	Road Law	Fine of not more than 50,000 won, detention or fine
	Spreading Rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Posting of all kinds of posters	Setting up Placards on road	Road Traffic Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 500,000 won
		Road Law	Not more than one year imprisonment, fine of not more than 200,000 won
	Setting up banners & posting posters of stickers	Advertising Control Law	Fine of not more than 500,000 won, detention or fine
	Wearing armbands, shoulder sashes or ribbons	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Gathering & Demonstration	Open air gathering and demonstrations	Law of Assembly & Demonstrations	Not more than seven years imprisonment, fine of not more than 300,000 won

	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial
Canvassing directed towards people moving in and out of office places by political parties or social organizations	Spreading rumors	Punitive Law of Minor Offences	Bound over for immediate trial

13222/12790
CSO: 4107/084

POLICE CORDON OFF NKDP HEADQUARTERS, LEADERS

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] The NKDP planned to hold a Central Standing Committee meeting on the afternoon of 20 February at the central headquarters of the party in Inuidong, Seoul, to hold a ceremony for hanging a board for the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision, and to obtain signatures for constitutional revision from the 275 nationwide members. However, the meeting was aborted as the police cordoned off the central headquarters on the evening of 19 February and placed the leading committee members, including the governor, Yi Min-u, and other high-ranking party executives and the party's assemblymen under house arrest on the morning of 20 February.

Governor Yi was placed under house arrest after he was notified in the morning of the 20th by Tongdaemun Police Station chief Im U-sang that the police had cordoned off the central headquarters of the party on the evening of 19 February, that the headquarters had been searched early on the morning of the 20th, and that the Central Standing Committee's meeting scheduled for the afternoon of the 20th would not be permitted.

Governor Yi was asked by police station chief Im to submit the signature register, but he refused.

Also, on the night of 19 February and the morning of the 20th, vice governors Yi Chung-jae, Kim Su-han, Yi Ki-taek, No Sung-hwan, and Choe Hyong-u were notified that they were "being confined to their houses for 1 day on 20 February" by the respective residential district police station. Central Standing Committee chairman Pak Yong-man's house was cordoned off at 8 am on the 20th by the police with a high-decker.

In addition, floor leader Kim Dong-yong and spokesman Hong Sa-dok were confined to their houses by plainclothes policemen from the morning of that day, but Kim slipped out and attended the hearing of Assemblyman Pak Chan-jong being tried in connection with the demonstration in front of Korea University.

A concerned NKDP person said that other regional members of the Central Standing Committee were prevented from departing for Seoul.

In regard to this, Governor Yi said: "Although the Central Standing Committee's meeting could not be held today because of the intervention of police, we will recall one in the near future." He also said: "We will keep, as scheduled, the board-hanging ceremony of the city and provincial branch for the constitutional revision signature drive as well as the convention for reorganization of the district party chapter."

On the other hand, in order to check the fourth meeting of the Central Standing Committee scheduled to be held at the NKDP's central headquarters, the police posted over 300 uniformed and plainclothes policemen around the NKDP's central headquarters at 7:30 pm on the 19th, thereby controlling access to the building, and sealed off the headquarters area by increasing its force to 6 companies of over 950 policemen at 7 am on the 20th.

Based on the warrant issued by the Seoul District Criminal Court on the 13th, the Seoul Tongdaemun Police Station called in three key experts and conducted the second search in the NKDP central headquarters for 1 hour on 5 am of the 20th. During the second search, the police confiscated altogether 64 items, including a hanging board (150 cm by 30 cm) with "Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision" written on it, a signature register for constitutional revision with two NKDP members' signatures including that of Kwak Ho-gun, eight pieces of paper containing provisions for the Committee for Promotion of Constitutional Revision, 22 pieces of printed papers with "Signature Drive for 10 Million People for the Promotion of Democratic Constitutional Revision Including the Direct Election of President," and 32 pieces of printed paper with "Object and Meaning of Constitutional Revision Signature Drive."

During this search, where 48 plainclothes investigators were called in under the direction of Tongdaemun Police Station chief Im U-sang, the police took 8 party members as witnesses, including assistant chief of educational affairs Hwang Chun-gyu, who remained in the building, and they searched the entire areas of the 10th and 11th floors of the Inui building, which is rented by the NKDP, but there was no significant friction with party members.

Because the seizure and search warrant, which is effective for 15 days from the 13th to the 27th, limits the items that can be confiscated to the documents related with constitutional revision signatures, including "The Propectus and Statement for the 10 Million-signature Drive for Constitutional Revision Including Direct Election of the President" and "The register for the 10 Million Signatures for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision." The hanging board, which is not a document, will likely become a subject for criticism.

On the other hand, a law enforcement official said that the police's cordoning off the NKDP headquarters on that day was a preventive measure against a conflict with positive law, because the police warned the opposition party leaders that the Central Standing Committee meeting, which was aimed at pushing the constitutional revision signature drive, was an unlawful assembly according to such related laws as the Assembly Law (Items 3 and 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 and Article 14) and the Police Duty Enforcement Law (Article 6). The official requested cancellation of the meeting, but they kept it up.

NKDP Criticizes

NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-dok issued a statement regarding the forced obstruction by police of the NKDP Central Standing Committee meeting of the 20th and stated: "In order to obstruct our party's Central Standing Committee meeting that was scheduled for 2 pm today, the government mobilized hundreds of policemen and illegally placed all Central Standing Committee members, including the first opposition party governor and present assemblymen, under house arrest, thereby creating an inexcusable outrage."

The statement said: "Our party warns that the current government's attitude of decadence actually reveals its true nature as a one-party dictatorship, which will soon be disallowed by people and history." It said: "Once again, in the name of the people, we urge the current government to save itself by clearly setting the direction of democratization with constitutional revision as its core as soon as possible."

13095/9869
CSO: 4107/096

PAPER CRITICIZES NKDP FOR POLITICAL UNREST

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Who is Responsible for the Political Unrest?"]

[Text] Watching the recent, political current that started with the unlawful constitutional revision signature drive by the NKDP and other opposition parties, we are reminded once again of how important the politician's responsibility is. The political unrest that some politicians' irresponsible acts brought along implants a frightful sense of crisis in the people's minds, and when we think of its serious effects on the campus and economy, it would certainly be unfortunate.

NKDP governor Yi Min-u makes a gesture of trying to gloss over their position, maybe because they became aware of the worries and criticisms of the people toward the NKDP, which is formenting the political unrest. It means that since the opposition party politicians will take full responsibility in directing the constitutional revision signature drive, students should be prudent and should look after themselves and that they will stop the signature drive if the government clarifies the so-called democratization schedule. This gives anyone a strong impression of a trick without any persuasive power. If the NKDP is truly worried about the students' sacrifice, it deserves to put an immediate end to the signature drive that instigates the students. It is only lip service to say that they will continue the signature drive, which is really the same as instigating the students, while pretending they are worried about the students' sacrifice.

Election Will Confirm Will of the People

The constitutional issue that presently raises a conflict between the government and opposition parties is not an issue of choice between democracy and non-democracy, but can be viewed as a difference of opinion that surrounds democratic methodology. It cannot be considered democratic if one is forced into a different opinion by physical pressure if such a difference is relative.

People can have different opinions not only about the constitutional issues but also about many other important issues. Likewise, nobody can affirm that his idea is representative of the absolute majority. It can be proven objectively only through the election that is held once in several years. That is why a democratic country has procedures, through the election system, to affirm the true opinion of the people.

The NKDP is requesting the government to present the so-called democratization schedule. Needless to say, this is unreasonable. The existing constitution was enacted with overwhelming support through its enactment procedures where a sufficient number of opinions of people from all walks of life were collected. Equality based on the assertion that only the direct election of the president is democracy can be a viewpoint, but cannot be viewed as the absolute truth.

Will of Government Must Not Be Tested

In order to justify its demand for constitutional revision, the NKDP stands on the people's will that expressed itself in last year's general election of 12 February, but it is only their onesided interpretation. The ultimate result of the people's will must show in the number of Assembly seats. If they wish to show that the demand for the constitutional revision is the will of the nation's absolute majority, as they insist, they will have to find a way to demonstrate their assertion in next election.

In reality, the NKDP's signature drive for constitutional revision has nothing to do with accomplishing the constitutional revision. According to the existing procedures of the constitution, only the president or the assemblymen of the majority on the register can propose a constitutional revision, and there is no way the people can directly propose it. Thus, the signature drive for a constitutional revision will only instigate the people and accelerate political unrest and cannot produce any fruitful results.

When the NKDP turns away from the constitutional procedures and launches a constitutional revision drive through unlawful methods, it will inevitably bring about the intervention of public power. The recent incident was just such a case. If politicians cause an incident to bring legal intervention upon themselves, it would be a foolish act whereby they undercut their political territory themselves. No government will stand idly by when an unlawful incident is encountered. The government must not be led astray by the senseless attempt to test its will. The easygoing ways of acting to test the will of government will result in useless political tension, and then only the people will suffer.

Time To Clarify Political Line

Ever since the founding of our nation, the NKDP has posed itself as a conservative party that carries out the role of the traditional opposition party. Such a conservative party's political line sometimes resembles that of a revolutionary party. This shows up clearly when our opposition party behaves like an opportunist without its own firm philosophy when it deals with changing political conditions.

No conservative politician would dare to imagine that some opposition party politicians blinded by political thirst tried to use a strategy to seize political power by relying on the people's revolution in 1980. Needless to say, the people's revolutionary line could not succeed. It seems that some opposition party politicians have not yet abandoned the fantasy of the failed revolutionary line.

We think it is now time for the NKDP to decide whether it is a conservative party or a revolutionary party. There is no conservative party in the world that attempts to join the radical students who openly insist upon an overthrow of the system and revolution just because they favor a political fight. If a party attempts to overthrow the system of constitutional government through an unconstitutional movement of the people just because the constitution is not pleasant to its taste, it is no longer a conservative party but has already become a revolutionary party.

Any political party that thinks it can speak for every force of the people is too greedy and is dreaming. As it used to be said that a person chasing two rabbits loses both, if one irrationally seeks a political alliance just because it needs a temporary union, it will result in no reliable support at all.

If the NKDP is to stand up to its claim as a conservative party, its methods of political activity should be like that of conservative party, and it must certainly decide where to base its support. In this respect, we think the NKDP should immediately stop the signature drive for constitutional revision and the like, and it should completely revert to the principle of parliamentarism.

13095/9869
CSO: 4107/097

PAPER COMMENTS ON STUDENTS' RALLY, INDICTMENTS

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Hardline and Radical Forces"]

[Text] Why is the current state of affairs this urgent? The last couple of days, the people, while watching the once again pressing campus situation with eyes of shock and uncertainty, have not been able to properly do the work at hand.

Even in the first part of February, a time too early to designate as the demonstration season, a round of molotov cocktails, stone throwing and teargas swept through and was followed by the ruthless mass arrest of 189 male and female college students. It is said that around the same time, following the policy that even simple participants were to be arrested, 24 people who started demonstrations in two locations were either arrested or a movement was made for warrants for their arrest. While this was going on, it is said the Ministry of Education issued a directive prohibiting the reinstatement at school of all students expelled in connection with the campus situation.

The harm that is done to the young who, before the right and wrong of causes and effects are determined, are arrested en masse wherever something pops up that is distressing and the further accumulation of the shadow of uncertainty that accompanies each instance is worrisome. This unpeaceful and brutal situation wherein moderation and reason are pushed back and hardliners stand face to face trying to push the other aside is suffocating.

The people, through some type of sudden association, are only uneasy about how we will make it through March and April. What really will be the results we reap when might collides with might in an ever increasing way. There is probably no one who wants this state of affairs that is becoming replete with premonitions of a crisis. But, that being the case, why do we persist in this way?

I want to believe that both the students and the authorities care for their country. If that is the case, the more such times there are, the more leeway we should take in slowing down and facing our surroundings with reason. It can never be well advised to irritate each other more than is necessary. Of course, students may protest by asking that when, as students, they feel it is impossible to represent their ideas by means of any legal procedure, can they not, then, help but appeal to such methods? But, the authorities may have decided that they have endured as much as they can and now there is no other way. But the real problem is this; with both sides responding to each other in that way, will a solution ever be found?

If any epoch or society, students, because of their scholarly creativity and youthful freedom, aim for change, therefore it is natural that they take on the role of the vanguard in any social reform and that their desire to criticize and denounce an established system is stronger. If one can not understand this and tries only to suppress it, then the problem becomes more complicated. I also believe that if things are where they belong and if everyone knows what he is to do and then does what is expected of him then there would be less clamor from the campuses.

But, one must also know that not all students approve of the radical demonstrations held lately. We have mixed feelings about the recent analysis of the underground leaflets of some students by the authorities. I am referring to the analysis that says that recent radical student demonstrations go beyond past "student demonstrations" and assume the characteristics of a mass political movement that opposes a free democratic system itself. We do not want to believe that all students want that. But, because there are such slogans and nuances, it is surely a situation well worth worrying about. Moreover, even if that analysis is not the truth, there is a need for students to deeply reflect on their actions and ask why such an analysis did result.

It is also worth wondering whether, when by indiscriminately choosing and using phrases they are fond of in the North, they are inviting irritation or misunderstanding or unwittingly setting themselves up to be used by an impure power, and if neither of these is the case whether their own actions contain a radicalism that many people can not agree with.

If, because their motives are ideologically extreme and their actions radical, the movement for demoncratization itself becomes mistaken for something bad, then those things are not of any use in demoncratization. One's goal must be matched with an ideal but methods must be rooted in reality.

13222
CSO: 4107087

GOVERNMENT TO STONEWALL STUDENT POLITICAL ACTIVISM

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Following the realization of the signature campaign for constitutional revision advocated and promoted by some in universities, the opposition party, and opposition circles among Seoul-Inch'on area universities and some opposition members, on 11 February the government ordered that offenders of all such "actions which bring chaos to the constitutional order" be sternly punished.

In order to block both canvassing and signing of the petition, the Police mobilized all police forces and launched an effort to monitor the movements of opposition organizations and universities and the public prosecutor formulated a policy wherein leaders of the petition drive as well as ordinary citizens who merely sign a petition are punished according to the law.

In particular, there is a lot of activity in the Ministry of Education. It issued a "new semester campus stability policy and enforcement directive" that orders the breakup of "impure" campus organizations before schools reopen. In addition, various universities such as the Seoul National University issued emergency work orders to all of their employees and are carefully regulating campus entry by outsiders as well as students.

New Semester Stability Policy of the Ministry of Education

Dissolution of activist organizations: Organizations with political leanings that demand the people's right to exist and constitutional revision are to be dissolved and letters of withdrawal (from such organizations) are to be received from members.

Activist organizations to be dissolved are the "Committee for the Abolition of the Constitution," the "Committee for the Struggle for the Three People's Constitution," the "Committee for the Struggle for the Protection of the People's Right to Exist," the "Committee for the Struggle to Block the Suppression of the Mass Movement for Democratization," the "Committee for the Struggle for the Abolition of the Present Constitution and a People's Congress on Enactment of a Constitution," etc.

When members do not respond to exhortations for dissolution and withdrawal, they are to be reprimanded according to school regulations.

Purification of students who are subject to guidance: After advisors have thoroughly purified the leaders of student associations, opposition circle participants, student activists, and other students who are subject to guidance at each university, a report on the results is to be sent to the Ministry of Education no later than the 25th of this month.

When it is judged that a student who is subject to guidance will not respond to purification and will participate in riots during the new semester, the concerned parties of the university and the parents of the student should discuss the matter, encouraging the student to take a leave of absence from school.

Seoul University reportedly has 800 students who are subject to guidance. The numbers at the other major universities are: 104 at Koryo University, 30 at Yonse University, 60 at Bongsyungwan University, 50 at Tongguk University, 30 at Hanyang University, etc.

Seoul University decided that each of those subject to guidance will be assigned to an advisor who will reorient the student by visiting his home and conducting personal interviews.

Concluding the management of students who are the objects of disciplinary measures: Disciplinary proceedings for students who last year received criminal punishment or were arrested due to rioting in or outside the university are to be concluded prior to the new semester. Academic disciplinary measures for the students involved with the sit-in at the political training center of the DJP, the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy incident and the occupation of the American Commerce Commission last year that were suspended must be imposed before the new semester begins.

The number of students not yet disciplined is 120 at Seoul University, 40 at Koryo University, 30 at Yonse University, 64 at Songgyungwan, 11 at Hanyang University.

Letters of repentance from students who have been warned: As for the 63 students warned for their involvement in the Seoul University's joint demonstration, advisors in each university shall conduct interviews with the student and his parents, receive a jointly-signed letter of self-examination as well as a letter of repentance and submit them to the Ministry of Education by the 15th of this month.

Punishment of the signers of the petition for constitutional revision: The public prosecutor has announced they "depending upon the seriousness of the situation, it will selectively punish even the simple act of signing a petition by ordinary citizens."

Sources close to the public prosecutor's office say that even though the act of signing a petition is in itself not illegal according to present law, it is anticipated that in the course of signing a petition the law will be violated. For example, if before signing a petition one participates in a gathering calling for constitutional revision and shouts slogans, comes to a demonstration to sign a petition, spreads groundless rumors, or obstructs traffic by standing in long lines, etc., then the Road Traffic Law and the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations apply, and they will be enforced according to the plan.

But, the public prosecutor said it will emphasize preventing such occurrences before they happen over punishment after they happen, and will concentrate the entire security force for this purpose.

Prior to this, on 10 February, the Office of the Attorney General prepared concrete directives to be used in the regulation of the petition drive for constitutional revision and notified public prosecutors throughout the country accordingly.

The Office of the Attorney General divided the movement for constitutional revision into 2 classifications, canvassing for signatures and campaigning for signatures, and announced that, depending on the action, Article 63, Paragraph 2 of the Road Traffic Law (obstruction of traffic), Article 40 of the Road Law (unauthorized occupation of roads), and other concrete regulations would be applied.

13222/9435
CSO: 4107/083

PRISON TERMS DEMANDED FOR SNU RALLY PROTESTERS

SK080102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The prosecution yesterday demanded prison terms of up to 2 years for three Yonsei University students involved in a massive protest rally held at Seoul National University in early February.

In a trial at the Seoul District Criminal Court, prosecutor Chong Chin-kyu requested a 2-year term for Pak Kun-sik, 22, a freshman who majors in physics.

The prosecutor, however, asked for a flexible prison term, ranging from 18 months to 2 years, for two others on the account they are teenagers, both aged 19.

Although the trial was the first one for the three students, it went on speedily because they promptly admitted to the prosecution charges against them.

The three are among the 85 students accused of playing leading roles in the February 4 demonstration at the state-run university.

More than 1,000 students attended the rally in which they launched a signature-collecting campaign in line with the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's call for a constitutional revision.

In addition to the three, 82 other collegians will soon be tried at the district court and at its two branch courts in several groups, court officials said.

They said the number of students to be on trial for involvement in the case is likely to further increase as seven more students are expected to be soon indicted on similar charges. The seven, including O Su-chin, 23, are still being questioned by prosecutors.

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CSO: 4100/117

CATHOLIC LAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION JOINS IN SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK101314 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] The Catholic Council of Social Movement (whose chairman is Che Chong-ku) issued a statement on 10 April, declaring that it will actively conduct a signature collection campaign for the enactment of a democratic constitution by which the people can become masters.

The statement vowed: We reconfirm the signature collection campaign for the restoration of a democratic constitution to be part of our mission based on the gospel, and we will make every effort for this.

The statement also said that the council will expand the signature collection campaign with the united effort of the clergymen, friars, and laymen in churches, seeking close solidarity with the League of the Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification, its membership organizations, and all the good people.

The Catholic council of social movement is an association of Catholic social movement organizations consisting of laymen members of the Catholic farmers association, the lay youth association, the national council of church activities for workers, the Catholic council of church activities for the poor urban people, the federation of Catholic students, the youth league of Myongdong church, and the Inchon parish youth association.

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CSO: 4100/117

UNIVERSITIES URGED TO DETER PROFESSORS' SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK050053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry has urged administrators of universities and colleges in major cities to do their best in preventing the spread of the signature-collection for constitutional revisions among faculty members, officials said yesterday.

Minister of Education Son Chae-sok recently invited presidents of six major universities in Seoul to a restaurant and asked them to actively discourage the signature-collection campaign among their professors.

To this end, Kim Chan-chae, vice education minister, has also made frequent contacts with university authorities.

In response to the appeals, Yonsei University President An Se-hui reportedly asked seven of its faculty members not to join the sign-in campaign.

Songgyungwan University administrators were also busy appealing to their politically oriented professors to stay away from the drive.

Such moves were also reported in Chonnam University in Kwangju.

Recently, some professors of Korea and Hansin universities issued statements calling for an amendment of the basic law at an early date.

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CSO: 4100/117

HANSHIN PROFESSORS URGE EARLY CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK030007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The faculty members of Hanshin University yesterday supported an amendment to the Constitution in a statement revealing their position on the current issues.

The statement entitled "Our View on the Issues of Society Today" was signed by all of the 42 professors and full-time lecturers of a Protestant foundation.

The professors called for the realization of political democratization and economic equality as well as early revision of the Constitution for a direct presidential election system.

"The cause of the current student disturbances does not lie in the campus itself but in the political and economic problems of the society," they maintained in the statement.

"Thus, the key for the solution of the student problem should be sought in the realization of political democratization and economic equality."

It is the third time in a week that professors have voiced their political views concerning constitutional revision. Last Friday, 28 professors of Korea University in Seoul issued a statement in support of the constitutional revision. A group of reinstated professors took similar action.

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CSO: 4100/117

YI MIN-U ASKED TO AVOID VIOLENCE IN NKDP RALLIES

SK090118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Kang Min-chang, director of National Police Headquarters, yesterday asked NDP President Yi Min-u to see to it that violence would not take place after NDP rallies upon opening provincial centers for the constitutional revision movement.

Calling on Yi at his house in Samyang-dong early yesterday morning, Kang urged him to advance the rally schedules by several hours from the usual 2 pm so that the crowd can disperse way ahead of sunset.

The police chief also called upon Yi to be "cooperative" in preventing violence at the rally for Inchon and Kyonggi Province on April 26, pointing out that there are a lot of workers who are liable to be radical.

As to Kang's request, Yi stressed that the rallies by his party were and will be "peaceful."

Chairing a meeting of the Executive Council later in the morning, Yi prodded party members to share the burden in making the rally a success, saying, "The rally is a struggle for constitutional amendment which will decide the fate of our party."

The NDP will hold a rally to inaugurate the Taejon local branch of the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision on April 19.

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CSO: 4100/117

PRIME MINISTER WARNS OF NORTH'S MILITARY BUILD-UP

SK080343 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP)--Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Tuesday that the North Korean communist regime views the next 2 or 3 years as the last opportunity for invading the South and has accelerated its military build-up in preparation for a surprise attack.

In a commencement address at the national police college in surburban Seoul, No said, "In consideration of the nation's pending goals and situations, it is imperative for us to firmly establish social stability and order."

It is regrettable, Yi [as received] said that some people have recently tried to solve problems through force and group action, in defiance of law and order. He said that South Korea should not repeat its past experience, when "the very existence of the country was endangered by social chaos and the disruption of national consensus."

"We are facing the national tasks of playing host to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics, which will give our country fresh momentum for launching a great take-off in our national history," the prime minister said.

Those tasks cannot be achieved without social stability and perfect security, he added.

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CSO: 4100/117

PRIME MINISTER RESPONDS TO PARLIAMENTARY INTERPELLATION

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of the 25th, the National Assembly Budget Settlement Committee resumed its meeting and held a final political interpellation for the new years' budget proposals.

At the meeting, Prime Minister No Sin-yong came voluntarily in accordance with an agreement reached between ruling party and opposition party members and with an understanding with them as arranged last week by Speaker Yi Chae-yong. He gave an overall response to the questions raised by the members of the Budget Settlement Committee in the past few days.

Prime Minister No went home late at night after having finished responding to questions; however, the Assembly members of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) remained until around 1 o'clock in the morning and demanded that the prime minister remain and respond to their questions. For a time, they disrupted the meeting by attempting to occupy the platform.

The NKDP declared that unless the prime minister reappeared to respond to questions from the remaining members, who are expected to have further questions, it will boycott the subcommittee activities of the Budget Settlement Committee, which are to begin on the 26th. The prospect is confusing.

In his response to the questions of Pun Hyong-sik (NKDP), Kim Il-yun (Korea National Party), and Kim Hyon-myo (Democratic Justice Party), Prime Minister No said: "Talk of the National Assembly being dissolved next year and talk about a crisis are just rumors without foundation. As to the foreign reports about our high-level officials visiting Pyongyang, we clarified through the Ministry of Culture and Public Information that they were not true." He went on to say: "As to the question of the North-south summit meeting, since President Chun Tu-hwan made a proposal in 1981 for an exchange of visits and a meeting between the highest-level leaders to relieve tension, to stabilize the peace, and to achieve the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, the government has continued to make efforts in that direction. However, at this juncture, nothing specific has come of it. We will continue to try to realize that goal."

On the question of the constitutional revision, Prime Minister No said: "With the end of the presidential term in little over 2 years from now, what the government believes to be the most important issue is the peaceful transfer of power." He went on to stress the government's intention to preserve the present constitution by saying: "The questions of a direct or indirect election system and of whether or not the constitution should be revised should not be given priority over the questions of how to bring about a peaceful transfer of power smoothly and without chaos."

He went on to say: "Since the transfer of power means not only the replacement of the ruling party but also a change of personnel, I cannot agree with the theory that it is not a transfer of power if the ruling party is not replaced."

In response to questions about the background of adopting the indirect election system after the May 17 development, despite the fact that the people's consensus has been for the direct election system since the October 26 development, on which side he thought the will of the people will lie -- the side of the constitutional revision or the defense of the present constitution, he said: "After having overcome the national crisis situation after the October 26 development, and after having reviewed constitutional history, with the consensus of the people, the indirect election system was introduced." He went on to say: "Under a multiparty system like ours, it cannot be interpreted that the people want a constitutional revision simply because the total votes obtained by the opposition parties are more than the votes received by the Democratic Justice Party (DJP)."

The prime minister stated that he did not plan to hold a special election. He said: "I do not believe that a special election for the National Assembly seat in the Western District of Kwangju should be paid for from the reserve fund. I want you to know that the election fund is not included in next year's budget."

In connection with the question of the central headquarters of the New Village Movement, Prime Minister No said that "the government will reduce government subsidies as much as possible."

Minister of Home Affairs Chung Suk-mo said: "For the sake of the balanced development of the nation, the need to elevate the status of the city of Kwangju to the level of a directly administered city has been recognized. Under the plan to elevate it to the status of a directly administered city next year, details are being studied."

In response to the testimony of Prime Minister No, Assemblyman An Yong-hwa (DJP) asked a supplementary question as follows: "The permits for golf grounds should not be given to special individuals, whoever they may be, and this question should be handled on the basis of openness." He went on to say: "As for the New Village Project, we have reached a stage where new evaluations should be made as to which areas should be curtailed or expanded. I hope that the government will take another detailed look at the administrative reform plans." In response, Prime Minister No said: "I will definitely keep that in mind."

On the 25th, the Finance Committee adopted the budget proposal as originally submitted by the government with the attachment of a minority opinion on the revenue part of the budget proposal. It also raised questions on the policies related to the Bank of Korea and other organizations under the Finance Ministry.

In response to the questions raised by Song Yong-sik (DJP) and Kim Tong-kyu, Yi Taek-hi, Yi Yong-chun, Sin Chae-hyu, and Kwon O-tae (all KNDP), Chung Yong-ui, vice minister of finance, responded: "It is true that the life insurance premium rate is high because it has been a while since the experience table of life, which is the basis for the present rate of life insurance, was last made. He went on to say: "The ministry plans to complete the compilation of a new experience table of life in 1987 on the basis of the data from 5 years beginning in the year 1982, but before that, the ministry plans to compile a summary experience table of life based on the data of 3 years and to use it from the beginning of the coming year."

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PARTY LEADERS TO DISCUSS FORMING PANEL FOR CONSTITUTION

SK080110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the three major political parties will huddle together today to discuss pending political issues, including the formation of a parliamentary ad hoc committee on the constitution.

The meeting will be held at the invitation of House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong at a Seoul hotel ostensibly to hear the results of Yi's official visits to three Latin American countries last month.

The representatives are Rep No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Rep Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and Rep Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

With regard to the House panel on the basic law, the ruling Democratic Justice Party proposed yesterday that it be named "special committee on the deliberation of the Constitution."

But, the overture, which was made in a meeting of three parties' floor leaders, was rejected by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Rep Kim Tong-yong of the NDP claimed that the NDP agrees on the principle of organizing the panel, but its name should contain the word "amendment" in order to make clear the intent to rewrite the basic law.

The DJP-proposed title reflected a subtle change from the originally-suggested name of "special committee on the Constitution."

As the proposed new name was vetoed, Rep Yi Se-ki of the DJP said that it is hoped that the parties will create the panel first, and discuss the name later.

As to the question of when the panel should exist, the DJP whip suggested that the issue be discussed after organizing the panel without any condition.

Rep Kim again rejected the offer, holding fast to his party's earlier position that the activity of the panel should be concluded within this year.

However, he told reporters after the meeting, "We will not insist on the deadline of 1986, if the DJP guarantees that the successor of the incumbent president, whose official tenure ends early 1988, will be elected under a revised Constitution adopting the direct presidential election system."

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CSO: 4100/117

PRESIDENT CHON DEPARTS FOR WEST EUROPE TOUR

SK050908 Seoul YONHAP in English 0902 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 5 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday embarked on a four-nation European tour that will take him to Britain, West Germany, France, and Belgium.

A Korea Air (KAL) jet carrying First Lady Yi Sun-cha and a 17-member official entourage took off from Kimpo International Airport on a 13-day trip to Europe. The president and his party, including Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Kim Man-che, will arrive in London Monday, after stopping overnight in Vancouver.

More than 350 representatives of all walks of life in the Korean society, including leaders of the three government branches and foreign diplomats assigned to Seoul, turned out at the departure ceremony at the airport.

Arriving at the airport, the president and the first lady were greeted by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Government Administration Minister Chong Kwan-yong. Chon inspected the honor guard with No amid the 21-gun salute.

After a 4-day official visit to Britain and a 3-day official visit to West Germany, Chon and his party will make a 3-day unofficial visit to Lausanne, Switzerland, from April 12 to 14.

Chon, who will become the first Korea head of state to make an official visit to a European country, will also visit France from April 14 to 16 and Belgium from April 16 to 18. The presidential party will return home on April 21, after a 3-day stopover in Seattle, the United States.

In a statement at a departure ceremony for Chon at Kimpo International Airport Saturday afernoon, Chon said that his visit will "add a new dimension--in the form of Atlantic diplomacy--to the nation's foreign relations, which have been vigorously promoted in recent years."

"As our influence in the community of nations grows day after day, it has become imperative for the republic to seek the development of new relations with the European countries," Chon continued. "In response to that [as received] dicate of the times, I have long mulled over the idea of elevating the traditional friendly relations with these nations into a closer partnership based on the principles of reciprocity and equality."

Chon said that in the meetings he will hold with the leaders of the four European countries he will visit, he will develop common approaches to dealing with the matter of ensuring security in Northeast Asia, especially in Korea, which is a pivotal area.

"I also intend to reaffirm the support of these friendly nations for our endeavors to engage North Korea in direct dialogue and also for our formula for peaceful unification," he added.

During his 12-day tour of the four European nations, Chon will hold summit talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand, and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

While in Paris, he is also scheduled to meet with Jacques Delors, president of the European Community Commission.

In addition to the summit talks, Chon will be the guest of honor at luncheons and dinners hosted by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and King Baudouin I of Belgium.

In his statement at Kimpo airport, Chon also said he will place much emphasis on economic matters during his trip to Europe: "To ensure national survival in the vortex of an international economic war now being intensified by a mounting tide of protectionism in the industrial world and to maintain our advancement into the forefront of development, it is imperative to diversify the nation's economic partners, while enhancing the international competitivenes of its industry."

He said that South Korea must drastically reinforce substantive economic cooperation with the European community in which the four nations he visits play leading roles.

Chon also said he will take advantage of his European visit, using it as an unprecedented opportunity to boost South Korea's trade with the European countries, based on the principle of free trade.

"I also intend to do my very best to accelerate the introduction of advanced original European technologies with the aim of raising the international competitiveness of Korean industry and of facilitating our progress into an age of sophisticated industrialization," the president added.

He said he will also try to expand cultural exchanges, as well as close cooperation, with the leaders of the four nations he will visit in order to ensure the success of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both scheduled to be held in Seoul.

Chon called on the Korean people to extend "special cooperation and encouragement" to him during his trip, saying that the driving force for the national development can only be derived from firm stability and unity, rather than from division and instability.

He expressed his ardent hope that politics will fulfill its genuine role of inspiring the people with hope by even more faithfully carrying out its intrinsic task of pooling and cultivating national energies and resources.

"We should all reflect upon the fact that to persist in the old habit of fomenting confusion in disregard of such a public yearning would not only be a grave offense against the people but also an invitation to political bankruptcy," he said.

A 34-member private economic cooperation mission that will include Chong Chu-yong, president of the Korea Federation of Industries, will accompany Chon on his trip to Europe in order to promote substantial cooperation between Korea and the four European nations through talks with European economic leaders.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim and other cabinet ministers accompanying Chon will hold separate or joint meetings with their counterparts in the host countries to discuss in detail ways to implement the main points agreed upon in the summit talks.

Chon's agenda will also include the conclusion of bilateral agreements with West Germany on atomic energy cooperation and science and technology cooperation, and the signing of a memorandum with Britain on bilateral technical cooperation.

Other members of the official entourage are Yi Won-kyong, foreign minister; Kum Chin-ho, trade and industry minister; Chon Hak-che, science and technology minister; Pak Yong-so, secretary general to the president; An Hyon-tae, director general of the presidential security service; Yi Yong-il, chief secretary to the president of the Democratic Justice Party; Gen Chong Chin-kwon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; Kim Pyong-hun, senior protocol secretary to the president; Sakong Il, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs; Chong Ku-ho, presidential spokesman; Dr Han Yong-chol, presidential physician; Chang Myong-kwan, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Kim Sok-kyu, presidential secretary for political affairs; Kim Song-yik, presidential press secretary; and Chang Man-sun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European Affairs Bureau.

The official entourage will also include Kim Yong-chu, Korea's ambassador to Britain (in Britain); Chong Sun-kun, ambassador to West Germany (in West Germany); Yun Ok-sop, ambassador to France (in France); and Sin Chong-sop, ambassador to Belgium (in Belgium).

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CSO: 4100/117

PRESIDENT CHON COMMENTS ON POLITICAL GOALS IN CANADA

SK060610 Seoul YONHAP in English 0555 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] Vancouver, Canada, April 5 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Du-hwan said here Saturday he would endeavor to "solidify the foundation of the stability of the nation and open a new chapter for the development of democracy in our country" no matter how difficult the job would be to perform.

In a reception he hosted at the Point Grey House here for Korean residents in Canada, Chon said his resolution to achieve the peaceful change of power in 1988 was firm and called for the reconciliation and unity of the Koreans both at home and abroad to achieve the national tasks.

Chon said that he would do whatever he can "with action, not merely with words," to "achieve the long-cherished wish of the people (for the peaceful change of power)."

He arrived here earlier in the day for a stop-over en route to Britain, the first leg of his four-nation European tour. He is scheduled to leave here for London Sunday afternoon after attending a luncheon to be hosted by the governor-general of Canada.

Chon pointed out that the North Korean threat, as has been manifested when Pyongyang called off the inter-Korean talks citing the Team Spirit exercise, has posed a great obstacle to fulfilling the national tasks of realizing the peaceful transfer of power and of staging the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

The president stressed the need for the reconciliation of the Koreans both at home and abroad to help achieve the tasks.

"All the people at home are pulling efforts to make this year's Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympics a success and to create a new history of national unification and advancement in the 21st Century," Chon said.

"The resolve of myself and our government to establish a tradition of peaceful change of the government for the first time in Korea's political history is also unswerving."

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CSO: 4100/117

KOREA BROADCASTING SYSTEM TV SUBSCRIPTION FEE REVIEWED

Collection of Viewers' Fees

SK080711 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 8 (YONHAP)--The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Tuesday submitted a bill to the National Assembly calling for the suspension of the mandatory collection of subscription fees for Korea Broadcasting System (KBS).

KBS, in defending the collection, Tuesday emphasized its role as a public broadcasting organization devoted to the public's interests. In a statement, KBS said it is neither a state-run organization financed by the government nor a private commercial broadcasting company operated through ad revenues from for profit-making purposes.

The opposition-sponsored bill is known to be linked to a campaign launched by some Christian groups to boycott the payment of the monthly viewing fees.

KBS collects subscription fees not as payment for its programming services, but as a mandatory fee for the possession of TV sets, the KBS statement explained.

It is a longstanding practice in many countries to collect subscription fees from television viewers, according to the statement.

With the revenue it brings in through subscription fees and advertising, KBS airs social, cultural, and educational programs in the Korean language for Korean residents overseas and 11 foreign-language programs for foreign listeners and FM music programs without inserting commercial ads. KBS also provides its regular programs through channels No 1, 2, and 3.

A large portion of the budget has been earmarked for coverage of the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 summer Olympics, both scheduled for Seoul.

In its statement, KBS emphasized the need for broadcasting commercial ad programs. It said that the transmission of commercial ad programs is essential to KBS's ability to meet its huge financial needs and to keep from passing its financial burden on to TV viewers.

KBS pointed out in the statement that many countries transmit ad programs, in addition to the collection of subscription fees. Ad programs not only provide necessary information that is helpful to the everyday lives of subscribers, but they also stimulate the production of businesses.

Although some people assert that KBS must choose between the collection of subscription fees and the transmission of ad programs, their assertion reflects the fact that they do not understand the function of KBS as a public broadcasting organization, according to the statement.

Subscription fees account for 46 percent of KBS's annual revenues, which are expected to total 299 billion won (350 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 855 won) this year. Another 51 percent of its revenues come from commercial advertisements.

The total budget includes 44.8 billion won (15 percent) for production costs, 38.8 billion won (13 percent) for the maintenance of facilities and equipment, 30.6 billion won (10.2 percent) for the production of ad programs and other related businesses, and 58 billion won (19.4 percent) for personnel expenses.

In addition, the budget includes 34.3 billion won (11.5 percent) for depreciation, 32.9 billion won (11 percent) for the repayment of interest and principal, and 41.1 billion won (13.7 percent) for the transfer of facility investments, according to the KBS statement.

The owners of TV sets are required by law to pay the monthly subscription fee of 2,500 won (2.80 dollars) to KBS. The fee is lower than the annual subscription fees of 72,000 won (84.21 dollars) in Britain, 73,000 won in West Germany, 64,000 won in France, and 60,000 won in Japan.

Amendment To Abolish Fees

SK080058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will introduce today the amendments to the Korean Broadcasting System Law, seeking to abolish the television subscription fee currently collected by the state-run TV station.

The amendments also call for the independence of management and operation of the KBS from the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Specifically, the amendments stipulate that the minister of culture and information not be a member of directors of the state-run TV network.

The draft amendments, approved at an NKDP leading officeholders' meeting yesterday, further demand the executive board of the KBS be composed of persons recommended each by the National Assembly, the judiciary branch, academic bar association, and cultural circle.

The amendments are part of the opposition party's efforts to fight what it termed KBS's biased news reporting, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said.

Hong said the state-run TV network can be "adequately" operated only with profits from commercials.

In addition to submitting the amendment bill to the National Assembly, the main opposition party plans to work out measures to push for a campaign to boycott the KBS-TV programs and not to pay the subscription fee.

At present, each household with a color TV set pays 5,000 won per 2 months for the subscription fee.

Catholic Laymen Join Boycott Campaign

SK101255 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The Catholic council of laymen's apostolic service (whose chairman is Han Yong-hui) issued a statement on 10 April, disclosing that it has decided to conduct a campaign of boycotting the payment of the Korea Broadcasting System [KBS] television listening fee with the 2.3 million Catholics across the country actively participating in it.

The said council claimed in the statement that the KBS collected the fee on the premise that it would not carry advertisements, that the KBS failed to report in a fair manner, and that since the listening fee is burdening the people in two ways, it is quite proper for the people to boycott the payment of the fee.

In the statement, the council also asserted: In our country today, freedom of the press--a basic human right--has been encroached upon, and the press is unable to report fairly. The democratization of the ROK is possible only when freedom of the press and fair reporting are guaranteed. The statement called for the normalization of the function of the press.

NKDP Orders Boycott Campaign

SK110029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday sent written instructions to its local offices to launch a campaign to boycott state-run KBS-TV programs and to refuse paying TV viewing fees.

According to the instruction, the local offices will publicize the partiality of the KBS in news coverages.

All members of the party will put "Boycott KBS" stickers on the front doors of their houses.

The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a supporting group for the opposition party, also resolved to kick off a similar campaign in union with other dissident groups and religious organizations.

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CSO: 4100/117

BRIEFS

WOMEN ACTIVISTS FORM COMMITTEE--A group of feminist activists formed a "Committee for a Democratic Constitution" in an assembly held at the Christian Hall in central Seoul yesterday. The woman leaders also revealed a list of 325 women who signed a petition for a constitutional amendment to provide for direct presidential elections and broadened rights for women. The participants in the gathering included Mrs Yi Tae-yong, director of the Korean Legal Aid Center for Family Relationship, and Mrs In Chae-kun, the wife of dissident leader Kim Kun-tae, who is now in jail for violation of the National Security Law. In a statement issued following the meeting, they contended that the ruling camp's proposal for constitutional debates in 1989 is an "evident abuse of right" by the current regime whose tenure expires in 1988. "The ruling Democratic Justice Party threw away its campaign platform to guarantee the revision of the Family Law and ensure more job opportunities for women," the statement also said. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 86 p 8] /9599

CITIZENS' REACTION TO NKDP RALLY--Leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party analyzed yesterday that Taegu citizens were "cool" to the rally of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to open its Taegu office for the promotion of constitutional amendment. Rep Yi Tae-sun, deputy secretary general, claimed, "The NDP rallies began to lose heat after the one held in Kwangju on March 29." He insisted that the NDP "attempted to agitate a commotion in Taegu but citizens showed cool reaction to the NDP's scheme." Rep Yi Chi-ho, chairman of Taegu and Kyongsang-pukto branch of the party, who had been to Taegu to watch the rally himself, claimed, "I found that the fever for the constitutional amendment went down." Party officers alleged that the number of participants in the Taegu rally was only 7,000, and of them, 2,000-3,000 were NDP members who were mobilized to the city. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Apr 86 p 4] /9599

REINSTATEMENT OF DISMISSED JOURNALISTS--Vice Culture-Information Minister Kim Yu-hwan pledged yesterday that the government will make efforts to reinstate journalists dismissed from their posts in 1980. He said it in answer to a petition for the restoration of "dismissed journalists" introduced by Rep Pak Sil of the opposition NDP at the subpanel for petition deliberation of the House Education-Information Committee. "In order to heal the wound of the unhappy days in 1980, the government will ask for cooperation from news media and implement administrative guidance to return them to their former positions," Kim said. He made it clear that their rights for survival" should not be encroached upon for any "political reasons," according to members of the subcommittee. They said that the Culture-Information Ministry promised to report the results of its efforts to the National Assembly. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 86 p 4] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASED EXPORTS TO CONTINUE UNTIL FIRST HALF OF YEAR

SK050106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Trade-Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho said yesterday that the current trend of increased exports would go on, at least during the first half of the year.

"As far as there is no change in the present international economic circumstances, the increase in exports will continue," he said in reply to a question by lawmakers in the Trade-Industry Committee of the National Assembly.

"So, the government expects that the nation's total exports for this year would surpass the year's target of $33 billion by $300 million to $800 million," he said.

He told the panel members that exports in January and February had registered an increase rate of more than 30 percent, higher than foreign competitor nations.

Asked if the three major car manufacturers, Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia, would engage in "excessive competition," he said that he sees no such possibility as exports of cars are in good shape.

He said, "Hyundai is expected to export 290,000 cars, Daewoo 100,000, and Kia 80,000 next year."

"As their increased investment in production facilities is targeted on export, there will be no excessive competition, great enough to disturb the domestic industry," he said.

Nine other standing committees continued to be in session, inquiring of relevant ministries and government offices about their business.

The standing committee activity ends Monday after two day's recess, today and tomorrow.

In the Defense Committee, Defense Minister Yi Ki-pzek said that "appropriate measures" would be taken against those who were involved in an incident which took place at a dinner for the members of the House Defense Committee on March 21.

However, he did not elaborate on what the appropriate measures will be.

He expressed his regret over the act of violence on the guests of the party.

However, lawmakers of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded that the minister make an apology in the presence of Army Chief of Staff Gen Pak Hui-to.

They also claimed that Rep Nam Chae-hui of the ruling Democratic Justice Party should explain the incident in the session.

The Finance Committee managed to open its session after it was aborted for 3 days in a row over Chairman Kim Yong-tae's role in passing a tax bill last year.

Members of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party agreed to attend the session, as Kim promised that he would make an official apology for the passage of the Law on Tax Reduction and Exemption last year.

In the Education-Information Committee, Rep Pak Sil of the NDP claimed that universities should be given the right to screen their entrants themselves.

"Entrance examination by universities should be held by each university according to its tradition," he said.

The Legislation-Judiciary Committee voted to pass a bill on the "establishment of an appellate court each in Pusan and Taejon."

According to the bill, Pusan, the second largest city of the nation, will have an appellate court no later than 1 September 1987 and Taejon, 1 September 1992.

The Standing Committee failed to meet as the rival members are pitted against each other over the DJP's plan to lay its draft amendment to the Assembly Law before the panel.

The panel was about to deliberate an oppostion resolution calling for the creation of a special House committee to investigate the Defense Committee's dinner incident.

In the Home Affairs Committee, NDP lawmakers attacked the Seoul City Hall for its plan to construct three monuments to commemorate the Seoul Olympics at the cost of 900 million won while the city is suffering from debts of 2,000 billion won.

Mayor Yom Po-hyon told the panel members that his city government is planning to allow children to enter the Nam (south) Seoul Grand Park free of charge.

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CSO: 4100/117

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LABOR MINISTRY TO LOBBY FOR ILO MEMBERSHIP

SK070204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 7 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Labor Ministry plans to lobby for Korea's membership of the International Labor Organization (ILO), a specialized U.N. agency, in order to boost its labor diplomacy, a ministry official said Monday.

To pave the way for its admission into the ILO, the ministry plans to hold an international labor conference here in October aimed at boosting international cooperation in the field of labor, the official said.

The ministry will invite 52 representatives of Asian, African, and Pacific nations, as well as international labor organizations, to the Seoul labor meeting, according to the official.

The invitees will include 24 labor ministers and vice labor ministers, 24 other high-ranking labor officials and four representatives of such international labor organizations as the ILO, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Organization of Employers, he added.

During the Seoul meeting, the ministry will discuss Korea's labor situation and its rapid economic development, he said.

The ministry will also hold discussions with labor officials from non-aligned and Middle East countries during the meeting in an effort to persuade them to support Seoul's bid to enter the 150-member ILO, he said.

In addition, the ministry will send a resident-official to the Geneva-based ILO headquarters, the United States, and Europe every year in response to the trend toward specialization and internationalization of labor and to find new labor markets abroad, the official added.

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CSO: 4100/117

ROK, NORTH JOIN ASIAN GROUP AT UNITED NATIONS

SK030731 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] New York, April 2 (YONHAP)--South Korea Wednesday joined the Asian Group, an unofficial regional U.N. Council, taking another step toward its goal of gaining membership in the United Nations.

In a closed-door session at the U.N. headquarters here, the Asian Group, which comprises Asian U.N. members, decided to accept the membership of South Korea, North Korea, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Neither South Korea nor North Korea is now a member of the United Nations.

The function of the Asian Group is to exchange and coordinate views among members on major issues presented to the U.N. plenary session and to recommend Asian candidates for membership in special U.N. agencies or organizations.

The simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the Asian Group will give both Seoul and Pyongyang an informal forum for making contacts with each other at the United Nations, a South Korean diplomatic official said.

South Korea has served as a member of the Transnational Corporations Committee, which falls under the auspices of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, since 1982. It was chosen as a member of the U.N. development programme last May.

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CSO: 4100/117

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES AKIHITO VISIT--Seoul, 3 Apr (KYODO)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won Kyong told a National Assembly committee Wednesday that Japanese Crown Prince Akihito's visit here should help the two countries to cooperate "as true neighbors." Yi was answering questions from opposition members of the Foreign Relations Committee who said the South Korean people do not welcome a visit by Akihito without a clear apology from Japan for its past colonial treatment of Korea. The foreign minister said, however, the royal visit would bring friendly relations between Japan and South Korea to "a new dimension." Japan and South Korea are negotiating on a visit by the crown prince this fall. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0058 GMT 3 Apr 86] /9599

CSO: 4100/177

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE WITH JAPAN WORSENING--Seoul, 18 Mar (KYODO)--The Japanese yen's rise in value has worsened South Korea's trade balance with Japan, official figures showed Monday. South Korea's trade deficit with Japan came to 207 million dollars in October, up 58 percent from a year earlier; 304 million in November, up 27 percent; 365 million in December, up 75.5 percent; and 299 million in January, up 8.3 percent, according to the figures released by the Economic Planning Agency. The yen rose 33.1 percent in value against the Korean won between October and February, the figures said. Korean business expanded imports of industrial materials and machineries from Japan in anticipation of further appreciation of the yen, officials said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 17 Mar 86] /9599

CSO: 4100/117

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Increase Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] In his New Year Address this year, the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, presented the task for devoting a great effort to light industrial development and decisively increasing production of consumer goods.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows: "This year and for several years ahead, we must make a great effort to develop light industry, decisively increase production of consumer goods, facilitate more rapid growth in production of agricultural and fish products and make a more ample and comfortable living for the people."

Increasing consumer goods production is a requirement for further raising up the lives of the people.

We must develop light industry at a quick pace and produce many kinds of good quality consumer goods to make the lives of the people more comfortable and civilized. Thus our party turned its utmost attention to industrial development in the past. Through construction of numerous modern central industrial factories and local industrial plants under the wide leadership of the party, the material and technological base of industry has been incomparably strengthened and production of consumer goods has been rapidly increased. Nevertheless, we cannot be satisfied with this.

In order to completely satisfy the daily increasing demands of the peoples livelihood, light industry must be rapidly developed and good quality consumer goods must be produced on a wide scale. This must be done to be able to display on high the excellence of the socialist system.

Functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector must engage, one and all, in the struggle to develop light industry with the firm assurance that it is when they proceed under the wise leadership of the party that they will bring about new changes in production of consumer goods.

One of the important questions arising in further developing light industry is decisively increasing consumer goods production.

Functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector must vigorously wage the struggle to increase consumer goods production with the attitude of masters responsible for the lives of the people.

The textile industrial sector must take chemical fiber produced in our country such as vinalon and staple fiber and make a great quantity of various kinds of cloth and knitted fabrics which are soft and attractive and meet people's tastes. Likewise the clothing industrial sector must properly make all kinds of attractive and good looking fitted clothing for children, students and adults.

The foodstuffs industrial sector must produce a large quantity of side dish processed goods, baby food and various kinds of soft drinks and the shoe industrial sector must make many more shoes specifically for men and women and various ages, seasons and occupations. Likewise, the light industrial sector must make a lot of housewares and household goods such as clothes closets and bedding closets which are urgently needed for the everyday use of the workers.

Along with this, household goods shops, cottage industry teams and sideline work teams organized in factories and enterprises, cities and workers districts and cooperative farms in various sectors of the national economy must further increase production of household goods and foodstuffs, including daily necessities and sundries.

Together with increasing the quantity of consumer goods, their quality must be elevated.

The light industrial sector must constantly elevate the level of technical competency, actively introduce new technology and further elevate the quality of goods one step higher.

Mobilizing and utilizing the latent production force presently available is one of the important ways for further developing light industry.

The latent productive force of factories in light industry is very powerful in our country today. Just by using this effectively, consumer goods production could be further increased with no increase in state investment.

To make effective use of the latent production force already present, equipment management must be well performed.

Equipment is an important means of production. Factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector must check out the state of their equipment on a normal basis, perform timely repair and maintenance on their equipment and provide an ample supply of spare parts.

To perform equipment management properly, it is important to vigorously wage the "Campaign to Create Model Machines of Loyalty Emulating the No 26 Lathe." Factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector should bring about a new transformation in equipment management by more vigorously carrying out the campaign to create model machines which has highly demonstrated its excellence in practice already.

How to make use of the latent production force in factories and enterprises in the light industrial sector wholly depends on the functionaries and workers of this sector.

Functionaries and workers in the light industrial sector must mobilize and use internal reserves to the maximum and thereby produce many more consumer goods with the equipment, manpower and materials on hand.

Modernization of light industrial factories is one of the important ways to increase consumer goods production.

We must modernize light industrial factories so as to produce many more good quality consumer goods without entailing large resources. The mass technical innovation campaign must be vigorously waged in the light industrial sector and the comprehensive mechanization and automation of the production process must be attained. In the production process, the rational and efficient must replace the irrational related processes such as pre- and post-processing perfected and a proper balance set between the basic production process and ancillary production processes.

To increase consumer goods further, it is necessary to provide a sufficient amount of raw and processed materials and fuel to the light industrial factories.

The chemical, coal and metallurgical industries bear the heavy responsibility for providing raw and processed materials and fuel for light industry.

The chemical industrial sector must normalize production at a high level produce and provide a greater quantity of various kinds of chemical goods needed to develop light industry, such as chemical fiber, plastic compounds, caustic soda, and sodium carbonate. The coal industrial sector must likewise deliver coal to the light industrial factories on a timely basis. In addition, the metallurgical industrial sector must provide timely delivery of iron and steel for use in consumer goods production.

To settle the question of raw and processed materials sufficiently for light industry, it is important that light industrial factories set up their own raw materials bases.

Local industrial factories should not merely expect the center to provide all their raw and processed materials but should set up and properly manage bases for homemade and natural raw materials in keeping with the concrete situation of their locality and utilize homemade and raw materials effectively. Along with this, medium and small factories must be well equipped in the localities and a large amount of various kinds of raw and processed materials necessary for local industry must be produced.

The task of increasing consumer goods production is a rewarding work for preparing a comfortable and civilized life for the people.

Let us all uphold the party's leadership and bring about a new transformation in consumer goods production by rushing ahead as the chollima at the "speed of the eighties."

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14 MAY 1986

Korean Affairs Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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DPRK OPPOSES CROWN PRINCE'S SOUTH KOREAN VISIT

OW180349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 April KYODO--If Japan ignores historical facts and allows Crown Prince Akihito to visit South Korea later this year, Korean people in both North and South Korea and abroad will stand up against it and anit-Japanese feelings will explode. This warning was made by Kim u-Chong, a senior North Korean party official, during his meeting with a visiting group of Japanese journalists here Thursday.

Kim was commenting on an announcement by the Tokyo and Seoul Governments 11 March that they will start preparations for an official visit to Seoul by Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, probably later this year.

Korea was occupied by Japanese forces in 1905, then annexed by Japan in 1910, remaining a colony until the Japanese surrender in World War II in 1945. Japan has now diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

Kim, deputy head of the Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association, also mentioned the issue of Japanese women who married Koreans and stayed in North Korea after the war, as well as Japanese "war orphans" in North Korea. Referring to the Japanese women, Kim said North Korea has received no official contact concerning them from the Japanese Government and thus the problem has been left unsettled. But North Korea is carefully studying the problem because contacts from nongovernmental Japanese circles indicate that such women may wish to return to Japan, Kim said.

Pyongyang has also been studying the subject of so-called Japanese "war orphans" since a group of Japanese families sent the authorities here a list of about 80 names of their war-displaced children in North Korea last November, Kim said. However, Korean investigations have so far produced no confirmation of any such Japanese war orphans, he said. North Korea, however, will handle the two issues from a humanitairan viewpoint, Kim told the newsmen. Kim then demanded that a similar attitude be adopted by the Japanese government on Korean resident's visits to North Korea.

He criticized Tokyo's refusal to issue a reentry permit for Yi Kye-paek, vice chairman of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), who had wished to visit North Korea to attend the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly (parliament) which opened 7 April.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK NAVY CLAIMS SINKING OF DPRK 'SPYBOAT'

HK241352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 April (AFP)--South Korea Thursday sank an armed North Korean spyboat found infiltrating off its east coast Thursday, the military counter-espionage headquarters said.

It said no casualties were reported on the South Korean side. It was not known if there were North Korean casualties.

A Navy patrol boat had spotted the vessel heading southward near the military demarcation line dividing the two Koreas at around 4 p.m. (0700 GMT), the military said. The patrol boat ordered the vessel to stop but the vessel refused and opened fire in a "hostile" act, obliging the Navy patrol to sink it in return fire, it said.

Authorities said the North Korean vessel normally would have carried up to six men, including up to three agents intended to go ashore to attack key facilities or create social unrest. They could not confirm how many were on the boat involved Thursday.

They said North Korea was trying to create trouble as some 800 delegates from 152 countries, including the Soviet Union and Eastern European nations, were in Seoul for a conference of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

North Korea has refused to take part in the meetng, as it opposes Seoul's hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Officials also said North Korea was trying to take advantage of anti-government unrest at South Korean universities. The last such incident occurred last October when, according to Seoul, South Korea sent a North Korean spyboat on a mission to infiltrate armed agents into an area near the southern port city of Pusan. The crew was believed to have numbered about six, and no survivors were recorded.

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OLYMPIC GAMES

USSR PROTESTS PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES IN OLYMPICS PROPOSAL

HK231448 Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Report by Shigemi Sato]

[Text] Seoul, 23 Apr (AFP)--The Soviet Union dealt the proposed Olympic athletes' code a possibly fatal blow here Wednesday at the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

Only a few delegates spoke in favour of the code, designed to allow professional sportsmen and women into the Olympics, and the meeting deferred a final decision until a working party has studied alternative ideas for changes to the elegibility rules.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board drafted the code last February after 2 years of study. It has tested reactions from national Olympic committees and international sports federations and was hoping to win the approval of the full IOC session in Lausanne, Switzerland, in October, so the code could be introduced for the Seoul summer games and the Calgary Winter Olympics in 1988.

However, Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, had other ideas and unleashed a 25-minute tirade against the code and various other developments in sport. The code would lead to "violence and commercialism" and would negate "our Olympic rights," he said. Gramov branded some IOC members as "advertising agents" who wanted to transform the Olympics into a "big show."

Gramov, whose government takes top Soviet athletes under its wing, proposed establishment of a committee to study the consequences of the proposed changes.

Gramov's speech sparked a heated debate, with 23 delegates taking a stand. Of them, Britain was one of a few who expressly supported the code. Charles Palmer, secretary of the British Olympic Association, likened the debate to one in the United Nations General Assembly and said: "I am fed up with lies and hypocrisies." He added that ANOC members should free themselves from "misinformation" and face the actual merit of the code.

But Australian chief delegate Richard Gosper said the proposed code was "too revolutionary" and needed "cautious and deliberate" study.

ANOC President Mario Vazquez Rana closed the first-day's session of the general assembly by moving the setting up of the study committee. The proposal was approved without opposition. "Although the question is urgent, we are not in a hurry," he said, adding that several years might be needed to reflect "full opinions of all of us."

The Mexican business magnate was to name members of the proposed committee for approval by the assembly on Thursday.

The ANOC action was seen as a victory for Vazquez Rana in his long-running power tussel with IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador to Moscow.

The ANOC was established in 1979 after years of stiff opposition from the IOC's top chamber. Its fourth assembly, held in Mexico City in 1984 with 144 countries attending, resulted in a "Declaration of Mexico" committing the ANOC members to ensure the rights of athletes to take part in the Olympics. The document also set down that all five continents should be represented equally.

In a separate hall from the assembly on Wednesday, members of the IOC Executive Board met delegates from the 119 (rpt 119) National Olympic committees who have signed a marketing deal with International Sports Leisure (ISL). The IOC has a 4-year contract with the same company.

Earlier this year the WALL STREET JOURNAL singled out IOC member Richard Pound, a Canadian lawyer who negotiated the ISL tie-up and whose firm does work for the Adidas sportswear company. Adidas and Japanese advertising specialists Dentsu are the major shareholders in ISL, which already has agreements with multi-national businesses, including Coca Cola, Kodak, Federal Express, Visa and 3M's of Minnesota, to take part in Olympic projects.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch announced Wednesday that invitations to the 1988 Olympics will be handed out in a special ceremony at IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, on 17 September 1987, exactly a year before the Seoul games opens.

The IOC decided after Soviet Bloc nations boycotted the 1987 Los Angeles Olympics that it would take over from the organisers of the games the duty of inviting national Olympic committees to take part. At a regular IOC session in Berlin last June, it was decided that such invitations be sent out one year before the opening day of the games.

IOC spokeswoman Michele Verdier said that IOC members and representatives of the Seoul organising committee would attend the ceremony. She said she did not know if the ceremony would help to avoid further boycotts, "but it has a ceremonial aspect which will certainly impress certain members."

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CSO: 4100/124

SPORTS MINISTER REITERATES POSITION ON NORTH'S PROPOSAL

SK251009 Seoul YONHAP in English 0947 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 25 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean sports minister Pak Se-chik said Friday that the participation of some 40 countries with which South Korea has no diplomatic relations in the fifth general assembly meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) here provided a good opportunity for the improvement of relations between Korea and those nations.

"That is our mutual hope," said Pak, who serves concurrently as acting president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC).

In a press conference held shortly after the conclusion of the joint meeting of the ANOC and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) executive board, Pak said that sports is a very good area for South Korea to develop its relations with those countries.

Pak hosted the six-day meetings of the ANOC general assembly and the ICC executive board, in which more than 840 delegates from 152 of the 161 ANOC member countries--a record high--took part.

Repeating his earlier position on Pyongyang's proposal that it be allowed to cohost or provide venues for the 1988 Olympics, Pak said that South Korea will give positive consideration to the matter only when North Korea abides by the IOC charter.

Pak said that the general reaction of the ANOC delegates to the preparations for the 1988 Seoul Olympics have been "very positive" and that they admired Seoul's sports and accommodation facilities.

The Korean sports minister added, however, that he has encountered minor problems in transportation and communication services.

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CSO: 4100/126

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

IOC PRESIDENT VISITS--Seoul, 26 Apr (AFP)--International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch said here Saturday that he would visit Beijing for a few days starting Sunday. Speaking with a handful of reporters, the former Sapnish amdassador to the Soviet Union, however, refused to give any details of his visit. Mr Samaranch met South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan here Friday evening at the end of an IOC executive board session and the fifth general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC). Olympic specialists here believed that he might seek China's influence in reconciling differences between North and South Korea on the summer Olympics to be staged in Seoul in 1988. North Korea threatens to boycott the games unless it cohosts them. South Korea refused the demand as preposterous but has indicated a willingness to offer a few minor events to Pyongyang. Mr Samaranch told a news conference earlier Saturday that he had conferred with President Chon for an hour and a half Friday. "The only thing I can tell you is that when I leave Seoul, I am much more optimistic than I was in the past" on the Korean Olympic question. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0754 GMT 26 Apr 86 HK] /9738

CSO: 4100/126

YI MIN-U, TWO KIMS DISCUSS ESCALATING SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK150149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will spur its antigovernment struggle through street campaigns for constitutional revision in provincial cities during the current recess of the National Assembly.

NDP President Yi Min-u and opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam yesterday huddled together at the Olympia Hotel to discuss how to escalate the two-month-old signature campaign.

They shared the view that the provincial rallies to form local centers for the constitutional amendment movement should be promoted together by all opposition forces, a party spokesman said.

The opposition party scheduled to hold a rally in Taejon this weekend, one in Inchon on May 3 and another in Masan on May 10.

After the two-hour meeting, Kim Tae-chung, as the spokesman for the three, told reporters that they worked out strong measures against the "biased news reporting" by the KBS, but he declined to reveal the projected steps.

Kim added that the Munwha Broadcasting Corporation is urged to "correct its partial attitude" in news coverage unfavorable for the opposition.

The NDP will also convene a meeting of chairmen of its 92 local chapters at the party headquarters on April 18 to encourage them to reach the party goal of garnering signatures from one million people within this month.

It made the decision in a daily meeting of party leaders yesterday morning.

Expressing disappointment at the results of the vote showdown on the opposition-proposed no-confidence motions against four cabinet ministers at the last extra house session, NDP vice president Yang Sun-chik stressed the necessity of "intra-party unity."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS FEUD BETWEEN KIM YONG-SAM, KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK290052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Apr 86 p 4

[Text] It seems the old feud between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam has surfaced again as they implicitly vie for an initiative in the ongoing signature rallies sponsored by the New Korea Democratic Party.

The two Kims, who lead the two largest NKDP factions, repeatedly vowed they will continue to maintain "cooperative ties" with each other "even after democratization is achieved."

But recent "nerve wars" shown in the course of the signature rallies between the supporters of the two Kims cast doubt about their commitment.

It seems that Kim Yong-sam seeks to make the most of the rallies for his own political purposes. He attends every rally, through which he tries to consolidate his popularity as well as intraparty influence.

And by taking advantage of the rallies, Kim seeks to expand the support base for him, especially backing from nonpolitical opposition organizations and college students, political observers view.

Kim Tae-chung, who has been unable to attend even a single rally, is seeking to compensate for it by mobilizing his supporters at the rallies. Kim is now under a suspended 20-year prison term on sedition charge.

But his supporters attended the rallies carrying so many portraits of him that the two factions later had to negotiate on the number of portraits of the two Kims and NKDP President Yi Min-u to be displayed at rallies.

Thus some of the opposition members complain, "Is the signature rally a venue for the two Kims to show off their strength?" In the eyes of the observers, the two Kims themselves are at odds with their nonpolitical opposition groups over the way of what they call the struggle for democratization.

The two Kims and the NKDP insist on a "peaceful, nonviolent struggle," while their allies refuse to abandon the radical means, including violent demonstrations.

The intricate feud within the opposition camp may result in blind confrontation with the ruling party and the government. And that is feared to lead to a political catastrophe, the observers say. Competition between the two Kims may be, in a sense, fatal.

They have both led a long political career to reach the final goal of a politician, and are outstanding figures at the forefront of the opposition camp, it has been observed as true. But they are different in regional background of support and political career. Kim Yong-sam derives his support mostly from Kyongsang Province, while the other Kim draws from Cholla Province.

Kim Tae-chung, former presidential contender, says he has walked along "tougher" political path "for the nation's democracy." Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now-defunct major opposition New Democratic Party, has experienced less rough political sailing, during which he thinks he attained "wider basis" of support for him.

For these and other reasons, many political observers consistently predicted the two Kims might someday be split over their ambition of power, the analysts view. In fact, the more they are sure the time favorable for the opposition camp is coming, the less cooperative they are.

This was shown in recent "nerve wars" between the two factions during the six rallies so far held in large cities. In the first four rallies, for example, Kim Yong-sam said he is not obsessed with the ambition to become the president. He said he will instead devote himself to the development of the nation's democracy.

But in later rallies, Kim did not mention giving up his "ambition." Instead, he emphasized "the first and foremost goal of a political party lies in grasping power." What did he have in mind when he said it?

Thus, feud and conflict between the two Kims, or between them and their allies, seem to help accelerate the opposition camp's blind confrontation with the ruling camp. But that should not invite a political mishap of any kind, it is hoped.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP, CPD SEARCH FOR SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN MATERIALS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 13 Feb 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Supplementation of the Contents of the Petition Confiscation Warrant; Prosecutor's Office: Decision of Criminal Penalties According to Grounds; Blockade of NKDP and CPD: Five Leaders Questioned"]

[Text] The prosecutor's office, pledging to be discreet in its handling of the NKDP's and CPD's petition for changing the constitution, after a lengthy examination of the warrant for the search and seizure of the petition for changing the constitution, which the police applied for on 12 February, judged that the evidentiary material was insufficient, and on 13 February, it instructed the police to supplement the material in the warrant.

The prosecutor's office also received the record of the police investigation of five leaders of the NKDP and CPD and is carrying out the task of supplementing the contents of the search and seizure warrant.

The prosecutor's office, after seizing the petition, confirming the identities of the signers, investigating their motives for signing, etc., intends to decide upon the standards for individual punishment according to the extent of a violation of common law in the process of signing.

The prosecutor's office, after examining for more than 9 hours the search and seizure warrant which the police applied for regarding the NKDP and CPD, at about 9 p.m. on 12 February returned the warrant with instructions to "Supplement the material."

The Seoul District prosecutor's office and department of public safety intend on 13 February to request the court for a search and seizure warrant upon supplementing the warrant application with the written statements of CPD chief secretary Hwang Myong-su and the other administrative officials of the NKDP and CPD who are under investigation.

The prosecutor's office has made it known, however, that if the NKDP voluntarily submits the petition for the revision of the constitution or if the police's supplement of evidentiary material is inadequate, then it will defer the request for the warrant.

In the beginning, the police gave as their reason for applying for the seizure warrant that "under the supervision of Governor Yi Min-u, more than 120 members of the NKDP, including Kim Yong-sam, by signing the petition for the revision of the constitution have produced social unrest."

The prosecutor's office on the afternoon of the 12th conducted this additional task for the purpose of confiscation. After discovering in the CPD's "Proclamation Concerning the Reason for the Signature Campaign" and Kim Yong-sam's "Statement Concerning the 10 Million Signatures for the Constitutional Revision Campaign," which were the foundation of the police's warrant application, portions that are congrary to the common law.

The prosecutor's office, which supplemented the warrant record, at about 9:00 pm 12 February judged that the evidentiary material was insufficient to apply the provisions of the Public Assembly Law, Article 3, Paragraph, Item 4, "a gathering about which there is a concern of creating significant social unrest," and returned the warrant.

On the one hand, a person connected with the prosecutor's office said that "all of the people currently being investigated by the police will be released when the investigation is completed" and that "there is no firm plan to detain the persons connected with this incident."

However, this person did not completely exclude the possibility of prosecution without detention.

One person connected with the authorities concerned stated that "the firm course of action by the police and prosecutor's office in regard to the constitutional revision petition is not a retreat by any means" and "in the future, the police's advance preventive activities will restrict the spread of the constitutional revision petition campaign."

Police Investigation

In relation to the constitutional revision petition, the police, on the afternoon of 12 February and the early morning of 13 February, escorted to police stations or required to report to police stations two officials of the NKDP and three leaders of the CPD and are now conducting an investigation into their motivations for signing and the petition's whereabouts.

The Seoul Tongtaemun Police Station, at about 11:40 on the evening of the 12th, took into custody Yi Chun-hyong, deputy chief of Yi Mun-u's secretariat, as he was returning home from the party office, and at 12:40 on the morning of the 13th it took Party Discipline Committee chairman Kim Tok-su into custody at his house and questioned him all night.

The police made it known that Mr Kim stated that he "did not handle the constitutional revision petition," and Mr Yi said that "Secretary General Yu Che-yon has the petition."

The police are looking for No Kyong-kyu, chief of the NKDP General Affairs Bureau, whose view of society is that the petition for the revision of the constitution is necessary, and Choe Sang-tok, chief of the Organization Bureau, who let it be known in advance that the petition was being prepared.

General Affairs Bureau chief No, at about 11:00 pm 12 February, called the police and explained his intention to "appear at the police station on the morning of the 12th."

The Seoul Namtaemun Police Station, in the afternoon of 12 February, called CPD chief Secretary Hwang Myong-su, deputy spokesman Ku Cha-ho, and International Cooperation Bureau chief Yun ung-sun, asked them to report to the police station, and questioned them. The police sent deputy spokesman Ku Cha-ho and bureau chief Yun home temporarily at about 2:00 in the morning of the 13th, and then on the 13th it had them report back to the police station.

It became known that the police, after questioning Chief Secretary Hwang about the motive, etc., of the petition for the revision of the constitution, continuously demanded that he submit the petition to them, but Chief Secretary Hwang refused the police's demands, saying: "After discussing this problem with both Cochairmen, I will decide whether or not to submit it."

Blockade of NKDP and CPD

NKDP governor Yi Min-u, advisor Kim Yong-sam, and vice governors Yi Ki-taek, Kim Su-han, and Choe Hyong-u, along with more than 50 National Assemblymen, in the street in front of the Central Election Administration Committee office in Chongnoku Inuidong in Seoul and in front of the NKDP central office, which was sealed off by the police who mobilized at 9:40 am 13 February to prevent people from entering, presented an urgent statement protesting the government's obstruction of the constitutional revision petition campaign.

The police, on 12 February and on into the 13th, continued their blockade in the area of the NKDP office and, increasing their strength to over 200, are restricting the entrance of party workers and other related people.

The police also, in the area around the CPD office in the Chinhung Building in Sosomun in Seoul, this morning deployed one company of combat police as an additional force and are restricting the entrance of people into the building.

This morning, CPD officials including spokesman Han Kwang-ok and General Affairs Bureau chief Choe Chong-tae left to get breakfast and upon their return at about 9;30 am attempted to enter, but after an argument with the combat police deployed at the entrance they were not able to enter.

Previous to this, the police telephoned the CPD and informed that organization that "from 7:00 am we will restrict all entering persons."

Kim Yong-sam's Confrontation with the Police

Kim Yong-sam, NKDP standing advisor and cochairman of the CPD, on the morning of 13 February entered into a confrontation in front of the CPD office with the police who were obstructing his entrance to the office.

Advisor Kim today, after attending the NKDP expanded executive session, arrived at the CPD office after stopping at Kim Tae-chung's house in Tongkyotong and declared that from 11:04 am until the police lifted the blockade of the office he would stand in front of the police line and conduct a demonstration indefinitely, and he is confronting the police now.

Advisor Kim said to the policemen who silently faced him: "Report to your superiors that I will stand here, however long it takes, until I can enter my office."

Kim Tae-chung Confined to His House, Four Telephone Calls Could Not Get Through

In connection with the CPD's constitutional revision petition, CPD cochairman Kim Tae-chung was confined to his house at Mapoku Tongkyotong 178-1 in Seoul from about 6:30 pm of 12 February.

The police this afternoon deployed two companies of combat police in the area around Mr Kim's house, placed barricades in the roadways, and are restricting the entrance of vehicles and outsiders.

The police are sending people who leave Mr Kim's house on their way after confirming their identity, but they are preventing people from entering the house.

Four telephone calls to Mr Kim's house were attempted starting at 6:30 pm on 12 February, but the line was dead.

Extra Session of the National Assembly Proposed

NKDP's Aim--To Call into Question the Action of Blockading the Party Office

The NKDP, in order to call into question the police's blockade of the party office, intends to make a request to the DJP about an immediate convening of an extra session of the National Assembly.

The NKDP's general manager, Kim Tong-yong, explained that "in order to call into question the police's blockade of the NKDP office on 13 February and the situation in which political activity has been made impossible, we must convene an extra session of the National Assembly." He said: "I will propose to DJP general manager Yi Se-ki a meeting of general managers of the parties on the 14th for the convening of an extra session of the National Assembly."

Determination To Continue the Struggle

NKDP Executive Session in Tearoom

The NKDP, at the extraordinary expanded executive session held on the morning of 13 February, after discussing measures to respond to the police actions, relating to the beginning of the signature-gathering campaign for the constitutional revision petition, of completely blockading the CKDP party office and the CDP office and isolating CDP cochairman Kim Tae-chung from outside contact, decided to work for the summoning of an extraordinary general meeting of assemblymen on the morning and afternoon of 14 February.

At the extraordinary expanded executive session held this day at the Pokchi Tearoom across from the central party office in Inuitong because of the police blockade of the party office, it was determined that "we will not submit even if the government authorities commit all manner of oppressive acts, and in the future we will struggle even more resolutely." It was agreed to decide upon concrete struggle plans at the two meetings on the 14th.

According to the decision made at today's meeting, attended by 23 people (the governors, advisor Kim Yong-sam, and NKDP national assemblymen), in the announcement of the statement they adopted, the NKDP stated that "due to the police blockade of our party office, our party faced the sad circumstances of having to hold an expanded executive session in a nearby tearoom" and stated that "this kind of thing disappeared long ago under the constitution, no matter under which administration."

The statement also said that "on the long road to democracy, even though we suffer all kinds of oppression and persecution worse than this, we will never give up, and we will spread the struggle for changing the constitution for a democratic system of direct elections, which is the hope of the people" and "we will firmly join together with all democratic forces participating with the CDP in the struggle for democracy and fight."

The statement insisted that the unjust coercion of Kim Tae-chung, who has been confined to his house and isolated even from outside telephone calls, be stopped immediately.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NKDP'S SIGNATURE COLLECTING CAMPAIGN

Yi Min-u Comments on Goals

SK190113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Leaders of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday urged party members to exert their utmost to reach the goal of gathering one million signatures by the end of this month in support of constitutional revision.

NDP President Yi Min-u and his advisor Kim Yong-sam instructed local chapter chairmen to expedite the signature-garnering campaign in their constituencies.

Presiding over a meeting of the chiefs of 92 provincial chapters at the party headquarters, Yi said emphatically, "The success of the drive to collect 10 million signatures (within this year) depends on whether or not we gather one million signatures by the end of this month."

The opposition party is trying to apply pressure on the government to amend the current basic law this year for the reintroduction of a direct presidential election system.

Permanent advisor Kim noted that they must make the campaign a success with unity and courage to achieve democracy in this nation. "The current regime is besieged by the people who want democracy ardently. And it should now start preparations for standing on the opposition side, I believe," he asserted.

Secretary General Yu Chae-yon said that the results of the campaign which was launched on 12 February this year are less than satisfactory, calling upon party members to further concentrate their efforts for collection of signatures.

But he did not reveal how many signatures his party had so far gathered since last February.

The NDP will hold a rally to form a local center for the constitutional amendment movement in Taejon this afternoon. It is the fourth such rally in provincial cities.

Prior to the meeting, some 50 parents of arrested student activists waged an overnight sit-in at the NDP headquarters Thursday in protest against the alleged police torture on their children in jail. They demanded that the government organize an ad hoc fact-finding committee comprising representatives of all walks of life to probe into the "police atrocity."

They also strongly urged government authorities to scrap the plan to reeducate the student offenders by a special teaching team and revise the Criminal Penalty Law.

Party To Expedite Campaign

SK230018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Miryang, Kyongsang-namdo—The leader of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party said the current signature campaign for constitutional revision would be expedited.

Terming constitutional revision as the "core task" for the democratization of the nation, Rep Yi Min-u, party president, said, "The most effective struggle for the revision is an early conclusion of the campaign to collect signatures in support of the revision from 10 million people." He made the remarks during a rally to endorse the appointment of the new chairman of the party's Miryang-Changnyon chapter, held at Cheil Theater here.

Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the party, said in an address, "KBS is distorting facts and making false reports, with an annual revenue amounting to 300 billion won." He called upon party members not to watch KBS-TV programs or pay the viewing fee.

Kim Tae-chung, who was banned from attending the rally, sent a congratulatory cable to Rep Pak Il, who was elected the new chairman of the chapter on the basis of nomination by the central party organization.

Pak replaced Son Chong-hyok, who suffered defeat in the 12 February elections. Pak was elected to the House as a candidate of the Democratic Korea Party, and later joined the NDP.

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CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CHAIRMAN ON PARTY PROBLEMS, CONSTITUTION REVISION

SK210905 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Apr 86 p 3

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Following its discussion sessions held in Mapo and Yongsan districts in Seoul, the DJP held another discussion session of its Central Committee members in Tobong district in Seoul on 19 April. At the session some members expressed complaints toward the central party, as they had earlier.

Yim Kyun-sok, member of the DJP Central Committee, said: At present, it seems the DJP has lost its sense of direction. It seems that it has lost its dignity and faith. At the same time, its lawmakers seem to have no confidence. This is lamentable. He went on to add: According to their positions in the party, the leaders, lawmakers, and Central Committee members of the party must turn out to seek and persuade students with a sense of responsibility and with the attitude worthy of masters. They must act. Only then will people follow.

Touching on the campus situation, he said: I really do not know what the education minister is doing. If I were him, I would join the students in staging demonstrations, and then would sit down with them in order to persuade them.

In answering, Chairman No Tae-u said: When we look weak, the people crack a whip to make us strong, and to make us magnanimous when we look tough. We will do our best to make our party tough at its core but generous and unfaltering in its outside activities.

On the question of the constitutional amendment, No reiterated the party's policy to disallow the constitutional amendment before 1988. He said: On the direction of constitutional amendment following the peaceful transition of power in 1988, a direct presidential election system can never be guaranteed. We have growing generations. Therefore, we must not commit ourselves but must wait.

He went on to add: My house has about 60-pyong of floor space. But, there are spreading rumors that the pond in the garden of my house is packed with carp, each worth hundreds of thousand of won, that the manager of my house commutes between his home and my house, and that my house has two escalators. He said: Clearly, among ourselves vicious rumors have been created. At the same time, those in the north also spread groundless rumors deliberately. Therefore, we must firmly check the spreading of such vicious rumors.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT, DJP SEEKING TO REVAMP KBS MANAGEMENT

SK170114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The government and the Democratic Justice Party are working out measures to revamp the management of the state-run Korean Broadcasting System [KBS].

A government source said yesterday a comprehensive review of KBS management is now under way with emphasis on the ongoing controversy over KBS-TV subscription fees and commercials.

The source said the government is also examining popular criticism of the state run broadcasting network's allegedly biased news reporting.

The measures will be implemented during the first half of this year, the source said.

The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said it is "unthinkable at the moment" for the sate-run KBS-TV to abolish either viewing fees or commercials.

Pointing to the public character of KBS, the source said it is inevitable for the state-run broadcasting network to collect subscription charges.

He said KBS could, instead, consider reducing commercials on a gradual basis.

The source said it would be desirable to ensure that the state-run broadcasting network will depend on viewing fees for 70 percent of its revenues and on commercials for the remaining 30 percent.

The network earned a total of 280 billion won last year and the earnings broke down to 130 billion won from subscription fees and 150 billion won from commercials.

The source said it would be difficult to reduce ads without increasing KBS-TV viewing charges of 2,500 won for each color TV set.

He said the government is also studying measures to redress the state-run broadcasting network's alleged "unfair and partial" news reporting.

The source said the government and the ruling DJP have been conducting multilateral consultations for the formulation of the steps.

Vice Minister of Culture and Information Kim Yun-hwan met with DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po Tuesday to discuss the growing controversy over KBS-TV subscription fees.

The spokesman said yesterday the ruling party urged the government to map out appropriate measures to dispel popular grievances against KBS.

A high-level consultation meeting will soon be held to debate possible options for handling the grievances, he said.

Another party official said the ruling party believes the issue involving the KBS-TV viewing fees should be resolved as soon as possible because it may be politically abused by the opposition party.

Since last month, religious circles, citing KBS' alleged biased news reporting, have been carrying on a drive to boycott KBS-TV subscription charges.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE FOIL STUDENT TAKEOVER OF SNU LIBRARY

SK280932 Seoul YONHAP in English 0926 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 28 Apr (YONHAP)--Police Sunday foiled a takeover attempt by some 200 student activists of the library of Seoul National University [SNU] Medical College.

In an attempt to stage a long-term antigovernment sit-in in the library here, student radicals tried to sneak into the library individually but were checked by police one after another. Police had been tipped of the move in advance.

A total of 123 students were taken to police for investigations. They are mostly sophomores of Seoul National University who were scheduled to undergo a frontline military training session.

The student activists were to stage a surprise seizure of the library at 3:00 pm Sunday and to dramatize, among others, their boycott of the frontline drill scheduled to begin Tuesday, police said.

The week-long military training is given to all South Korean college students as part of regular curriculum.

The attempted takeover was mapped out last Wednesday by Seoul National University's "special student committee to boycott the military training and prevent the Korean peninsula from becoming a nuclear base of the United States," according to the police announcement.

Police tightened its cordon of the medical college hospital to check every student trying to break through the cordon, the announcement said.

Police confiscated from the students 863 items of 16 kinds of articles for use in their antigovernment rally, including 296 molotov cocktails and 9 cans of gasoline and 1 copying machine.

Placards and printed materials confiscated show that those who masterminded the aborted sit-in demonstration are subversive in nature and tend to be left-wing radicals in light of their use of the same catchphrases as used by communists in the north in anti-Seoul propaganda warfare, police said.

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CSO: 4100/126

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT PROTESTS AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY

Violent Protests Continue

HK231436 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 23 Apr (AFP)—Students staged violent protests for the third consecutive day Wednesday at a Seoul university, breaking windows and vandalising lecture rooms in protest at the military drafting of fellow students, eyewitnesses said.

Some 100 demonstrators stormed into the Confucian Sungkunkwan University headquarters, smashing windows and estroying chairs and desks, after university President Cho Chwa-ho [name as received] had appealed to the protesting students to return to their studies and refrain from violence, witnesses said.

The university in central Seoul has been plagued by violent demonstrations involving up to 2,000 students daily for the last 3 days over the drafting of 10 students for military service. The 10 had evaded one week's compulsory training at a military camp and were stripped of the privilege of student conscription deferment.

There have been anti-government demonstration s almost daily at one or another of South Korea's universities since the spring semester began, and Tuesday alone some 6,000 students across the country staged demonstrations.

University Suspends Classes

SK240718 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 apr (YONHAP)--Songkyunkwan University in Seoul Thursday decided to suspend classes from 24 to 26 April to provide a cooling-off period for overheated student demonstrations. The decision was made at an emergency meeting of faculty members of the private school.

During the period of suspension, termed the "home study period," everyone but professors and school employees will be prohibited from entering the campus.

The campus exploded Wednesday night as a handful of students destroyed window panes and furniture at a university office building. Two units of riot police marched onto the campus Wednesday night at the request of school authorities and were asked to remain on campus during the suspension, a school official said.

University President Cho Chwa-ho decided to suspend classes after considering the opinions of faculty members at the emergency meeting. Cho offered to resign Wednesday to take responsibility for the demonstrations, which began early this week.

Professors Receive Phone Threats

SK260111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Some professors who signed the political statements concerning the current situation have been harassed by threatening phone calls and letters, it was learned yesterday.

On 16 April, a letter criticizing the statement of Seoul National University's professors was delivered to each of 48 professors who signed the statement. The letter accused the professors of trying to make students scapegoats of "dirty" politics by instigating them rather than being faithful to their duty as scholars and educators. The letter was sent in the name of a Taegu citizen.

Twenty eight Korea University professors who signed a similar statement have been harassed by malicious phone calls.

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CSO: 4100/124

STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE IN RENEWED CAMPUS PROTESTS

NC112123 Paris AFP in English 2059 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 11 April (AFP) -- Students fought running battles with police here on Friday in the third consecutive day of protests at Seoul's major universities.

The worst violence was at Yonsei University, where some 700 students from four universities clashed with 400 riot police for two hours, calling for greater democracy and the withdrawal of U.S. and Japanese capital from South Korea.

They hurled dozens of petrol bombs and rocks at riot police, who charged into the campus firing tear gas bombs to disperse the demonstrators.

Meanwhile, some 70 parents of jailed students Friday staged a sit-in strike on the compound of Seoul prison, alleging that their children were often subjected to manhandling by prison guards.

They contended that in one case, 26 imprisoned students were beaten up by prison guards and confined to punishment cells after they shouted anti-government slogans inside their jails about two weeks ago.

They also alleged that three students even committed suicide by slitting their wrists while they were forcibly moved to other prisons and a student was left exhausted after a three-day hunger strike.

Although some 30 riot police were mobilized, they did not try to disperse the protestors or force them out of the compound.

The strike broke up six hours later after opposition lawmakers met the chief of the prison to demand that the allegations be studied.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HIGH SCHOOL PARENTS TO RECEIVE 'IDEOLOGY EDUCATION'

SK180150 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] "Ideology education" is to be regularly conducted for parents of third-year high school students this year in an effort to prevent students from being "indoctrinated with radical thoughts" upon entering colleges and universities.

The Seoul Board of Education instructed high schools to invite parents of third-year students to visit the school to be briefed by the school authorities on student activism.

According to the board yesterday, the briefing and education sessions will be held on four occasions, three times for mothers and once for fathers.

A board official disclosed that films dealing with "A Student's Confession," an account of the indoctrination program for activist students will be presented during the forthcoming session.

In addition, pamphlet-journals are to be sent to all parents four times during the year, the official said, adding that the literature is mainly devoted to criticism against the communism.

Professors and experts on student problems will be invited to speak before the parents, the official said.

The program is designed to effectively guide high school students before they graduate and prevent them from leaning towards activist involvement, the official explained.

Ideology education was given Wednesday in a meeting of high school principals in the capital area.

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

DJP 'READY TO NEGOTIATE'--Seoul, 22 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Tuesday expressed its willingness to negotiate the revision of the presidential election law with the opposition parties. Yi Sang-ik, chairman of the DJP's Central Committee, said in a Central Committee meeting that, if the opposition parties are dissatisfied with the existing presidential election law, his party is ready to negotiate the revision of the law at any time and with an open-minded attitude. He reaffirmed his party's position opposing constitutional revision until the peaceful transfer of presidential power takes place in 1988, however. If the petition campaign for constitutional revision now being pushed by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) results in social unrest, the government and the ruling party will have no choice but to take a resolute measure, he said. The NKDP has persistently demanded that the basic law be revised before the end of this year in order to pave the way for direct presidential elections next year. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 22 Apr 86] /9604

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE SWORN IN--Seoul, 23 Apr (YONHAP)--Kim Yong-chol, vowing to give his maximum effort to guarantee the people's basic rights, was sworn in Wednesday as chief justice of the Korean Supreme Court. "The independence of the judiciary, which is an essential ingredient of a constitutional state, is not granted from the outside, but should be defended through the efforts of the judiciary itself," said Kim in his inaugural speech. The new chief justice, emphasizing the need to maintain law and order, appealed to judicial officers to cope with the challenge of legalism with firm conviction. "Our people have learned, through political and societal chaos in the past, the valuable lesson that the maintenance of law and order is the shortcut to the defense of the nation," he said. Kim, who succeeded Yu Tae-hung as the ninth chief justice, also pledged to make the judicial branch a tribunal, in which the people place more trust. Among the 640 people attending the inaugural ceremony, held at the Judicial Research and Training Institute were Vice National Speaker Choe Yong-chol, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che, Justice Minister Kim Song-ky and senior judges from across Korea. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 23 Apr 86] /9604

PUBLISHERS STAGE SIT-IN--More than 80 publishers staged an overnight sit-in protest at the office of a dissident association for a "democratic press" since 4 pm on Friday, protesting what they claimed to be the government's repression of publication activities. They demanded the release of those arrested for their involvement in publishing blacklisted books. Authorities recently put under arrest 14 people in a crackdown on what they called the source of "pro-Communist" books, on suspicion of violation of the National Security Law. During the protest, they also made a complaint against the government's plan to sign the international copyright agreement. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Apr 86 p 8] /9604

AMCHAM OFFICE PRISON TERMS--Prison terms ranging from 18 months to three years were handed down to 15 defendants yesterday on conviction of illegal seizure of the Amcham office in Seoul last November. Judge O Se-pin of the Seoul District Criminal court pronounced the three-year sentence against two of the defendants for their leading roles in the occupation of the Amcham office housed in the Chosun Hotel on Nov 4. The two are Ku Pon-ung, 23, a senior of the Seoul National University, and Yhi Ho-son, 21, a senior of Yonsei University. The remaining defendants are also students of universities in Seoul. The judge pronounced a two-year term for four defendants and an 18-month term for the remaining nine defendants. However, the term for four of them, including two women, were suspended for three years. They were released from prison later in the day. In the previous trial, the prosecution demanded three to seven-year terms for the defendants on charges of seizing the Amcham office for more than two hours, allegedly protesting U.S. trade pressure on Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 86 p 8 SK]

MEETING OF 'THREE KIMS'--Drawing interest among political circles, some first-term lawmakers of the main opposition NDP are working to arrange a meeting attended by Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil to hear their political philosophies. The 11 members of the Chongminhoe, a fraternal group in the NDP, plan to host an open, freewheeling debate by the "three Kims" on around May 17. Rep Kim Chung-pil, representing the group, told reporters yesterday that they had decided to prepare the get-together as an occasion to look back on the period of political turmoil in 1980 and think, about today's movement for democracy. The three were the main actors on the political scene in 1980, after the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui. Kim Chung-pil said, "We regard unity among the three Kims as a shortcut to achieving democracy at the moment." But he added that they are not convinced that Kim Chong-pil will accept their invitation to the meeting with the two other Kims, although Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam are expected to agree. Kim Chong-pil, who returned home in February from the United States, is spending busy days meeting former DRP members, in an apparent effort to resume political activity. [From the "press pocket" column][Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 86 p 4 SK]

DJP LEADERSHIP LINEUP--Chong Su-tok, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, yesterday ruled out the possibility of an immediate major shakeup in the ruling DJP's leadership lineup. Talking with reporters, Chong said, "I do not believe there will be a major reshuffle in the party's hierarchy at the moment." He based his observation on the fact that some of the ranking party officials have served for only nine months. "It is up to the party president whether there will be a reshuffle in the party. It is true there is something to be desired from the present officeholders. However, it is just nine months since the secretary general and the floor leader were replaced," he said. Chong predicted there will be a major shakeup in the party at the end of this year's three-month-long regular National Assembly session starting 20 September. Referring to students' opposition to a week-long compulsory military drill, he said it is illogical for students to refuse receiving the training. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 86 p 1 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/126

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO BOOST TRADE WITH EUROPE

SK250607 Seoul YONHAP in English 0551 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 25 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said Thursday that his government will study a plan to set up a differential support system for machinery, and machinery parts and components imported from European countries. The establishment of such a system is essential to the diversification of import sources for machinery and parts, Kim said. In the past, Korea has depended almost exclusively on the United States and Japan for machinery and parts.

He disclosed the plan at a policy consultative meeting of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The participants discussed measures for boosting trade and technology cooperation with European countries in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visits to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium.

The proposed support system will comprise differential tariffs on machinery imported from Europe and other measures said Kim, who serves concurrently as economic planning minister.

The government is also considering the establishment of a second Korea fund to help promote the inducement of capital and the transfer of technology from European countries. The first Korea fund was set up in New York several years ago.

The government also plans to boost economic cooperation between Korea and Europe by sending a high-powered trade mission to Europe in September and by importing certain machinery items from Europe.

Kim said the import of hard liquors, such as whiskey and cognac, from Europe will be completely liberalized sometime after 1988. Korea now imports only undiluted solutions of these liquors.

Among those attending the meeting were cabinet members who accompanied President Chon on his European tour. Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that although his ministry augmented Korea's major diplomatic missions in the United States, Japan and Europe last year by enhancing their responsibilities and increasing their staffs, it plans to send more trade officials to those countries in order to promote trade diplomacy.

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CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN LABOR DISPUTES--Labor Minister Cho Chol-kwon said yesterday that 71 disputes between labor and management have occurred as of 20 April this year, an increase of 50 percent compared with the number tallied at the same time last year. He told a meeting of the ruling party's special committee on labor affairs that the labor disputes have been rapidly increasing over problems particularly concerning wage increase and dismissal of laborers. Cho also reported that some 310 business companies out of a total of 39,900 with 16 or more employees across the nation are facing potential labor disputes. He said that 25.3 percent, or 18 out of the total of 71 labor disputes, were manipulated by "disguised" employees who have taken advantage of the labor dispute ploy to topple the government. The labor minister said, however, that the labor dispute has become less radical than last year as some 512 labor activists who disguised their educational backgrounds in getting their jobs have been fired thus far. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 86 p 8] /9604

CSO: 4100/124

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS PROTEST MANHANDLING--The Seoul Foreign Correspondents Club has protested against police manhandling of reporters of foreign news media and demanded government authorities to take due punitive measures on the people responsible. In a written protest sent to Culture-information Minister Yi Won-hong and Home Minister Chong Sok-mo on Tuesday, Sin Ho-chol, president of the SFFC, said two cameramen were beaten by plain clothesmen while they were covering the opposition NDP's rally in Taegu on April 5. Sin claimed that Chong Tae-won, photographer for the Reuters in Seoul, suffered injuries which required a two-week medical treatment even though Chong identified himself and wore the arm band of reporters. A Japanese news photographer was also beaten by the police for about 10 minutes and his equipment was damaged, the SFFC head claimed. The letter said: "In our capacity as members of the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club and as journalists of long working experience, we must sincerely deplore this violent action against a journalist seeking only to carry out his assigned, legitimate duty." It went on, "The Constitution of the Republic of Korea contains guarantees of freedom of the press, and it appears obvious in this case these provisions were violated seriously." [From the "Press Pocket" Column] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Apr 86 p 4 SK]

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EUROPEAN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

SK240058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Science-Technology Minister Chon Hak-che said yesterday that Korea will energetically pursue a "Look-Europe" policy in seeking international cooperation in the science and technology field in the future.

Noting that substantial technical agreement took up the core part of the results of President Chon Tu-h[illegible] European tour, Minister Cho said at the press conference that Europe's high technology can be a big help to Korea's efforts to achieve "advanced" status by the year 2000.

He revealed that the government plans to send some 3,000 doctorate-degree holders to the European region for post-doctorate courses for the coming 15 years, until the turn of the century.

Besides a science attache posted in Vienna, Austria, the European Community wants Korea to send one more attache to Brussels, Belgium, where the EC headquarters is located, for furthering cooperation in the field of technology, according to Chon. He also said that some 1,300 Korean scientists working in European countries, including 700 in West Germany, have a plan to organize a Korean scientists' association to maintain a close relationship with the motherland.

Chon said Korea-Europe cooperation in the field of science and technology covers energy and environmental technology and high technologies for small and medium-size industries, targeting the next century.

Atomic energy cooperation with West Germany will be stepped up, taking advantage of the bilateral science-technology cooperation agreement and nuclear energy pact.

France and Korea agreed to conduct joint research in the biomass and solar energy fields and to share knowledge on the fast breeder reactor (FBR).

Belgium will appear as Korea's new partner in high technology fields. In particular, telecommunications and various research projects will be jointly pursued between research institutes of the two countries.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATE TO PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES

SK240217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to emphasize the promotion of industrial technologies in order to survive fierce international competitiveness and to maintain economic growth, a Korean Trade and Industry Ministry official said Thursday.

Under the plan, the government will conduct a comprehensive survey of industrial technologies needed to upgrade Korea's international competitiveness, the official said.

The ministry called a meeting of 300 business and government officials Wednesday afternoon to work out multiple measures to facilitate the development of industrial technologies, according to the officia. In the meeting, the participants decided to form a survey team, which will make concrete plans to promote industrial technologies, he said.

The survey team will comprise 820 experts from 46 industrial organizations, including the Federation of Korean Machinery Industrial Cooperatives, the Electronic Industries Association of Korea and the Korean Auto Industrial Cooperation Association, he added.

Hong Song-chwa, vice trade and industry minister, said in the meeting that Korea's industrial competitiveness in the world commodity market is in urgent need of improvement because Korea's import liberalization rate is expected to increase by as much as 95 percent by 1988. The most significant task facing Korean industries is the development of technologies, Hong said.

The scramble among Korean companies for markets has become more fierce as a result of the planned liberalization of imports, he added.

The contribution rate of industrial technologies to economic growth in Korea is 11.8 percent, far below that of Japan and the United States, which have recorded rates of 22.4 and 29.8 percent, respectively.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

TRANSFER OF BELGIAN TECHNOLOGY--The economic ministers of Korea and Belgium met at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs here Wednesday to discuss promotion of cooperation in trade industry and technology. It was the first joint ministerial conference during President Chon Tu-hwan's four-nation European tour. Both sides agreed that trade between Korea and Belgium is low in light of the scales of their economies. They decided to make common efforts to increase bilateral trade and diversify business connections between the two countries. They also reached an accord on the expansion of direct exchanges of businessmen, concluding increased exchanges of businessmen is essential to expanding economic cooperation. The Korean side asked Belgium to actively transfer technology to Korea by initiating joint ventures with Korean businesses. The Belgian side expressed a wish to elevate investments in the fields of electricity, communications and atomic energy. It also promised to positively consider a Korean proposal to sign an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Korean participants in the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che, Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho, Minister of Science and Technology Chon Hak-che and Senior Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Sakong Il. Belgian participants included Minister of Foreign Affairs Leo Tindermans and Minister of External Trade Herman de Croo. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 1 SK]

KIER BRANCH IN FRANCE--The Korea Institute of Energy and Resources (KIER) has established its branch office in Sophia Antipolis, a world-renowned international science and technology research center in Southern France, it was announced yesterday. The branch office is Korea's first one at the French Research Center where some 200 international institutes are engaged in scientific and technological research activities. A KIER spokesman said the setup of the branch office has been possible thanks to government support and close cooperation by some French institutes in the center, including the Bureau of Researches for Geology and Mines (BRGM) and the Agency French for Supervising Energy (AFME) which have sisterhood ties with the KIER. The establishment of the office in the research center will enable Korea to exchange modern scientific and technological know-how and participate in science research activities with those from advanced countries, he explained. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Apr 86 p 8 SK]

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CSO: 4100/121

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

MEETING ON TRADE, FINGERPRINTING--Tokyo, 22 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean consuls general assigned to major Japanese cities Tuesday held a meeting at the Japanese Consulate General in Osaka. In the meeting, chaired by Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Kyu-ho, the diplomatic mission chiefs discussed ways to correct the trade imbalance between the two countries and how to boost Korean exports to Japan. They also discussed the fingerprinting requirement for Korean residents in Japan, ways to improve the legal status of Koreans and their decendants living in Japan, and diplomatic measures to support the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. In a resolution adopted at the end of the meeting, the consuls general pledged to do their best to strengthen friendly relations between Korea and Japan, to work toward national reconciliation and democratic reunification of the Korean peninsula, and to host the Asiad and Olympiad successfully. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT 22 Apr 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/123

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NAKASONE TO URGE SUPPORT FOR S. KOREA AT SUMMIT

OW270845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0809 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Apr (KYODO)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will ask the leaders of Western bloc countries at their 4-6 May summit meeting here next month to throw their support behind South Korea in its pursuit of dialogue with North Korea, sources close to him said Sunday.

The sources said the premier has decided to make the request to reflect a rising notion among the summit countries--France, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada--that the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula is important to the peace and stability of the world.

The European and American countries are deeply interested in the current political movements in South Korea centering on the campaign by the opposition camp for a constitutional amendment to allow direct presidential elections, they said.

The Western countries see some parallels between the current movements and the "people's power" revolution in the Philippines which resulted last February in the banishing of then President Ferdinand Marcos and the installation of Corazon Aquino as his successor, they said.

If a consensus can be reached at the summit over the Korean issue, it will be incorporated into a joint statement, they said.

They said some Japanese Government officials even hold the Tokyo summit should issue a separate joint statement expressing support for South Korea.

Nakasone plans to stress the importance of the Korean issue when he meets with the leaders of the other summit countries separately for pre-summit bilateral talks, the source said.

They said the prime minister will propose a concerted effort on the part of the Western democracies to support the peaceful reunification of Korea, through North-South dialogue and simultaneous admitance of North and South Korea to the United Nations.

Nakasone will also call for assistance to South Korea in its hosting of the Asian Games this fall and the 1988 Olympics.

Except for the United States, the summit countries have not had strong relations with South Korea in the past, they said. But they said these countries are beginning to show strong interest in South Korea.

They said this is due in part to the fast economic growth in South Korea and the Western countries' closer attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIME MINISTER URGES SECURITY, TRADE DIPLOMACY

SK240806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0754 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 Apr (YONHAP)--Thirty-nine Korean diplomatic mission chiefs accredited to North America and Europe met here on Thursday. High on the agenda of the meeting, scheduled to continue through 3 May, are ways to follow through on the achievements made by President Chon Tu-hwan during his European visit, how to improve relations with Third World countries and East bloc nations with which South Korea does not have diplomatic ties, and ways to successfully host the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 summer Olympic games, a Foreign Ministry source said.

In an address to the conference, the second of its kind this year, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that measures should be worked out to maximize the outcome of Chon's European visit through close consultations with diplomatic missions and pertinent government agencies.

No stressed the need to boost security and trade diplomacy in order to deal with political and economic changes in the international community and with the international situation surrounding the Korean peninsula. No instructed the participants to make the best use of the recent improvements in the global trade climate to accelerate Korea's economic growth and to stabilize the internal situation in Korea.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, on the other hand, said that North Korea, supported militarily by the Soviet Union, has become increasingly impatient with Seoul's growing national prestige within the international community. Pyongyang is expected to resort to every possible sabotage tactic in the next 2 or 3 years to impede the 1988 Seoul summer olympic games and the peaceful change of governmental power, also scheduled for 1988, he added.

Seoul must take the wind out of Pyongyang's sails by enhancing South Korea's economic and defense capabilities through effective diplomatic activities and by successfully hosting the Seoul Olympiad, Yi said.

To maximize the effects of Chon's European visit in the field of economic cooperation, Yi said, the participants should make all-out efforts to establish partnerships between Korean firms and foreign companies, and to develop new fields of activity, such as analyzing the likes and dislikes of foreigners to boost sales of Korean-made goods.

Among those attending the conference held at the Capitol building were Kim Kyong-won, ambassador to Washington, and Kim Yong-chu, ambassador to London.

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CSO: 4100/124

AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN VIEWS THATCHER'S SCHEDULED VISIT

SK300354 Seoul YONHAP in English 0328 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 30 Apr (YONHAP)--The scheduled visit to Seoul by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher early next month will be significant not only for historical reasons, but also because it will continue South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's summit diplomacy in the wake of his recent visit to four European nations, Kim Yong-chu, Korean ambassador to Britain, said Tuesday.

Thatcher's trip to Seoul will be the first by British prime minister to Korea since the two nations established diplomatic ties more than 100 years ago.

"The British prime minister's visit will give momentum to the reconfirmation of bonds between Seoul and London, which were paved by Korean President Chon's recent visit to Britain," Kim said. "It could be viewed as a return visit, but it also signifies that Korea's position within the international community has been changed and upgraded greatly."

The Korean ambassador came here from London for a temporary stay in order to prepare for Thatcher's upcoming visit to Seoul. He recently attended a meeting here of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs assigned to countries in America and Europe.

In an interview with YONHAP News Agency, Kim said that Chon and Thatcher are expected to hold in-depth discussions on the matter of bringing peace to the Korean peninsula through mutual understanding, as agreed upon at their recent summit talks in London.

"It is believed that Prime Minister Thatcher's visit here will gain sympathy for Seoul's position and will contribute actively to our efforts to achieve the peaceful unification of the divided peninsula and to deter the recurrence of war, as she makes deep, on-the-spot observations of the security situation on the Korean peninsula in her scheduled tour of the truce village of Panmunjom," the Korean ambassador added.

Asked about Britain's expected role in fostering security on the Korean peninsula, Kim said that, from a global strategic perspective, the security situation in northeast Asia, especially Korea, is related to European security.

As the leader of the 49-nation British Commonwealth, and as a member of the European Community (EC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nation's Security Council, Britain has a great deal of influence on the international scene, and it could play an important role in contributing to security on the Korean peninsula, Kim said.

He also said that the summit meeting here will boost economic relations between Seoul and London and will bring practical achievements as a result of the cooperative atmosphere created by Chon's visit to London.

Britain's trade volume with developing nations accounts for only 15 percent of its annual total trade volume of nearly U.S. $120 billion, the ambassador noted.

In order to advance into the British market, which is barely open to developing countries, Korea should develop and try to export high-technology products, such as electronics and automobiles, breaking from its conventional reliance on the exportation of labor-intensive products like textiles and footwear, he said.

The prospects for investments by Korean firms in Britain are "quite positive" Kim said, and many Korean businesses would like to induce British investments here.

Thatcher's visit here will contribute greatly to the development of a "deep and correct understanding" on the part of western leaders of the Korean situation and Korea's position on international economic problems, Kim said.

He pointed out that Thatcher's visit will precede her trip to Tokyo for the summit meeting on the leaders of the seven western industrial powers, scheduled for May 4-6.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HIGH-POWERED ECONOMIC GROUP TO VISIT EUROPE

SK132235 Seoul YONHAP in English 2210 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, 12 April (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to send a high-powered economic delegation to Europe to take advantage of the cooperative mood created by President Chon Tu-hwan's current visit to four European nations.

"President Chon's current tour of Europe is expected to open a new era of cooperation with European nations in trade, investment and transfer of technology," said Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-chae Sunday to a group of Korean reporters accompanying Chon.

Kim said the planned visit to Europe by a Korean delegation, which is one of the Korean government's measures to step up economic cooperation, will be made after the presidential visit ends on April 21.

The Korean president and his entourage that includes tens of leading entrepreneurs visited Britain and West Germany, with their visit to France and Belgium scheduled later.

"The government intends to enhance the effect of import substitute through joint ventures in and the introduction of technology involving auto parts, electronics, and pharmaceuticals, while trying to find ways of making joint in roads with these European countries into third nations in these fields," Kim said.

Kim said President Chon's idea is to diversify the sources of technology introduction and joint ventures, now heavily dependent on the United States and Japan, and to further sophisticate the industries of semiconductors, auto and computers as technology-intensive industry.

"To that end," Kim, who also serves as economic planning minister, went on, "emphasis of the economic diplomacy during the on-going tour has been put on the expansion of technology introduction from European countries."

Kim said Britain, West Germany, France and other major European community members see it desirable and mutually profitable to expand economic cooperation with a country like Korea, a nation on its way of industrial development.

"Through technical cooperation and joint venture with these nations, Korea could serve as a production base not only for market in Asia but also for those in the Middle East and Africa," he said.

The deputy prime minister said leaders and the officials in charge of economic affairs of the countries Chon has visited expressed the hope that Korea could open its market wider and that they could extend their businesses into Korea's banking and service sectors.

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OFFICIALS COMMENT ON CHON'S EUROPEAN VISIT

Chon on Visit: 'Beneficial, Satisfactory'

SK190047 Seoul YONHAP in English 2355 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Seattle, April 18 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Friday that his visits to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium were more beneficial and satisfactory than originally expected.

"I am convinced that my tour of the European countries gave us an opportunity to solidify the traditional friendly relationship between Korea and the nations," President Chon said.

Chon made these remarks in an in-flight press conference while he was flying from Brussels to Seattle winding up his official visits to the four nations.

"My tour will be a cornerstone for us to go into firm partnership with the European countries in the future based on the principles of reciprocity and equality as a result of our nation's enhanced strength and position on the international arena," Chon stressed.

Noting that the tour could be said to provide "an expressway of understanding and cooperation" between Korea and Europe, Chon said it is more meaningful that he and the leaders of the four European nations not only shared the understanding of various international issues but also increased sympathy with each other.

Chon also said, "During my tour, I observed mindfully how the European nations which have traditions as birthplace of democracy have developed and operated their democratic systems," and added, "I have been much encouraged as the leaders of the nations extend support to me and the Korean Government for our efforts to make a tradition of peaceful transfer of political power in Korea."

"Also noteworthy is the fact that the leaders pledged active support our nation's hosting of the 1988 Olympics," the president said.

Chon said his visits provided an opportunity for the peoples of Korea and the countries he visited to form spiritual common field by expanding not only political and economic cooperation but also exchanges in culture, art and sports.

He said all the leaders of the countries he visited pledged, among other things, their supports for the prevention of another war on the Korean peninsula.

"They expressed their support to and cooperation with our position in the simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations, cross recognition of the two Koreas by the four superpowers surrounding the Korean peninsula, and the direct dialogue between the South and North," Chon said.

"The European countries evaluate Korea as having the greatest potential next to Japan, and are interested in joint ventures in third countries with us, combining our excellent skilled manpower and their technolgies," he said. "The prospect for expansion of economic cooperation and trade with European countries are very bright."

Pointing out that people of the world highly appraise Korea's direction for developments and its position in the international society, he urged the Korean people to step up their efforts to make their nation one of advanced countries.

"For the great goals of the expansion of national power and the settlement of democratic politics, it is time to discard selfishness and to secure stability through patience and moderation," Chon said.

Chon Issues Statement on Return

SK210735 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP)--Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that his tour of four European countries has built a solid bridge of friendship and cooperation between the Pacific and Atlantic regions and that a new era of cooperation has arisen to prepare for the 21st Century.

"The leaders of the four nations and I have reached a consensus that the security of the Korean peninsula is crucial to the stability of northeast Asia in particular and to the peace of the world in general," Chon said. "In that context, Korean security has a direct bearing on European security."

The Korean president made the statement upon returning to Seoul from a 2-week official visit to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium. He also visited Switzerland in an unofficial capacity.

During his European trip, Chon held summit talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, French President Francois Mitterrand and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

In a report he presented to the nation upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, Chon said it was "exceedingly significant" that his trip has paved the way for the drastic development of practical cooperation.

"A firm foundation has thus been laid for the development of a new partnership based on the principles of reciprocity and equality," he said.

Through the summit talks, Korea and the four European nations that Chon visited pledged to seek "the rapid expansion of two-way trade based on the principle of free trade."

The Korean president said that he and the European leaders also agreed to expedite the exchange of industrial technologies, to encourage investments in each other's country, to promote joint business operations in third nations and to step up other forms of mutually complementary economic cooperation.

"Furthermore, mutual commitments have been made to foster greater understanding and sympathy between our peoples through expanded cultural, academic and athletic exchanges," he said.

"Based on such common perceptions," the president continued, "the four nations have reaffirmed their active support in order to help ensure the success of the '88 Seoul Olympics."

He referred to the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympic Games as "the twin major events that will decide the fortunes of the republic" and called for "grand national unity" to successfully stage those two international sports events.

"The springboard that will propel Korea onto the world center stage is labeled 'harmony and unity,'" he said.

Planning Minister Assesses Tour

SK220651 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)--'An expressway linking the economies of South Korea and Europe has been built," Korean Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said Tuesday about President Chon Tu-hwan's recent trip to Europe.

Kim, who concurrently serves as economic planning minister, made the remark at a press conference after return to Korea Monday. He accompanied Chon on his 2-week official visit to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium.

The "expressway" built during Chon's trip to Europe marked a milestone in economic relations between Korea and Europe, the world's largest economic sphere, based on equality and reciprocity, Kim said.

The economic achievements that came out of Chon's European tour were greater than originally expected. The four European countries, which are competing against the United States and Japan in the global economic arena, accepted Korea as a new trade partner, he said.

Korea has emerged as the 13th largest trading country in the world, with an annual external trade of more than U.S. $60 billion. Still, Europe accounts for only 10 percent of Korea's total trade volume.

Kim predicted that the trade volume between Korea and Europe will double by 1990 under bilateral agreements reached during Chon's trip to Europe.

While Chon was in Paris, France promised to alleviate its import regulations by raising its import quota for Korean-made color TV sets to the level applied to Japanese-made sets.

In private-level negotiations, Korean businessmen who accompanied Chon on his trip and European businessmen agreed to boost their bilateral trade volume to $1 billion, Kim said.

During Chon's visit to London, Korea and Britain signed a science and technology cooperation pact, and during his trip to Bonn, Korea and West Germany concluded a science and technology cooperation accord and a nuclear power cooperation agreement. These agreements are expected to contribute greatly to the promotion of scientific and technological exchanges between Korea and Europe, which is the center of modern science and high technology, Kim said.

Korea will carry out some $1.1 billion worth of civil engineering and plant construction projects with the European countries in third countries--$590 million worth with Britain, $185 million worth with West Germany and $310 million worth with France, he said.

Negotiations are still under way for 30 to 40 other joint-venture projects to be carried out either in Korea or in third countries. Through these joint-venture projects, the European countries will transfer their highly advanced industrial technologies to Korean firms, especially small- and medium-sized business, Kim said.

To translate the economic achievements initiated by Chon during his trip to Europe, the government will develop comprehensive follow-up measures. As part of that plan, a large-scale trade mission will visit Europe in September, Kim added.

Foreign Minister's Comments

SK220728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0714 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)--South Korea Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday that President Chon Tu-hwan made significant diplomatic achievements during his recent 2-week official trip to four European nations.

In summit talks with the leaders of Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium, Chon explained the security situation on the Korean peninsula, Yi told reporters.

The four European nations that Chon visited pledged to cooperate in preventing the recurrence of war on the peninsula, Yi added.

In assessing the major accomplishments of Chon's trip, Yi said that the European leaders promised to support Seoul's formula for the peaceful reunification of the divided country.

They also backed Seoul's position on the cross recognition of Seoul and Pyongyang by the major powers surrounding the peninsula, Yi said.

The European leaders also committed themselves to make efforts to create international conditions conducive to the easing of tensions and the preservation of peace on the peninsula, he added.

South Korea will promote closer economic ties with the nations of Europe through the diplomatic breakthroughs made during Chon's visit, Yi continued.

Yi said that the government, as well as the private sector, plans to develop detailed measures to maximize the president's diplomatic achievements.

Accompanied by First Lady Yi Sun-cha and a 17-member official entourage, Chon embarked on his European trip on April 7 and returned to Korea on April 21.

Greater EC Ties Sought After Visit

SK220221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 22 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has begun developing measures to cement Korea's cooperative relations with Europe in the wake of President Chon Tu-hwan's recent trip to Europe.

Chon returned to Seoul on Monday after making official visits to Britain, West Germany, France and Belgium, and an unofficial trip to Switzerland.

The government will push ahead with a plan to establish offices representing Korea and the European Community (EC) in Europe and in Seoul, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

In addition, the government plans to hold a high-level consultative meeting between Korea and the EC in Brussels later this year.

The Korean Foreign Ministry will cooperate with the trade and Industry Ministry and other economic-related agencies in arranging a trade ministers' meeting with each of the four European nations this year.

The government also plans to hold joint economic committee meetings with Britain, West Germany, France and Italy.

A government trade mission and two private delegations will visit Europe later this year.

In addition, the government will send a large-scale investment inducement delegation comprising government officials and business representatives to the EC in the latter half of this year as a way of diversifying Korea's trade markets, which have been heavily concentrated on the United States and Japan.

By holding private economic committee meetings with the 10 EC member countries, the government intends to expand trade with European countries.

In an effort to expedite Korea's importation of advanced technologies from Europe and to strengthen technological cooperation, the government will arrange joint meetings on science and technology with European countries.

Korea plans to promote cooperation in the fields of semiconductors, computers, machinery and energy technologies with Britain: automation and material industry technologies with West Germany: precision chemical industry technologies with France: and engineering, metalic and electronic industry technologies with Belgium.

In accordance with these efforts, the government will also take a variety of diplomatic measures to gain EC support for South Korea's position in the new found of trade talks and the multi-fiber arrangements. The EC countries exercise substantial influence in the world's major economic forums, including the summit conference of the seven Western industrialized nations, the meeting of "group-five" finance ministers and the organization for economic cooperation and development.

A government official said that Korea's opportunity to make inroads into the EC market are greater now than at any other time, due to Chon's recently concluded European tour, as well as improved international economic conditions stemming from the appreciation of the Japanese yen and the decline of international interest rates.

The government also plans to promote bilateral cooperation between Korea and the nations of Europe in establishing peace on the Korean peninsula, the official said. He pointed out that the EC countries have close relations, both political and economic, with third world nations, including east European countries.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL DISCUSS STEPS FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH EC

SK290029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Senior officials from economy-related ministries gathered in a meeting yesterday to provide concrete measures designed to expand economic ties with the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Belgium as the nation and they agreed to visit there earlier this month, during President Chon Tu-hwan's visit.

Sources at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said topics at the meeting concerned promotion of trade, joint ventures and technology transfer.

The meeting, held at the EPB, was chaired by Assistant Minister Hong Che-hyong, who is leading the International Policy Coordination Office at the EPB.

During Chon's visit to the four European countries, Korea reached agreements with them to form joint ventures worth more than $1 billion for advancement to third countries.

The sources said the government is weighing measures to give tax or financial benefits to Korean importers of machinery and parts from the four European countries, while strengthening activities of branch offices of the Korean Traders Association and the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. in the European countries.

Earlier, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said the nation will dispatch a high-powered trade mission, to be led by Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho, to the countries in September, in a move to expand economic ties with them.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JSP CHAIRMAN ACCEPTS NKDP VISIT INVITATION

SK281116 Seoul YONHAP in English 1106 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (YONHAP)--Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of Japan's main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), may visit South Korea in late May at the invitation of the New Democratic Korea Party (NKDP).

Ishibashi accepted the invitation, when floor leader Kim Tong-yong of the Korean opposition party, paid a call on him and asked him to visit Seoul next month.

Kim arrived here Sunday night on his way back home from a U.S. tour.

Emerging from a 40-minute meeting with Ishibashi, Kim said the NKDP will arrange the itinerary for the Japanese politician's visit to Korea.

Kim said the Japan Socialist Party's policy toward the Korean peninsula had a considerable distance from reality, but the distance could be narrowed through exchanges between the two parties.

Officials at JSP said that Ishibashi expressed his intention to visit Seoul late in May is he gets cleared for entry visa.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW IMPORT OF UNCONTRACTED LIBYAN OIL

SK300409 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 30 Apr (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to allow the import of 1.5 million barrels of uncontracted Libyan crude oil now aboard a Norwegian-chartered tanker in the southeastern port city of Ulsan.

The oil aboard the "berge big" was sent by Libya to Korea under "policy considerations," Korean Energy and Resources Minister Choe Chang-nak said Wednesday. Libya sent the oil to Korea, assuming that Korea would accept it, but failed to inform the Korean Government of its shipment because of the U.S. air attacks on Libya.

Korean Government had not been notified of the Libyan shipment before the chartered tanker, the "berge big," appeared in Korean waters and sent a telex message to Yukong, an oil firm here, inquiring about docking rights last Friday.

The oil was reportedly sent by Kim U-chung, president of the Daewoo Group, as a Libyan payment for construction projects carried out by Daewoo in the North African country.

Kim, who returned home from Libya last Saturday, said Tuesday, however, that he arranged only the charter for the Norwegian tanker while he was in Libya.

The Libyan state-run oil company had planned to send officials to Korea to hold negotiations with Korean firms over the prices of the oil before the oil arrived in Korea. But the plan did not materialize, due to the political instability in Libya, Kim said.

The Korean Government intends to allow the importation of the uncontracted Libyan oil, pending, however, negotiation with Libya on the appropriate pricing based on features market, Minister Choe said.

Korea has imported 20,000 barrels of Libyan crude oil per day since 1982 under a policy of diversifying its sources of imported oil.

Korea has to pay U.S. $13,000 a day for the services of the Norwegian tanker. The government will not however, allow the unloading of crude oil that is brought in as payments for construction projects being carried out by Korean firms, Choe said.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

LIBYAN SITUATION DISCUSSED--With the people's attention focused on the issue of the safety of workers in Libya, prompted by its unstable political situation, including rumors of military coup, a meeting of working-level officials from the relevant government offices, including the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Labor Affairs, was held on the afternoon of 18 April, chaired by Pak Su-kil, first assistant foreign minister. In view of our delicate diplomatic position, situated between the United States and Libya, the meeting that day was held in closed-door session. The Foreign Ministry, which convened the meeting, did not make a decision regarding whether it should hold the meeting in open- or closed-door session until just before the meeting, thus failing to make advance preparations for the meeting. The Foreign Ministry side even committed the senseless act of forcibly driving reporters from the meeting hall. After the meeting, a relevant Foreign Ministry official said that "our diplomatic position is faced with various delicate situations, including one whereby the Libyan consulate in Korea misunderstood our government and the reports by our mass media. It appears that the sparks caused by the conflict between the United States and Libya have fallen on us, the innocent side." [From the column "Tidbits"] [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Apr 86 p 3 SK] /8918

MEETING OF DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS--Seoul, April 18 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will hold the second meeting of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs here from April 24 through May 3, the Korean Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Thirty-nine ambassadors and consuls general assigned to European and American countries will attend the 10-day meeting, according to the ministry. The envoys will be briefed on the Korean Government's major policy goals and foreign policy guidelines for this year, it added. They will also discuss ways to expand diplomatic and economic relations between Korea and their host countries in the wake of Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's recent 2-week official tour of Europe, a ministry official said. On April 7, Chon embarked on his European trip, which took him to Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland. During the upcoming meeting, the mission chiefs will also discuss ways to boost assistance from their host countries in preparing for and staging the 1986 Asiad and the 1988 Olympiad, both scheduled for Seoul. While in Korea, they are scheduled to tour major industrial facilities and to visit front-line areas. Last March, the government held its first meeting of diplomatic chiefs assigned to Asian, Middle East and African countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 18 Apr 86 SK] /8918

NORMALIZING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Uganda have agreed to normalize their relations, which were unilaterally suspended by the Ugandan Government in 1984, the Korean Foreign Ministry reported Saturday. The Korean Government Saturday appointed Chong Po-yong, consul general to the north Pacific island of Guam, which is under U.S. jurisdiction, as its new ambassador to Uganda. Seoul and Kampala cut off diplomatic ties in September 1984 when the Ugandan Government, under Milton Obote, who was then president, expelled Korea's ambassador, Kang Sok-hong, from Uganda to protest reports in Korean media about human rights violations in Uganda. The Kampala Government asserted that the Korean media had damaged the external image of the Central African country through "distorted" news reports. Since he took office in January, Yoweri Museveni, Uganda's current president, has reportedly pursued a policy of maintaining good relations with South Korea and other foreign countries. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 19 Apr 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/122

TRADE MINISTER OPPOSES U.S. PROTECTIONISM PLANS

SK220246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Miami, Florida, 21 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho asserted Monday that if the United States implements its protectionist legislation, the U.S. economy will suffer substantially, due to restrictions it would inevitably bring to U.S. exports. Kum said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's veto early this year of a textile bill aimed at sharply curbing foreign imports reflects the view that long-term profit should not be sacrificed for the sake of short-term profit.

The Korean minister made the assertion in an address delivered at the inaugural Economic Council meeting between Korea and seven southeastern U.S. states. Kum implied that it is not appropriate for some parties in the United States to regard Korea as an advanced country because of its recent trade surplus with the United States.

He pointed out that Korea's per capita GNP of U.S.$2,000 is only one-eighth that of the United States and one-fifth that of Japan, and that it remains far [behind] the levels of its Asian neighbors--Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. Korea, with an external debt of $46.5 billion, is the world's fourth largest debtor nation. Korea has a heavy burden of spending one-sixth of its GNP on defense, Kum added.

Trade between Korea and the United States has expanded 70 times in the last 20 years, and Korea has emerged as the United States' seventh largest trading partner and the eighth largest importer of U.S. goods, the Korean official said. Kum noted that the $3.6 billion surplus that Korea recorded in its trade with the United States in 1984 is only one-tenth, one-fourth and one-third the surpluses that Japan, Canada and Taiwan, respectively, recorded in their trade with the United States. He also pointed out that Korea recorded a deficit in its trade with the United States in 18 of the 25 years that the two countries have had trade relations.

The Korean market has been widely opened, Kum said, although Korea, unlike Japan and its other neighbors, still records overall deficits in its external trade. In addition, Korea depends on imports for 36 percent of its GNP, compared with 11.2 percent in the United States and 9.7 percent in Japan.

Attending Monday's meeting were some 30 Korean business leaders, including Nam Tok-u, president of the Korea Traders Association. Among the 150 U.S. participants were governors of the states of Florida, Virginia and Tennessee.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST MONTHLY SURPLUS RECORDED IN CURRENT ACCOUNT

SK190051 Seoul YONHAP in English 0034 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 19 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea recorded its first monthly surplus (U.S.$116 million) in its current account in March, due to a sustained export drive that began in January, the Bank of Korea reported Friday. As a result, Korea's current account deficit decreased by $285 million, from $579 million in March last year to $294 million this year.

March exports totaled $2.6 billion, up 15.3 percent from the same month last year, and imports increased by 11.5 percent, to $2.3 billion, registering a trade surplus of $169 million.

Footwear exports rose by 55.6 percent, those of machinery increased by 41.2 percent, and those of textiles climbed 17.9 percent.

However, the importation of crude oil declined by 30.3 percent, and that of timber fell by 8.3 percent.

In its balance of invisible trade, however, Korea sustained a deficit of $114 million in March, compared with a $58 million deficit in March 1985, due primarily to poor receipts from overseas construction projects. Korea brought in only $65 million in receipts from overseas construction projects in March, compared with $145 million a year earlier.

Income earned from overseas construction projects in the first quarter of this year totaled $143 million, down 55.6 percent, according to the Central Bank report.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ROK-U.S. TEXTILE TRADE FRICTION--Seoul, 16 April (YONHAP)--The trade subcommittee of the Korean National Assembly's Trade and Industry Committee Tuesday held a meeting to deal with friction in Korean-U.S. textile trade. The subcommittee members discussed ways to help Korean textile exporters extend, through negotiations, the period covered by the multi-fiber arrangement (MFA), which is scheduled to expire in July. They were also briefed by Assistant Trade and Industry Minister Kim Chol-su and Chu Tong-sik, vice president of the Korean Federation of Textile Industries, on difficulties facing textile manufacturers. To ease these difficulties, the subcommittee will send a trade mission to the United States in May in order to conduct trade diplomacy, an official said. Yi Sang-hui, chairman of the subcommittee, said, "the trade mission will meet with U.S. congressmen who have proposed bills to regulate the importation of textile products." With the approach of congressional elections, he [words indistinct] increasing number of bills aimed at restricting the inflow of textiles have been introduced. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0201 GMT 16 Apr 86 SK]

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NORTH KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

MILITARY STRUCTURE, READINESS DESCRIBED

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Mar 86 pp 196-205

/Article by North Korean research specialist Kim Wom-pong: "North Korean Armed Forces, Part I; North Korean Military Officers and Organizations and Systems"/

/Text/ The North is always watching the South; it aims to unify the Korean Peninsula. For this reason, although the North Korean Armed Forces are divided into the army, the navy, and the air force, the navy and the air force do not maintain general staff departments, and the General Staff of the People's Armed Forces; the main pillar of which is the army, controls the operations of the entire armed forces.

Special Systems of the North Korean People's Armed Forces

To describe the military forces of North Korea, it saves time to begin with the special aspects of its military structure. Nevertheless, it does not mean that the military forces of North Korea alone maintain special organizations, compared with other countries. However, its organizations are quite different from those of the military forces of the free nations.

It is similar to other countries in that the military forces of North Korea are composed of three services, the army, the navy, and the air force. Their title is the "People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The main force of the People's Armed Force is the ground force. Neither the navy nor the air force has an independent military staff department. The General Staff of the People's Armed Forces with the ground force as the main force controls the operations of the entire armed forces. This General Staff appears to be the only pipeline connecting the armed forces with the supreme commander. From top to bottom, this structure shows the following system. The president of the state--the National Defense Commission of the Central People's Committee--the Ministry of People's Armed Forces--the General Staff--Ground Force, Navy, and Air Force commands.

Separately and under the direct control of the Chief of the General Staff are independent organizations such as the Military Police Bureau, the General Political Bureau, the Military Court Bureau, the Military Procurators

Bureau, and the General Rear Services Bureau. The General Political Bureau is designed to play a large role in turning the People's Armed Forces into Kim Il-song's private army, and moreover, it also performs the function of preventing military coup d'etats.

The General Staff Ordered the Terrorist Bombing at Rangoon

Under the General Staff are 14 bureaus led by the Operations Bureau, and the Kim Il-song Military University, the Kang Kon Military Officers' School, and the Non-commissioned Officers' School. The title and functions of each bureau are described below.

Operations Bureau. This bureau is in charge of all military operations-related sectors, including the formulation of general operations plans of the regular forces, the army, the navy, and the air force, and of paramilitary structures, including the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and paramilitary training units; the formulation and transmission of operations orders; the compilation of operational statistics on each service of the armed forces; and the control of military organizations and war history records.

Military Training Bureau. This bureau executes tasks concerned with the education, training, and inspection of the People's Armed Forces, and is in charge of general military education and training, including school education by military service and service branch. It is also in charge of the military technical training of the armed forces and the training planning of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and paramilitary training units. It also takes charge of the compilation of war history based on operational history data recorded by the Operations Bureau.

Military Mobilization   This bureau is in charge of military drafts, call-ups, and discharges. It has the function of a general staff department, and takes charge of military replacements by requesting each province and city military mobilization bureau for drafts in accordance with the replacement requests of the Ranks Replacement Bureau. It is in charge of call-ups of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, including discharged personnel.

Weapons Bureau. This bureau carries out the development and research of various types of weapons and is in charge of management and administration in accordance with the supply and demand plans of each military command, including the supply and demand plans of various types of weapons and ammunitions for each armed forces service.

Ranks Replacement Bureau. This bureau is in charge of all personnel work, including requesting the Military Mobilization Bureau for replacements based on the request for increase of military personnel by the armed forces, and classifying and assigning military personnel to various units.

Confidential Affairs Bureau. This bureau classifies, takes custody of all documents of military secrets, formulates plans for encoding, decoding and security, and executes inspection.

Reconnaissance Bureau. This bureau is in charge of collecting military intelligence, and has the special assignment to execute armed operations against South Korea. To the Reconnaissance Bureau are assigned the Special 8th Army Corps, 907 Military Unit, 198 Military Unit, 448 Military Unit, and a special marine operations unit. The major duties of these units are focused on armed operations against South Korea, including the collection of various types of military intelligence, assassination and kidnapping of important persons and their escort to North Korea, and the destruction of important state facilities, strategic objectives and main industry facilities. This bureau was in charge of and ordered the terrorist bombing at Rangoon.

Military Engineering Bureau. This bureau executes such duties as the construction of military facilities necessary for military operations, the control of materials, and the installation of obstacles and land mines. Under it are independent engineering units, and it controls the engineer non-commissioned officers' school.

Cadres Bureau. In contrast to the Ranks Replacement Bureau which takes charge of all personnel work related to officers, the Cadres Bureau is in charge of all personnel work related to promotions, records, and statistics of military officers.

Communications Bureau. This bureau is charged with the operation and supervision of wire and radio communications of each armed forces service, and the radio frequency control, surveillance, and monitoring of the armed forces.

Geology Bureau. This bureau is in charge of the study of topography, meteorology, military map making, and weather forecasting.

Inspection Bureau. This bureau executes all inspection work related to the armed forces, including attitude investigation activity of the army, the navy, and the air force and such paramilitary organizations as the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, the People's Constabulary, and the Red Youth Guards.

Military Publications Bureau. This bureau publishes and distributes all periodical and non-periodical data and books each armed forces service needs.

The Kim Il-song Military University, the Kang Kon Officers School and the Non-commissioned Officers School will be described later.

Functions of the General Political Bureau Are Enormous

The General Political Bureau belongs to a separate system; the Central Committee of the Workers Party--the Military Department of the Party Secretariat--the Party Committee of the People's Armed Forces--the General Political Bureau. However, since O Chin-u is concurrently Chairman of the Party Committee of the People's Armed Forces, Director of the General Political Bureau, Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Central People's Committee, and Minister of the People's Armed Forces, the General Political Bureau is, in fact, directly under the minister of the People's Armed Forces.

This military organ called the General Political Bureau cannot be found in the armed forces of the free nations. The North Korean Armed Forces are combat groups as well as political organizations. It may be said that the management of the armed forces is always carried out with priority for political judgment over military judgment. At this point, the internal bureaus and functions of the General Political Bureau are described.

General Political Bureau has 11 posts and 4 organs.

Organizational Planning Department. This department is charged with the duty of planning function to formulate and guide the general implementation of organizational plans of all tasks performed by the General Political Bureau.

Party Organization Department. This department is in charge of all organizational work such as the expansion and inspection of party organizational work within the People's Armed Forces.

Socialist Workers Youth League Guidance Department. This department organizes, guides, and oversees Socialist Workers Youth League work within the armed forces.

Propaganda and Education Department. This department organizes and guides political ideology education and propaganda work within the armed forces.

Cultural Department. This department is in charge of strategic psychological warfare, and manages psychological warfare within the armed forces.

Special Political Department. This department is in charge of the planning and management of all works for implementing party lines and policies within the armed forces.

Inspection Department. This department carries out the inspection of general party work within military units.

Public Information Department. This department organizes and executes work related to news and public information within the armed forces.

Statistical Department. This department is in charge of collection and custody of all statistical data related to political work, and of compilation of statistical data within the armed forces.

Cadres Department. This department is in charge of all personnel matters related to political officers within the armed forces.

Enemy Attack Department. This department is commonly called 563 Unit. In peacetime this department plans operations to contact and kidnap South Korean soldiers and to force them to North Korea, and is in charge of loudspeaker broadcasts and the distribution of publications along the demilitarized zone. In wartime this department is in charge of civilian affairs and the apprehension of reactionary elements in the occupied areas, and the estimating of South Korean capabilities.

People's Armed Forces Publishing Office. This office is in charge of publication and issuing of various printed materials and books related to the armed forces.

People's Armed Forces Newspaper Office. This office is in charge of editing and publication of KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY NEWS.

2.8 Movie Studio. This studio is in charge of making movies related to the armed forces and their distribution to each service and its subordinate units.

2.8 Physical Training Group. This group fosters and manages professional physical training teams within the armed forces, and guides their participation in various sports competitions.

People's Armed Forces Concert Band. This band is an entertainment group within the armed forces and performs for military units.

General Rear Services Bureau as the General Manager of Military Supply Structure

Next, the General Rear Services Bureau is the system which manages all supplies needed by the armed forces. This is one of the characteristics of the North Korean Armed Forces. The General Rear Services Bureau has 1 headquarters and 14 departments.

General Rear Services Bureau Headquarters. This headquarters is comprised of the Organizational Planning Section, the Military Training Section, the Inspection Section, the Transport Section, the Communications Section, the Administration Section, the Confidential Affairs Section, the Cadres Section, the Ranks Section, the External Affairs Section, the Political Section, and the Political Security Section. Each section is charged with general administrative tasks related to the General Rear Services Bureau, and personnel matters and training of rear branches.

Organizational Planning Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Management and Procurement Department, the Procurement Coordination Department, the Storage Coordination Department, the Supply Coordination Department, the Relief Coordination Department, and the Security Planning Department. This bureau is in charge of planning and coordination of management, procurement, supply, relief, and security.

Food Control Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Procurement Supply Department, and the Food Warehouse Department. It carries out the supply and demand administration of food for each armed forces service and is in charge of storage of military food supply.

Clothing Bureau. This is comprised of the Procurement Department, the Repair Department, the Supply Department, and the Clothing Warehouse Department, and is charged with the manufacturing, storage, repair, and supply of clothing for each armed forces service.

Fuel Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Procurement Section and the Fuel Supply Office. It is charged with the supply and demand, and storage of various types of military fuel supply needed by each armed forces service.

Vehicle Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Procurement Department, the Storage Department, the Repair Department, and the Driver Training Department. It is charged with the supply, repair and maintenance of various types of military vehicles, and the training and education of military drivers.

Construction Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Organizational Planning Department, the Administrative Staff Department, the Technical Department, the Control Department, and 24 construction battalions. It is charged with all works related to construction, including military facilities and buildings.

Road Control Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Construction Department, the Storage Department, the Traffic Control Department, and 3 independent military road control units. It is in charge of the construction, control, repair and maintenance of roads for military operations.

Medical Bureau. This bureau consists of a Staff Department, the Central Hospital, four rear hospitals, and front line field hospitals. It is in charge of general administrative and medical treatment activities for military medicine, and is responsible for leadership of the Military Medical Officers' School and of all grades of military hospitals.

Veterinary Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Staff Department, the Veterinary Hospital, the Military Veterinarian Officers' School, and the Equine Training Brigade, and is in charge of the training, breeding, and custody of military animals, and also controls the training of military veterinarian officers.

Finance Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Budget and Accounting Department, the Paymaster Department, and the Inspection Department, and is in charge of general administrative work concerning all military finance and accounting.

Military Munitions Production Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Organizational Planning Department, and the Inspection Department, and controls general work concerning the production and production plans for all types of munitions needed by each armed forces service.

Transportation Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Road Department, the Railroad Department, the Marine Transportation Department, and more than 10 transportation battalions. It is in charge of general military transportation work, and controls and manages independent transportation units.

Military Industry Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Organizational Planning Department, the Control Department, and the Inspection Department. It is in charge of the sales of various necessities needed inside and outside the armed forces, and management and control of sales and supply of rationed goods to military families.

Building Custody Bureau. This bureau is comprised of the Facilities Department, the Materials Department, and the Control Department, and is in charge of such duties as the maintenance and repair of military buildings and facilities for all armed forces.

Four Paramilitary Organizations

In addition to above, North Korea has a system of paramilitary structures. These are the Training Units which are the reserves of the ground corps, the Red Worker-Peasant Militia and the Red Youth Guards as militia. In peacetime these are under the Military Department of the Party Secretariat. Furthermore, the Public Security Department and its subordinate People's Constabulary are separately under the Military Department of the Party Secretariat.

Each of these will be explained.

Paramilitary Training Units Can Be Organized into 20 Divisions in 24 Hours

Paramilitary Training Units are organized with 20 to 40 year old discharged soldiers among workers at factories and enterprises of grade 3 and higher. Patterned after the organization of the regular forces, these are organized into divisions, regiments, battalions, and companies according to the size of factories and enterprises. Commanders and staff officers of each echelon are active duty officers, and divisions belong to rear corps. The chain of command is dually controlled by the party committees concerned and by the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

In peacetime, these units are assigned the duty of local defense in the rear. However, when wartime mobilization orders are proclaimed, these members are immediately incorporated into regular forces with their active duty ranks for combat duties. The current strength is 260,000, and they can be organized into 20 divisions within 24 hours after mobilization orders are issued.

Red Worker-Peasant Militia Incorporates Even Able-Bodied Old People

The Red Worker-Peasant Militia is organized of workers, peasants, and students aged 15-45 years. In the case of general enterprises, the majority of young people belong to the Paramilitary Training Units at work, and in the countryside the majority of young people belong to the Red Worker-Peasant Militia. The organization of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is patterned after the organization of the regular forces. Thus, under the control of the Military Department of the Party Secretariat the Red Worker-Peasant Militia command is established, and the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is organized in provincial and directly administered city at corps level, city and city district (in Pyongyang City) and kun at regimental level, ri and tong at battalion level, and village and unit work place at company and platoon level. The Red Worker-Peasant Militia at various levels are under theguidance and supervision of party militar committes at provincial, directly administered city, city, district, and kun levels. Commanders of echelons at all levels, in the majority of cases, are the secretaries of the party committees concerned.

Females 18-30 years old also become members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and they undergo training mainly in small arms, anti-aircraft machine guns, and medical aid.

The basic mission of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is defined as "to defend with (their) lives the Party Central Committee led by the leader Kim Il-song, to unconditionally defend to the last at all outposts of socialist construction, party lines and policies proposed by the leader, to firmly defend the achievements of the socialist fatherland and revolution against enemy encroachment, and to struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution." In peacetime, they are charged with local defense such as antiair defense. In wartime, they are mobilized as reserve forces and charged with the defense of the rear areas and the escort and support of military supply transport. Also, they become replacements for the regular forces. Their total strength is said to be 1.7 to 2 million.

There are supposed to be age limits for the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia. However, this is only in principle. In reality, as long as they are able-bodied, even fairly elderly people participate in firing trainings. Such scenes are frequently shown in North Korean television for domestic consumption. Kim Il-song's two admonitions--"return of the life cycle at the 80th birthday" and "the flower of the revolution must be kept blooming"--do not allow the older people to idle their lives away. Accordingly, there is a possibility that the actual strength of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia is over 2.5 million.

Even Children Become Regular Forces in the Red Youth Guards

The Red Youth Guards are organized with boy and girl students (14-16 years old) who are in the 5th and 6th grades of the advanced classes of higher middle schools in each village. With school as the unit they are organized into company-level echelons. In peacetime they are commanded and controlled by the Military Department of the Party Secretariat, both when mobilized for training they are under the Education Commission of the Administration Council.

The duty of the Red Youth Guards is literally to defend to the death the high-ranking cadres of North Korea. At the same time, it's main duty is to expose and eliminate "counter-revolutionary elements" hidden in North Korean society. Also, as the guards of the cadres the training to improve their combat capability is very strict and thoroughgoing. They undergo two months' training in camps every year, and their marksmanship is reputed to be high.

The draft age is 16 years. When servicemen enter the military service, they have already completed much of the basic military training, so in 6 months after joining the military service, they win a gold stripe on a solid red background rank insignia and are promoted to the rank of private first class. Therefore, in emergency the Red Youth Guards perform the duty as reserve forces and death bands to replace low rank cadres of the armed forces. This is nothing but the unique North Korean system of fully exploiting and utilizing children's naivete. There are not a few cases of tragedy where children denounce their real parents as "counter-revolutionary" without really knowing what "counter-revolutionary elements" are. It may be said to be due to the success of education from the nursery in, that neither warm dialogue nor life between parents and children exist.

People's Constabulary as the Armed Forces of the Ministry of Public Security

The People's Constabulary is under the 5th Guard Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security (national police) of the Administration Council. Its low ranking soldiers are selected from draftees for the regular forces, and undergo 3 to 4 months basic training at the new recruit training center of the Ministry of Public Security, and are assigned to field units. Its officers are selected from non-commissioned officers of the Constabulary, and undergo regular education at the Officers' School of the People's Constabulary. The People's Constabulary is comprised of the Railroad Constabulary, the Coast Constabulary, the International Border Constabulary, the Islands Constabulary, the Local Constabulary, the Factory Constabulary, the Pyongyang Special City Constabulary Regiment, and the Kaesong District Constabulary Regiment. The People's Constabulary was organized about 1959 from the nucleus of the 38th Parallel Constabulary which was disbanded after the Korean War. At the beginning it recruited certain numbers of young people discharged from the armed forces for 15-day shift duty to strengthen the guarding of coastal areas, international borders, and islands.

The Military Has Priority Over the "State" and the People's Armed Forces Are a Tool of Aggression

It is well known that before the political regime was established on 9 September 1948, North Korea already inaugurated its regular military forces on 8 February 1948. Therefore, the North Korean armed forces are not troops for the "defense of the state," but are troops rooted in proletarian internationalism, and for war which leads to revolution.

In plainer terms, they are the armed forces organized for the unique purpose of causing wars in the Korean Peninsula to carry out the communist revolution throughout the peninsula. In other words, the North Korean People's Armed Forces were organized at the outset solely as the "tool" for the communist unification of the Korean Peninsula.

The fact that the military forces of North Korea are solely for the purpose of aggression can be traced to its origin in Stalin's view of war: "War must be avoided, but war cannot be avoided; and revolution entails war, and war brings about revolution." These words of Stalin's made Kim Il-song an anomaly who established armed forces for aggression before the birth of the "state."

Then Kim Il-song organized political organizations within the armed forces in order to convert them completely into his private forces and to use them as he wished as the tool for aggression. This is the highest system for watching and controlling armed forces.

Political Organizations Within the Armed Forces Bound Hand and Foot

Not only do the People's Armed Forces of North Korea have political organizations within the forces, but other communist nations such as the Soviet Union also have political departments in the armed forces. To begin with, the origin of political organizations established within the armed forces lies in the establishment in 1918 of the principle of exercising the influence of party organizations over armed forces when the Soviet Red Worker-Peasant Forces were unaugurated as the armed forces by the communist party.

Since the military organizations of North Korea were modeled after the military organizations of the Soviet Union, it would be strange if no political organizations existed within the armed forces of North Korea, and such organizations naturally exist. Article 46 of the Rules of the Workers Party stipulates: "The Korean People's Armed Forces are the revolutionary armed forces of the Korean Workers Party," which clearly confirms that the party rules over the armed forces. As Kim Il-song emphasizes the importance of political work within the People's Armed Forces is the "basic policy that the party firmly holds and it is an important work," the power of political organizations within the People's Armed Forces is extremely strong. Without the consent of political deputy commander, even army corps commanders and division commanders cannot issue any order or instruction. Needless to say, this is true with regiment, battalion and company commanders.

There are three political pillars in the armed forces. One system is the Party Central Committee--the Party Committee of the armed forces--the General Political Bureau--the party committee of the corps--the party committee of the division--the party committee of the regiment--the primary level party committee of the battalion--the party cell committee of the company--the party team of the platoon. Another system is the General Political Bureau--political deputy commander--political deputy division commander--political deputy regimental commander--political deputy battalion commander--political deputy company commander--platoon director. The last system is the General Political Bureau--the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers Youth League--the people's committee of the Socialist Workers Youth League--the people's committee of the Socialist Workers Youth League--the Corps Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the division Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the regimental Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the battalion Socialist Workers Youth League committee--the company Socialist Workers Youth League primary level committee--the platoon Socialist Workers Youth League team.

As can be seen from this the General Political Bureau, as expected, has authority over all of the systems. Besides this, there are the secretariat organizations under the Secretariat. Indeed, the political organizations are bound hand and foot.

Party Committee in the Armed Forces Draft, Control, and Oversee Even Operations

In accordance with the stipulation of Article 47, Chapter 7, of the Party Rules adopted at the 4th Party Congress in October 1961 that "military party committees of the Korean People's Armed Forces are organized comprehensively with the components of the party organizations of all level units within the Korean People's Armed Forces," North Korea organized party committees of the People's Armed Forces directly under the Party Central Committee, and has developed political work under its guidance.

Armed forces parties are directly under the Central Party Secretariat, and the chairman of the party committee of the People's Armed Forces is concurrently the director of the General Political Bureau of the People's Armed Forces. Under the party committee of the People's Armed Forces, party committees are organized at all units, ranging from corps party committee to platoon team, and carry out their work in accordance with the "rules of the Workers Party and instructions and rules ratified by the Party Central Committee."

Duties of armed forces parties include (1) the determination of military line and policy directions of the party, (2) the drafting, guidance, control, and supervision of all military operations and training plans within the armed forces, and (3) personnel management to suit the purposes of the party.

Political Departments as Workers Party Organizations Within the Armed Forces

From its founding the People's Armed Forces had its "cultural departments" take charge of political work. At the end of the 1960's the "cultural department" was reorganized as the "political department." At the 4th Party Congress, the General Political Bureau was newly established within the Armed Forces further to strengthen the activity of past political departments.

Article 51 of the Workers Party Rules stipulates: "The General Political Bureau and its subordinate political organizations as executive structures of the party committees concerned organize and implement political work of the party." Thus, the political departments are assigned substantive functions as the executive structures of political work within the armed forces. In accordance with the rules of the Central Party and instructions and rules ratified by the Party Central Committee, the political departments as the political executive structures execute, direct, and oversee political work decided by armed forces party committees through armed forces party committees and Socialist Workers Youth League committees at all levels.

Duties of the political departments include (1) the execution and disposition of decisions of the party committees, (2) the study and dissemination of communist theories, (3) political ideology education, (4) the investigation of ideological trends of soldiers, (5) propaganda activity, and (6) psychological warfare.

Political Officers and Secretariat Organs with Powerful Authority

In January 1969 North Korea introduced the political commissar system at the 4th plenary session of the 4th Armed Forces Party, according to which political secretaries selected by the Secretariat of the Central Committee for the purpose of building the unique ideological system of Kim Il-song are assigned to various units to supervise general military tasks, including military affairs and politics. Secretaries, that is, political commissars, are dispatched by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces and are assigned down to the brigade level, including independent brigades. Political deputy commanders are dispatched as directors to small units without political secretaries for the execution of these duties.

They are expected to exercise the right to ratify and sign all orders and instructions for military operations. They exercise powerful authority within the armed forces, and their influence is enormous.

In the structure of secretariat organs, the party secretariat is established in the Central Party, the secretariat in the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, and responsible secretaries are directly dispatched by the Central Party and assigned to corps, political commissioners to divisions and regiments, and political directors to battalions and companies.

Their duties include (1) political work for the implementation of party policies, (2) the establishment of Kim Il-song's unique ideology, (3) the supervision of general military affairs, (4) the coordination and supervision of political and party work, (5) the ratification of orders and plans, and (6) the prevention of formation of factions within the armed forces.

Socialist Workers Youth League as the Engine for Ideological Armament Within the Armed Forces

On 16 January 1946 North Korea organized the Democratic Youth League as a means of strengthening party organizations and as an organization to unite non-party members under party guidance, and assigned to it the supreme duty of waging a dedicated struggle for political, economic, and cultural development. The activity of the Democratic Youth League within the armed forces was developed under the cultural department. At the 5th Party Congress on 16 May 1964, the Democratic Youth League was renamed the Socialist Workers Youth League, and new rules were also adopted. The Socialist Workers Youth League, a "mass communist organization," is the militant reserve of the party, and an alternate for communist construction. Its basic character calls for arming North Korean youth with the ideological system of the party, unconditionally defending and implementing party lines and policies, indoctrination of socialist patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism through the study of Marxism-Leninism and Kim Il-song ideology, and better and faster building of socialism and communism.

Primary level organizations as combat units that directly execute party policies and decisions of superior League organizations are the basic organizations of the Socialist Workers Youth League. They must be established at all units with more than 3 League members. Accordingly, the Socialist Workers Youth League is organized also within the People's Armed Forces, and it develops work in accordance with the guide lines ratified by the Central Committee of the League and instructions of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Armed Forces.

As an organization to unite non-party members in the armed forces under party guidance it plays the role of an auxiliary party organ to make the daily life of all military personnel conform to the behaviour or zealous party members. It is an organization to control the ideology of soldiers and the performance of their military duties through the publicity of party lines and policies and ideological education.

The Socialist Workers Youth League establishes its most basic combat units, primary level organizations, at companies. It has platoon and squad sub-teams at platoons and squads. and establishes Socialist Workers Youth League committees at battalion level and higher. Thus, the Socialist Workers Youth League in the armed forces is managed in the same system as the party. Based on the rule that League organizations with the armed forces perform work under the guidance of party committees and political organs, League organizations are directed and supervised by the party committees and political organs concerned.

The main duties of the Socialist Workers Youth League within the armed forces are (1) the acceleration of socialist and communist construction, (2) the unconditional defense and implementation of party lines and policies, (3) the arming of the armed forces with the unique ideological system of Kim Il-song, (4) the study of Marxism-Leninism and Kim Il-song ideology, and (5) the guidance of soldiers to lead their military lives enthusiastically as revolutionary warriors.

The Three-Lines Three-Days Reporting System for Kim Chong-il Who Distrusts Movements of the People's Armed Forces

In North Korea, to report accurately on everything within the armed forces, to grasp accurately the movements of the armed forces, and to suppress independent actions by the armed forces, Kim Chong-il declared in the spring of 1983 a three-lines three-days reporting system throughout the entire armed forces.

The "three-lines" means (1) the political department line, (2) the staff system line, and (3) the command system line. The "three-days report" means reporting plans and decisions 3 days before planned action regarding (1) movement of a platoon or higher level unit over from the divisional area, (2) the movement of tanks and armored vehicles to the outside of the heavily armed areas, and (3) the movement of weapons ranging from motors to missiles outside of the heavy fire arms areas.

However, since then, requirements for reporting have become gradually more detailed, and even movements within areas must be reported. When reporting is made on a certain plan, unless reports from the political officer, from the staff officer, and from the commanding officer completely match, Kim Chong-il does not grant permission. If the three-lines reports do not match, the reasons for discrepancy are strictly sought. To avoid this trouble, the three-lines officers consult in advance and confirm the gist of reports, but in some cases officers break a promise and file reports of different content. In other words, there are "betrayal lines" for the purpose of ingratiating themselves as reportedly found often in the "political line."

For instance, in order to facilitate the permission from Kim Chong-il, when the movement of two companies is agreed on to be the movement of one company, reports from the three-lines must match, but the line which does not abide by the promise steals the match.

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